Government
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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXI.—PART V.

THIRD SESSION OF SIXTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1889.

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Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	7	"
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Anglin's Report, Ontario's Exhibit	30	*Printed.*
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No. 3.. Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)

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No. 31.. Report of E. B. Borron, Stipendiary Magistrate, on the territory belonging to the Province of Ontario, in the vicinity of Lake Abittibi. (*Printed.*)

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No. 38.. Return, shewing separately in regard to Companies doing business under Ontario charters, the amount of fire insurance at risk on the 31st December for each of the years from 1881 to 1887, both inclusive; the number of policies in force on the 31st December in each year of which there is a correct record, the total amount of losses paid each year, and the total amount of expenses during each year; the percentage of losses and expenses; the cost of expense on every $1,000 at risk in purely mutual, mixed mutual, cash and stock companies. (*Printed.*)

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No. 45.. Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of Upper Canada College, for the year ending 30th June, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 46.. Correspondence relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada. (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Return shewing the estimated cost, if any, and actual cost *per* yard for each drain constructed by or under the Government within the Counties of Lambton, Kent, Elgin and Essex, and the name of the engineer or other person employed by the Ontario Government to make such estimate. The price *per* yard at which the work was let, and whether on tender by public advertisement or otherwise. The salaries or other remuneration paid the engineers or other persons employed by the Ontario Government to superintend the construction of the said drainage works, and charged to the said works respectively. *Part of No. 8* (*Printed.*)

No. 48.. Report of the Professor of Dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, for the year 1888. *Part of No. 8.* (*Printed.*)

No. 49.. Return, of a copy of any Report made to the Government, by the Prison Inspector and the Warden of the Central Prison of the result of their enquiries, during the past year, relating to Prison Labour in the United States. (*Printed.*)

No. 50.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario, for the year 1888, R.S.O., 1887, c. 114, s. 100, and with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in 1886 and 1887. (*Printed.*)

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No. 53.. Returns transmitted by Municipal Councils to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of the several debts of the Corporation as they stood on the 31st day of December, 1888, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 382, cap. 184, R.S.O., 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54.. Returns transmitted by Municipal Corporations to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of the Debentures issued by them up to the 31st day of December, 1888, as required by sec. 5, cap. 186, R.S.O., 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 55.. Return, of copies of all Orders in Council, evidence, reports, correspondence and documents relative to the investigation into the case of and dismissal of Mr. Archibald McIntyre, License Inspector for East Elgin. (*Not printed.*)

No. 56.. Copies of correspondence and agreement of the City of Toronto, to permanently endow two additional Chairs in the Provincial University in settlement of certain litigated questions between the City and the University. (*Printed.*)

No. 57.. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Mercer Estate, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Return, shewing a list of all Text Books for each of the last five years, the use of one or more of which was compulsory on pupils—first, in the High Schools, secondly, in the Public Schools, and third, in the Separate Schools. (*Printed.*)

No. 59.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

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No. 60.. Return, of a copy of the Argument before the Privy Council as to the Boundaries of this Province; the Case submitted to the Privy Council by each of the parties to the reference; the Order of Her Majesty in Council thereon, and also a copy of the like documents on the recent appeal to the Privy Council respecting the ownership of the lands in the formerly Disputed Territory. (*Printed.*)

No. 61.. Return, shewing the location of any Houses of Industry, Poor Houses, or similar institutions, for the care and maintenance of indigent persons, now established in any of the cities, towns and counties, in the Province of Ontario, at the total or partial cost of any Municipality, and distinguishing those partly and those wholly supported by such Municipality; the number of inmates permanently or temporarily lodged in each such institution during the years 1887 and 1888, and their age and sex, with a classification of the supposed causes of pauperism, and the length of detention of such inmates, where any have been committed for short periods; the dietary used in these institutions; the amount expended upon the erection and improvement of buildings since the establishment of any such institution, and the cost of lands connected therewith; the extent, if any, of land annually under cultivation, and the money value of returns therefrom during the years named; the annual money value, if any, of the products of the labour of the inmates; the *per capita* daily or annual cost of actual maintenance, during 1887 and 1888, of the inmates of such institution, less interest on invested capital, and plus the salaries of officials; the number and salaries of attendants, surgeons, and other officials; the number of inmates of such institutions in each of the years named, regarded as imbecile, idiotics, or insane, and of the blind, epileptic or deaf and dumb; and the number of committals of inmates of any such institution to cells or other solitary confinement, as punishment, in 1887 and 1888, and the period during which they were so held in confinement. (*Printed.*)

No. 62.. Return, shewing the number of persons who have visited the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park during the year 1888. Also, shewing the number who have paid for admission to the islands in the Park, giving the amount of revenue derived from that source. Also, shewing the amount of revenue derived from all other sources during the year; also, the amount paid as expenses for the management of the Park, giving the names of the officials and the amount paid to each. Also, giving a statement of the money still on hand derived from the sale of bonds, and shewing the amount of interest paid and from what source paid; so far as the particulars do not appear in the Report of the Commissioners. (*Printed.*)

No. 63.. Return, shewing the amount received from Poll Tax in each City, Town and Village in the Province for the year 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Contract with William Barber & Brothers for the supply of Printing Papers required for the service of the Government and the Report of the Queen's Printer thereon. (*Printed.*)

No. 65.. Copy of an Order in Council, approved the 18th March, 1889, respecting the sum to be paid to Mr. S. Malcolmson, as Deputy Registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and appointing him to that office in the room and stead of Henry McDermott, deceased. (*Printed.*)

No. 66.. Return, shewing the amount paid by the Province and the rates charged *per* thousand gallons by the City of Toronto during each of the past five years for water supplied to the Public Institutions and Departmental Buildings, and offices of this Province located in the City. (*Not printed.*)

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No. 70.. Papers with reference to the Registrar's Office in the City of Toronto, and the Registry Law. (*Printed.*)

No. 71.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Return, shewing the names of all persons to whom sums of money have been paid by the Inspectors of any License District within the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and the Counties of Wellington, Elgin, Kent, Lanark and Oxford, to any person, either as a counsel or solicitor in the conduct of prosecutions under the Canada Temperance Act, before any Police Magistrate, giving the names of the Magistrates and the full particulars, with dates and items of every such payment. (*Not printed.*)

No. 73.. The Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 74.. Report of the Bureau of Industries on the Municipal Statistics of Ontario, for the years 1886 and 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 75.. Copies of all correspondence between the University of Toronto and any other University or Universities, relating to Matriculation Examinations. (*Not printed.*)

No. 76.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 77.. Return shewing the amount paid out from municipal funds, either by direct grants or remission of taxes, in each city, town, village or rural municipality in the Province of Ontario, during 1887 or 1888, for the relief of poor and indigent persons, but not including any sum paid for the support of a House of Industry or similar institution; the number of indigents a permanent charge upon any municipality in 1887 and 1888; and the number of such indigents who received temporary aid from municipal funds in 1887 and 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 78.. Statement of the Returns made by Municipalities under "The Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act," R.S.O., 1887, chapter 39, for the year 1888. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

Shewing the number of inmates of the Public Institutions of Ontario on the 30th September, 1888; also the sex, nationality, nationality of parents, religious denominations, etc., of such inmates.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario,

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 15th January, 1889.

Census of the Inmates of the Public Institutions of Ontario, on the 30th September, 1888.

NAME OF PLACE.	(1) Sex.			(2) Country Born in.						(3) Country Parents of Inmate were Born in.											
										Canada.		England.		Ireland.		Scotland.		United States.		Other Countries and Unknown.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Asylums.																					
Toronto	349	348	697	332	102	151	64	19	29	71	70	82	81	167	168	84	83	17	18	276	277
Percentage on Asylum population	.....	.....	.....	47.63	14.63	21.66	9.18	2.73	4.16	10.18	10.04	11.76	11.62	23.95	24.10	12.05	11.90	2.43	2.58	39.59	39.74
London	456	457	913	478	95	180	85	26	49	86	85	127	127	174	177	121	119	27	28	378	377
Percentage on Asylum population	.....	.....	.....	52.35	10.40	19.71	9.31	2.84	5.37	9.42	9.31	13.91	13.91	19.06	19.38	13.25	13.03	2.95	3.06	41.40	41.29
Kingston	324	344	668	416	44	135	38	6	29	75	71	60	56	203	206	70	71	12	12	248	252
Percentage on Asylum population	.....	.....	.....	62.28	6.59	20.21	5.69	0.89	4.34	11.23	10.63	9.00	8.38	30.38	30.83	10.47	10.63	1.79	1.79	37.12	37.72
Hamilton	425	407	832	395	106	165	87	19	60	85	84	98	97	198	199	99	98	20	21	332	333
Percentage on Asylum population	.....	.....	.....	47.47	12.74	19.84	10.45	2.28	7.21	10.21	10.09	11.77	11.65	23.81	23.91	11.90	11.77	2.40	2.52	39.90	40.02
Total insane	1554	1556	3110	1621	347	631	274	70	167	317	310	367	361	742	750	374	371	76	79	1234	1239
Percentage on Asylums popul'n	.....	.....	.....	52.12	11.16	20.29	8.81	2.21	5.37	10.19	9.98	11.80	11.60	23.86	24.11	12.02	11.93	2.44	2.54	39.67	39.83
Orillia	143	141	284	223	19	19	13	4	6	31	30	34	33	62	63	34	35	8	8	115	115
Percentage on Asylum population	.....	.....	. . .	78.52	6.69	6.69	4.58	1.41	2.11	10.91	10.56	11.97	11.62	21.83	22.18	11.97	12.32	2.82	2.82	40.49	40.49
Total insane and idiotic	1697	1697	3394	1844	366	650	287	74	173	348	340	401	394	804	813	408	406	84	87	1349	1354
Percentage on Asylums popul'n	.....	.....	.....	54.33	10.78	19.15	8.45	2.18	5.10	10.25	10.01	11.81	11.60	23.68	23.95	12.02	11.93	2.47	2 56	39.74	39 89

PRISONS.																				
Central Prison	346	.....	346	173	61	27	10	67	8	72	72	91	88	100	103	26	23	40	42	17	18
Percentage on Prison population.	.....	.....	.....	50.00	17.63	7.80	2.89	19.36	2.31	20.81	20.81	26.30	25.43	28.90	29.76	7.51	6.64	11.56	12.14	4.91	5.20
Reformatory for Boys	196	.....	196	143	19	14	3	12	5	28	30	27	30	30	26	6	5	13	8	92	97
Percentage on Ref. population	.....	.....	.....	73.00	9.61	7.14	1.53	6.12	2.55	14.28	15.30	13.77	15.30	15.30	13.26	3.06	2.55	6.63	4.08	46.94	49.49
Reformatory for Females	.....	121	121	70	17	11	5	13	5	28	37	26	22	42	37	12	11	8	10	5	4
Percentage on Ref. population	.....	.....	.....	57.85	14.05	9.09	4.13	10.74	4.13	23.13	30.57	21.48	18.18	34.71	30.57	9.91	9.09	6.61	8.26	4.13	3.31
Refuge for Girls	.....	49	49	34	6	3	1	5	.....	12	16	13	10	7	11	2	1	6	5	9	6
Percentage on Ref. population	.....	.....	.....	69.38	12.24	6.12	2.04	10.20	.....	24.48	32.65	26.52	20.40	14.28	22.44	4.08	2.04	12.25	10.20	18.36	12.24
Totals	542	170	712	420	103	55	19	97	18	140	155	157	150	179	177	46	40	67	65	123	125
Percentage on Prisons populat'n	.....	.....	.....	59.00	14.46	7 72	2.66	13.62	2.50	19.66	21.77	22.05	21.06	25.14	24.86	6.44	5.61	9.40	9.13	17.27	17.55
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.																					
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	132	96	228	216	6	1	2	1	2	130	147	30	28	29	24	28	20	1	1	10	8
Percentage on Inst population	.....	.....	.....	94.74	2.63	0.43	0.87	0.43	0.87	57.01	64.47	13.15	12.28	12.71	10.52	12.28	8.77	0.43	0.43	4.39	3.50
Institution for Blind	72	53	125	104	11	2	2	4	2	61	76	26	20	22	15	8	8	2	1	6	5
Percentage on Inst. population	.....	.....	.....	83.20	8.80	1.60	1.60	3.20	1.60	48.80	60.80	20.18	16.00	17.60	12.00	6.40	6.40	1.60	0.80	4.80	4.00
Totals	204	149	353	320	17	3	4	5	4	191	223	56	48	51	39	36	28	3	2	16	13
Percentage on Inst. population.	.....	.....	.....	90.65	4.81	0.85	1.13	1.41	1.13	54.11	63.17	15.86	13.60	14.44	11.05	10.20	7.93	0.85	0.57	4.54	3.67
Grand Total	2443	2016	4459	2584	486	708	310	176	195	679	718	614	592	1034	1029	490	474	154	154	1488	1492
Percentage on total population of all institutions	.....	.....	.....	57.95	10.90	15.88	6.95	3.94	4.37	15.23	16.10	13.77	13.27	23.19	23.08	10.98	10.63	3.45	3.45	33.37	33.46

CENSUS of the Inmates of the Public Institutions of Ontario.—*Continued.*

NAME OF PLACE.	(4) RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF INMATE.						(5) MENTAL CONDITION. (These columns relate to Lunatics only.)				(6) THESE COLUMNS RELATE TO PRISONERS ONLY.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Other denominations.	Curable.	Prospects of recovery hopeful.	Prospects doubtful.	Chronic.	First Committal.	Second Committal.	Third Committal.	Four or more Committals.
ASYLUMS.														
Toronto	180	159	144	136	20	58	1	13	147	536	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on Asylum population	25.82	22.81	20.66	19.51	2.86	8.32	0.14	1.86	21.09	76.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	174	201	192	177	61	108	2	21	36	854	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on Asylum population	19.06	22.01	21.02	19.38	6.68	11.82	0.21	2.30	3.94	93.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	136	222	116	124	11	59	10	9	28	621	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on Asylum population	20.36	33.23	17.36	18.56	1.64	8.83	1.49	1.34	4.19	92.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	163	181	165	153	41	129	15	32	91	694	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on Asylum population	19.59	21.75	19.83	18.39	4.92	15.50	1.80	3.84	10.93	83.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total insane	653	763	617	590	133	354	28	75	302	2705	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on Asylums population	20.99	24.53	19.84	18.96	4.27	11.38	0.90	2.41	9.71	86.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia	66	35	55	76	8	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on Asylums population	23.24	12.32	19.36	26.76	2.82	15.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total insane and idiotic	719	798	672	666	141	398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage on Asylums population	21.18	23.51	19.79	19.62	4.15	11.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRISONS.														
Central Prison	118	123	33	49	15	8					240	60	20	26
Percentage on Prison population	34.10	35.54	9.53	14.16	4.36	2.31					69 36	17.34	5.77	7.51
Reformatory for Boys	42	60	24	56	6	8					196			
Percentage on Reformatory population.	21.42	30.60	12.24	28.56	3.06	4.08					100.00			
Reformatory for Females	49	37	6	23	5	1					82	18	9	12
Percentage on Reformatory population.	40.49	30.57	4.96	19.00	4.13	0.82					67.77	14.87	7.44	9.91
Refuge for Girls	26	9	4	8	1	1					48	1		
Percentage on Refuge population	53.04	18.36	8.16	16.33	2.04	2.04					97.96	2.04		
Totals	235	229	67	136	27	18					566	79	29	38
Percentage on Prisons population	33.00	32.16	9.40	19.10	3.79	2.50					79.49	11.09	4.07	5.33
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.														
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	51	35	56	60	12	14								
Percentage on Institution population	22.37	15.35	24.56	26.32	5.26	6.14								
Institution for Blind	36	22	19	37	5	6								
Percentage on Institution population	28.80	17.60	15.20	29.60	4.00	4.80								
Total	87	57	75	97	17	20								
Percentage on Institutions population	24.64	16 14	21.24	27.47	4.81	5.70								
Grand total	1041	1084	814	899	185	436								
Percentage on total population of all institutions	23.34	24.31	18.25	20.16	4.15	9.77								

NOTES.—Regarding the columns grouped under Division No. 3, the Asylums in London and Kingston gave the figures as nearly as could be ascertained, whilst the authorities of the Toronto, Hamilton and Orillia Asylums were almost wholly unable to afford anything like complete or full information. The figures given in these columns regarding the Toronto, Hamilton and Orillia Asylums are therefore based upon the average of the London and Kingston return.

In Division No. 4, the religious denominations given as regards the inmates of the Orillia Asylum, are in fact the denomination of the parents of the idiots.

In Division No. 6, the figures do not relate to the total commitments, as it was found impossible to get reliable figures as to the number of commitments to the Common Gaol prior to commitment to the Provincial institution.

RETURN

Copy of an approved Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, increasing the commutation paid to His Honour Judge Jones, Judge of the County Court of the County of Brant, under the Surrogate Courts Act.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

A. S. HARDY.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 28th January, 1889.

RETURN

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 19TH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1888.

P. 400.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Committee of Council advise that the commutation paid to His Honour Judge Jones, Judge of the County Court of the County of Brant, in lieu of the fees payable to him under "The Surrogate Courts Act," be increased from the sum of $360 to the sum of $428 per annum, under the provisions of the 73rd section of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1887, such increased commutation to be payable from the 1st day of January last.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

RETURN

Copy of an Approved Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, commuting the fees payable to S. S. Lazier, Esquire, as Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Belleville.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

A. S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 28th January, 1889.

RETURN

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 28TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1888.

N. 1174.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, and S. S. Lazier, Esquire, Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario at Belleville, and Deputy Registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice at the same place, having consented thereto, the Committee of Council advise that the fees received by the said S. S. Lazier, as such Local Master and Deputy Registrar, be commuted at the sum of $3,000 per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments, such commutation to date from the first day of November next.

The Committee further advise, that such commutation be in full of all services performed by the said S. S. Lazier, as Local Master, Referee of Titles, Deputy Registrar, and Special Examiner, including expenses of accommodation, clerks, books, stationery, heat, light and furniture ; but not to include the fees for copies of evidence, which he is to retain, towards payment by him of the salary of a clerk and shorthand writer.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

To His Honour the Honourable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

As required by the law relating to the administration of the Crown Lands Department, I now submit for the information of Your Honour and the Legislature a Report for the fiscal year ended on the 31st December, 1888, of the management, etc., of the Crown Lands of the Province.

CLERGY LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 568 acres, aggregating in value $727.85. The amount collected on account of these and former sales was $8,347.49. (*See Appendix No. 3, page 4.*)

CROWN LANDS.

The area of Crown Lands sold during the year was 52,962 acres, aggregating in value $76,453.57. The collection on account of these and sales of former years amounted to $77,071.40. (*See Appendix No. 3, page 4.*)

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 345 acres, aggregating in value $768.26. The collection on account of these and former sales amounted to $11,395.15. *See Appendix No. 3, page 4.*)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The number of acres sold during the year was 392, aggregating in value $488.65. The collection on account of these and former sales was $2,445.20. (*See Appendix No. 3, page 4.*)

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collection of this Department on account of all sources of Revenue was $1,450,089.79. (*See Appendix No. 4, page 5.*)

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Department on account of all services and expenditures was $248,029.46. (*See Appendix No. 6, page 7.*)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The total collection for the year was $1,316,139.09, which includes $748,865.34 paid on account of bonuses, leaving the net collection on account of timber dues, ground rent, etc., to be $567,273.75.

The lumber trade has been healthy during the past year, the principal feature, however, being the active demand and fair prices obtained for timber in the Quebec market.

FIRE RANGING.

There was paid during the year on account of this service $24,113.08, but of this $6,258.55 was on account of 1887, leaving the net expenditure on account of this year to be $17,854.53—one-half of which is refundable by the Licensees.

The service continues to give satisfaction to those availing themselves of its provisions, and is being extended over a wider area year by year. The service was inaugurated in 1885 in which year thirty-seven Rangers were placed upon various limits ; in 1886, forty-five were employed ; in 1887, fifty-five were employed, and this year there were seventy.

Although the summer was not so dry as the one preceding, yet several extensive bush fires took place, notably in the Georgian Bay region, on the Bonnechére and Petewawa Rivers, in the Ottawa region and the Nipissing country. The Rangers and lumbermen were asked, as is usual, to report the quantity of timber damaged, the quantity likely to prove a total loss, and, generally speaking, the causes of the fires.

The information thus gathered shows about seventy distinct fires ; timber damaged, one hundred and sixty millions of feet, of which not more than about ten or fifteen millions will be a total loss. The principal cause of the fires is given as the setting out of fires by settlers in the process of clearing their land for cultivation, and carelessness as to the surrounding circumstances.

The fires on the Bonnechére and Petewawa were very dangerous, as they bordered upon dense pineries, and it was only by a systematic fight and considerable expenditure they were kept from spreading, in which event the loss would have been incalculable.

FISHERIES.

The reports received from Crown Lands Agents, Fishery Overseers and others, leads me to believe the law was fairly well observed.

The revenue from permits, etc., was $574.50.

The regulations, reports of Overseers, etc., will be found in *Appendices No. 11 to 15, at pages 18 to 24.*

GAME LAWS.

Under the amendment to the Game Law made last session of the Legislature, foreigners were required to take out permits to hunt deer, and under this twenty-two permits were issued, the revenue from which amounted to $220.00.

FREE GRANTS.

There are 133 townships open for settlement.

During the year just closed, 842 locations were made on 109,002 acres of land, and 74 locatees purchased 2,797 acres; 523 patents were issued to locatees. (*See Appendix No. 10, page 14.*)

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following surveys have been carried out during the year:—The townships of Dickson and Bronson, in the District of Nipissing, have been subdivided into farm lots of 100 acres each; the townships of Armstrong, Blyth, Chamberlain, Dack, Evanturel, Hudson, Ingram, Kerns, Marter, Notman and Stewart, also in the District of Nipissing, have been subdivided into farm lots of 320 acres each; and the townships of Hess and Moncrieff, in the District of Algoma, have been subdivided into lots of 320 acres each.

The outlines of six townships at the head of Lake Temiscaming, on the upper Ottawa, have been run; also a base and meridian line in the District of Algoma.

The two surveys undertaken last winter in the District of Thunder Bay, alluded to in last year's Report, were finished early in the spring. The Returns of the above named surveys have, so far as received, been examined and in most cases closed. The particulars of these surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 19 and 20, pages 31 and 32,* inclusive.

The Surveyors' Reports in relation to the surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 25 to 41, pages 39 to 58,* inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Department has, during the year, issued instructions for twelve surveys on the petition of the Municipal Councils of the townships of Arthur, Brighton, Downie, Gwillimbury East, Lobo and Caradoc, Nepean, Otonabee, Plympton, St. Vincent, Townsend and York; and has during the year confirmed eight municipal surveys in the townships of Ancaster and Glanford, Billings, Gwillimbury East, Maidstone, Nepean, Townsend, West Wawanosh, and East Whitby.

The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 17 and 18,* inclusive, *pages 28 to 30,* inclusive.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

The General Mining Act requires that applicants, to purchase mining lands in unsurveyed territory, shall file surveyor's plans, field notes, and descriptions of their locations in the Department before any sale is carried out. Under this statutory regulation, a number of applicants in the Districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Rainy River and Thunder Bay have field plans, etc., etc., and an area of 5,542 acres has been sold and patented to them.

The particulars relating to these surveys and sales will be found in *Appendices Nos. 21 and 22, pages 33 to 35*, inclusive.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The work done during the year was as follows:—Miles of new road constructed, 220; miles of road repaired, 333; bridges erected, 30; in addition to this many bridges were repaired. The work done was inspected and reported to be of a good character.

The total expenditure for the year is $112,273.56, the particulars of which will be found in the Superintendent's report in *Appendix No. 42, pages 59 to 80*, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1888.

BRANCH.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
				$ c.	
	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Commissioner	1873, December 4	4,000 00	
	Aubrey White	Assistant Commissioner	1882, January 1	2,600 00	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872, February 1	2,000 00	
	J. I. McIntosh	Shorthand Writer and Clerk	1886, August 1	1,200 00	
Free Grant and Sales	A. Kirkwood	Chief Clerk	1854, March 21	1,900 00	
	J. J. Murphy	Clerk in charge of Free Grants	1872, May 1	1,250 00	
	Julian Sale	Clerk	1871, August 5	850 00	
	E. F. Stow	Clerk	1878, March 1	750 00	
	John J. Kelly	Clerk	1888, March 19	700 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Chief Clerk	1866, January 30	1,900 00	
	W. Revell	Clerk	1871, October 2	1,150 00	
	W. F. Lewis	Clerk	1872, February 5	900 00	Services dispensed with 31st March, 1888.
	A. J Taylor	Chief Clerk, Patents	1872, October 1	1,200 00	
	J. H. Grant	Chief Clerk, Patents	1860, May 12	1,300 00	
	P. Alma	Clerk	1871, August 1	1,100 00	
	Henry Smith	Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1881, January 1	1,900 00	
	C. Cashman	Clerk	1872, September 1	1,150 00	
	J. H. Bradshaw	Clerk	1884, June 1	800 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Chief Clerk	1857, October 14	2,000 00	
	Th. E. Johnson	Clerk	1874, January 1	1,800 00	Resigned, May, 1888.
	J. A. G. Crozier	Clerk	1867, December 1	1,250 00	
	Theo. C. Taylor	Clerk	1888, August 1	1,200 00	
	J. Durkin	Clerk	1884, August 22	1,100 00	Resigned, 30th Sep., 1888.
	H. R. Hardy	Clerk	1883, November 1	900 00	
	H. E. Rudge	Clerk	1881, September 1	800 00	
	P. J. Durkin	Clerk	1888, October 1	700 00	

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1888.

BRANCH.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
				$ c.	
Accounts	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15	1,700 00	
	R. H. Browne	Chief Clerk, Agents Returns	1862, May 14	1,300 00	
	C. P. Higgins	Clerk	1873, July 1	900 00	
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873, December 20	850 00	
	J. Morphy	Registrar	1851, June 1	1,600 00	
	J. Bradshaw	Office Keeper	1852, March 27	500 00	
	A. Macdonald	Messenger	1862, May 19	550 00	
	R. Burroughes	Fireman	1868, June 1	550 00	
	D. Finnan	Night Watchman	1873, September	500 00	

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for the Disposal of Free Grants, 1888.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
			$ c.	
Anderson, D.	Part of Peterborough	1870, November 21	500 00	
Best, S. G.	" Parry Sound District	1875, March 23	500 00	
Brown, C. P.	" Algoma District	1872, June 25	500 00	
Cockburn, J. D.	" Nipissing District	1884, May 21	500 00	Agent for sale of lands.
Day, J. F.	" Algoma District	1875, July 19	500 00	
Dawson, G. W.	" Frontenac and Addington	1882, February 17	500 00	
Dill, J. W.	" District of Muskoka	1888, August 1	500 00	
Duncan, A. G.	St. Joseph Island	1883, December 23	200 00	
Fielding, W.	Part of Victoria	1882, February 23	500 00	
Frood, Th.	" Algoma	1886, May 21	500 00	Resigned June 15, 1888.
Gilligan, B. J.	" Nipissing District	1884, March 26	500 00	
Handy, E.	" Parry Sound District	1879, January 3	500 00	
Kennedy, J. D.	" Renfrew	1885, October 30	500 00	
Mackay, T.	" Parry Sound District	1881, December 5	500 00	
Macpherson, R.	" Frontenac	1871, July 18	500 00	Agent for sale of lands.
Margach, W.	" Thunder Bay District	1886, August 31	250 00	do do
McDonald, D. G.	" Algoma District	1888, December 3	500 00	do do
Nichols, W. L.	" Algoma District	1885, August 27	500 00	
Reeves, J.	" Nipissing District	1872, February 12	500 00	
Ryan, T. J.	" Algoma District	1888, June 15	500 00	
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District	1880, June 17	500 00	
Stewart, C. R.	" Hastings and Peterborough	1882, May 1	500 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings	1869, May 28	500 00	
Taylor, T. C.	" District of Muskoka	1881, December 15	500 00	Resigned Aug. 1, 1888.
Whelan, J.	" Renfrew	1884, September 19	500 00	

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands.
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of Acres of Land Sold, Amount of Sales and Amount of Collections for the Year 1888.

SERVICES.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ c.	$ c.
Crown Lands	52,962	76,453 57	77,071 40
Clergy Lands	568	727 85	8,347 49
Common School Lands	345	768 26	11,395 15
Grammar School Lands	392	488 65	2,445 20
Total	54,267	78,438 33	99,259 24

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1888.

SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.
Land Collections :		
Crown Lands	77,071 40	
Clergy Lands	8,347 49	
Common School Lands	11,395 15	
Grammar School Lands	2,445 20	
Rent	10 00	
In Suspense	18,771 42	
		118,040 66
Woods and Forests :		
Timber Dues	462,686 30	
Ground Rent	58,899 89	
Bonus	794,552 90	
		1,316,139 09
Casual Fees	480 44	
Surveyors' Fees	189 55	
Fishing License Fees	574 50	
Hunting License Fees	220 00	
		1,464 49
Expenditure Refunds :		
Forest Fire Prevention	10,506 81	
Destitute Settlers	243 79	
Settlers' Homestead	114 30	
Inspections	128 40	
Colonization Roads	3,000 00	
Surveys	452 25	
		14,445 55
		$1,450,089 79

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands which are considered as Special Funds.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Clergy Lands.		
Principal	4,159 13	
Interest	4,188 36	
		8,347 49
Common School Lands.		
Principal	5,074 89	
Interest	6,320 28	
		11,395 15
Grammar School Lands.		
Principal	1,700 14	
Interest	745 06	
		2,445 20
		22,187 84

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1888.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries—Land.			
Anderson, D	500 00		
Best, S. G	500 00		
Brown, C. P	500 00		
Cockburn, J. D	500 00		
Dawson, G. W	500 00		
Dill, J. W	208 33		
Day, J. F	500 00		
Duncan, A. G	200 00		
Fielding, W	500 00		
Frood, T	125 00		
Gilligan, B. J	500 00		
Handy, E	500 00		
Kennedy, J. D	500 00		
Mackay, T	500 00		
Macpherson, R	500 00		
Margach, W	250 00		
Nichols, W. L	500 00		
Reeves, J	500 00		
Ryan, T. J	270 83		
Scarlett, J. S	500 00		
Stewart, C. R	500 00		
Tait, J. R	500 00		
Taylor, T. C	291 66		
Whelan, J	500 00		
		10,345 82	
Salaries—Timber.			
Campbell, P. C	1,600 00		
Margach, W	1,000 00		
Macdonald, W. J	250 00		
Macdonald, D. F	1,600 00		
McWilliams, J. B	2,000 00		
Tassie, D	100 00		
Way, J. F	1,440 00		
		7,990 00	
Salaries—Fisheries.			
Flanagan, W	50 00		
Moore, F. J	50 00		
Willmott, J. H	50 00		
		150 00	
Agents' Disbursements.			
Anderson, D	18 29		
Brown, C. P	8 40		
Campbell, P. C	900 00		
Cockburn, J. D	14 04		
Dawson, G. W	23 32		
Day, J. F	12 11		
Dill, J. W	10 00		
Duncan, A. G	4 31		
Fielding, W	5 74		
Flanagan, W	2 05		
Frood, T	2 40		
Gilligan, B. J	11 21		
Handy, E	29 53		
Kennedy, J. D	6 61		
Mackay, T	16 34		
Macpherson, R	8 83		
Macdonald, D. F	850 03		
Margach, W	716 00		
McWilliams, J. B	253 22		
Nichols, W. L	10 72		
Carried forward	2,903 15	18,485 82	

APPENDIX No. 6—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1888.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	2,903 15	18,485 82	
Agents' Disbursements—Continued.			
Poupore, J	12 57		
Ryan, T. J	2 00		
Scarlett, J. S	23 80		
Stewart, C R	14 45		
Tait, J. R	11 21		
Tassie, D	1 00		
Taylor, T. C	95 70		
Whelan, J	5 82		
Way, J. F	84 40		
Willmott, J. H	43 00		
		3,197 10	
Miscellaneous.			
McIntosh, J. I., travelling expenses	18 40		
Murphy, J. J., do do	10 00		
Henderson, J., inspecting	67 00		
Nickerson, W. F., inspecting	9 25		
McRae, J., do	25 00		
Bessell, John do	5 00		
Bick, G do	49 05		
White, Aubrey, travelling expenses	45 50		
Kennedy, John, inspecting	38 30		
Williams, W. D., do	10 00		
		277 50	
			21,960 42
Wood Ranging and Inspection of Timber Lands.			
Alley, E		274 00	
Bick, George		1,040 81	
Brady, J		730 00	
Brennan, P		600 00	
Campbell, J. B		127 60	
Cochrane, G		37 45	
Cunningham, J		715 00	
Dulmage, A. F		1,330 00	
Foot, W. E		290 00	
Gilbert, R. A		140 00	
Halliday, F		1,442 65	
Halliday, James		959 65	
Johnson, S. M		1,474 44	
Kennedy, J		1,281 04	
Ludgate, B. A		40 00	
Ludgate, T		1,289 95	
Moore, D. H		1,050 60	
McCogherty, P		610 00	
McGown, W		820 00	
McGown, T		310 00	
Paget, George		1,110 54	
Regan, J		773 93	
Russell, W		1,496 31	
Shaw, Jos		1,364 05	
Smith, J. W		1,053 65	
Turgeon, J. B		575 00	
			20,936 67
Forest Fire Prevention.			
Aussant, T		204 00	
Bates, R		36 00	
Boland, I. M		104 00	
Borron, E		252 00	
Bowlands, W		533 25	
Carried forward		1,129 25	42,897 09

APPENDIX No. 6—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1888.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward		1,129 25	42,897 09
Forest Fire Prevention.			
Bradley, Th.		219 50	
Bremner, W		424 40	
Brennan, J		228 00	
Bromley, Th.		483 29	
Callaghan, M		186 75	
Campbell, D.		453 00	
Cochrane, J.		464 00	
Coghlan, J.		608 00	
Columbus, W.		154 50	
Conway, J.		250 00	
Currie, S.		125 00	
Dennison, H.		226 00	
Donally, P. K		723 50	
Donally, R. S.		486 00	
Dufond, Ignace		224 00	
Emery Lumber Company		16 80	
Fraser, Hugh A.		192 00	
Gagné, F.		316 71	
Garvey, P		3,258 48	
Golightly, G		1,002 15	
Gonjon, A		533 75	
Grant, James		58 00	
Grant, T.		106 00	
Guertin, G.		226 00	
Haley, C		283 50	
Hamilton, G. H.		106 00	
Hammond, D.		405 50	
Haskins, J		1,128 50	
Hudson, J. C.		233 00	
Humphreys, J. G		186 00	
Humphreys, T. W		182 00	
Hutton, J		174 00	
Johnson, E		151 15	
Johnson, R. W		26 25	
Johnston, W		249 25	
Kirkwood, J. W.		105 25	
Link, A		42 00	
Love, R		113 11	
Lynch, M		204 50	
May, H		180 00	
Mackey, W. C.		128 00	
Mitchell, J. C		268 50	
Murphy, J.		208 00	
McCallum, A.		212 00	
McFarlane, J		126 00	
McDonald, J.		302 00	
McKay, M		18 00	
McKenzie, J.		566 75	
McLachlan Bros		401 91	
McNab, W. C		262 00	
O'Neil, A. J		60 00	
Parcher, A.		1,155 25	
Porter, J		709 46	
Prince, A.		266 37	
Quackenbush, P.		251 00	
Ritchie, A. W		100 00	
Russell, J.		130 00	
Ryan, A.		47 00	
Sage, N.		166 50	
Scantlin, J.		496 25	
Carried forward		21,740 08	42,897 09

APPENDIX No. 6—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1888.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward		21,740 08	42,897 09
Forest Fire Prevention—Continued.			
Sedgewick, J		174 00	
Thompson, F. H		868 50	
Vannier, A		290 00	
Vannier, N		259 00	
Wilson, A		262 00	
Whyte, J. T. G		262 00	
Young, W		257 50	
			24,113 08
Refunds			15,574 65
Colonization roads			115,273 56
Surveys			39,494 51
Board of Surveyors			335 00
Special Inspections.			
Paget, George		15 00	
McGown, William		430 00	
McGown, T		85 00	
			530 00
Contingencies.			
Printing and binding		1,498 54	
Stationery		1,490 77	
Postage and telegraphing		1,175 96	
Extra clerks		224 00	
Office keeper		500 00	
Messenger		550 00	
Fireman		550 00	
Fireman		457 50	
Night watchman		500 00	
Subscriptions and advertising		2,136 88	
Sundries		727 92	
			9,811 57
			248,029 46

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue Collected during the Year ending the 31st December, 1888.

——	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of Ottawa collections, John Poupore	199,032 08	
" " H. J. Chaloner	32,528 01	
		231,560 09
Amount of Belleville collections, J. F. Way	111,531 27	
		111,531 27
Amount of Western Timber District collections at Department	948,333 15	
" " " H. J. Chaloner	24,714 58	
		973,047 73
Total		1,316,139 09

AUBREY WHITE
Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 8.

LIST of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, Dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his services, during the year ending 31st December, 1888.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum up to 1st July, '73.	Salary per annum from 1st July, '73.	REMARKS.
				$ c.	$ c.	
Upper Ottawa.....	John Poupore	Ottawa City....	.....	.....	.....	
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant.....	"	1858, April 13	1,400 00	1,800 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of slide dues; the proportion of salaries chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	J. Ritchie, Clerk	"	1864, June 23.....	1,000 00	1,400 00	
	A. J. Russell, jr., Draughtsman.	"	1867, April 1.....	700 00	1,200 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	"	1864, June 23.....	650 00	1,000 00	
	J. Jackson, Messenger.....	"	1871, August 1....	300 00	300 00	
	W. J. Macdonald, Deputy Slide Master and Chief Timber Counter	"	1882, August 18...	....	*	Additional to his salary from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.
	James Steen, Timber Counter...	"	1861, May 27	$2 per diem.	$2 per diem.	During season of Navigation.
	John Redmond, Assistant, and Boatman	"	1872, March 1. ...	"	"	" "
Belleville Agency.....	Joesph F. Way, Agent	Belleville.....	1854, May 6	1,440 00	1,440 00	
Collector at Quebec...	H. J. Chaloner, Acting Agent...	Quebec.....	....	....	... .	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa respecting salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	Henry John Miller, Assistant...	"	1883, September 13	....	1,200 00	
	William Miller, Clerk.....	"	1872, November 7.	1,000 00	1,000 00	

*The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec have each paid Deputy Slide-master up to 31st December, 1883, $150 per annum in addition to the amount paid by Public Works. Allowance by the Provincial Governments increased to $250 each, per annum, from 1st January, 1884.

G. B. COWPER, Chief Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

Statement of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP-

AGENCIES.	Area covered by Timber Licenses.	Saw Logs. (A Standard is 200 feet B. M.)			
		White Pine.		Other	
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.	Standards.
Ottawa Timber District	6,305	2,554,528	1,511,236	8,496	3,923
Belleville Timber District	1,751	1,481,498	682,745	21,344	7,243
Western Timber District	8,878	2,328,624	1,303,924	6,844	3,144
Total	16,934	6,364,650	3,497,905	36,684	14,310

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

AGENCIES.	Railway Ties.	Hemlock.		Cordwood.		Pile Timber.	Telegraph Poles.	Traverses.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.	Hard. Cords.	Soft. Cords.	Feet B. M.	No.	Pieces.
Ottawa Timber District	56,128	25	1,075	875	758	.....	63	1,719
Belleville Timber District	34,762	424	20,351	80	.....	.....	529	.....
Western Timber District	670,456	.....	.....	1,339	12,571	98,752	2,264	.....
Total	761,346	449	21,426	2,294	13,329	98,752	2,856	1,719

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

No. 9.

FORESTS.

Rent and Bonus during the year ending 31st of December, 1888.

TION OF TIMBER.

Square Timber.				Boom and Dimension Timber.		Ash, Cedar, Elm, Maple, Basswood.		Oak.		Tamarac.	
White Pine.		Red Pine.									
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Stand-ards.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
13,791	750,803	10,602	394,321	118,437	81,076	A. 32 C. 5 B.W. 1	1,052 175 53	6	187	42	786
3,632	165,258	.....	.....	27,375	25,179	E. 118 A. 128 M. 3	3,542 3,620 108	....	... ..	177	4,555
35,217	2,007,271	884	38,935	82,712	99,630	A. 40 E. 32	1,385 1,536	....	.....	.....	.....
52,640	2,923,332	11,486	433,256	228,524	205,885	A. 200 C. 5 E. 150 M. 3 B.W. 1	6,057 175 5,078 108 53	6	187	219	5,341

TIMBER, Etc.—*Continued.*

Lineal feet Cedar.	Cedar Posts.	Tan Bark.	Bolts.	Amounts Accrued.				
Feet.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Interest, Trespass, etc.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
181,010	28	75	... .	878 34	344,233 73	21,689 83	.....	366,801 90
182,071	1,763	.....	650	918 73	146,811 90	5,526 00	.....	153,256 63
360	409	.....	3,917	33,559 07	332,729 45	31,678 00	769,990 34	1,167,956 86
363,441	2,200	75	4,567	35,356 14	823,775 08	58,893 83	769,990 34	1,688,015 39

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 10.

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located; of purchasers and of acres sold; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties, and of patents issued under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act" during the year 1888.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
Baxter	Muskoka	J. W. Dill, Bracebridge	12	1,377				
Brunel			2	200			2	5
Chaffey			5	417	1	4	3	7
Draper			3	470			6	5
Franklin			12	1,550			9	9
Macaulay					1	99		3
Medora			17	2,812			22	8
Monck					1	136		1
Morrison								2
Muskoka			7	1,066			11	2
McLean			4	468			6	1
Oakley			13	1,703			13	8
Ridout			4	378			3	2
Ryde			2	200			7	8
Sinclair			7	1,168	2	34	8	9
Sherborne								
Stephenson			1	79			3	6
Stisted			7	946	1	2	9	11
Watt			7	688			2	6
Wood			8	1,081			6	4
Cardwell	Parry Sound	Mrs. T. Mackay, Parry Sound	3	400			6	3
Carling			10	1,178			13	2
Christie			4	631			4	4
Fergusson			3	381			2	
Foley			17	2,137	1	88	10	2
Hagerman			5	513			4	1
Humphry			2	287	2	96	4	4
Monteith			2	299			2	4
McConkey								
McDougall			3	477			1	2
McKenzie			15	2,625			2	5
McKellar			1	200	1	2	2	4
Shawanaga			2	303	1	6	4	
Wilson			7	853				1

Chapman			10	1,072	3	85	5	24
Croft			3	548	.....	.....	4	9
Ferrie			5	980	.....	.....	.....	1
Gurd			9	1,511	1	2	.....	5
Lount			4	750	.....	.....	.....	5
Machar	Parry Sound	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	8	1,183	1	1	4	8
Mills			8	1,309	.....	.....	.....	1
Pringle			1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ryerson			9	1,268	3	201	4	14
Spence			2	345	.....	.....	1	4
Strong			7	742	.....	.....	.....	13
Armour			12	1,475	1	4	10	18
Bethune			6	1,011	1	8	1	6
Joly	Parry Sound	E. Handy, Emsdale	22	3,132	.....	.....	23	2
McMurrich			9	1,241	2	6	12	18
Perry			8	797	1	44	9	15
Proudfoot			4	583	.....	.....	6	3
Hardy			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Himsworth			20	3,036	5	343	17	7
Laurier	Parry Sound	J. S. Scarlett, Nipissing	9	1,610	2	45	11	.....
Nipissing			7	1,000	.....	.....	6	5
Patterson			1	100	.....	.....	1	.....
Anson			2	182	.....	.....	3	1
Glamorgan			4	394	1	9	3	8
Hindon			1	100	.....	.....	1	.....
Lutterworth	Haliburton	Wm. Fielding, Minden	8	638	.....	.....	6	4
Minden			5	319	1	2	.....	6
Stanhope			5	457	1	1	2	2
Snowdon			13	1,417	.....	.....	9	6
Anstruther	Peterboro'		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Chandos	do	D. Anderson, Apsley	7	969	.....	.....	5	12
Cardiff	Haliburton		8	1,059	.....	.....	2	6
Monmouth	do		7	944	.....	.....	5	3
Galway	Peterboro'		19	2,366	1	22	5	17
Bangor	Hastings	C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	3	217	1	22	1	3
McClure	do		5	586	.....	.....	2	.....
Wicklow	do		2	298	.....	.....	.....	2
Carlow			3	250	.....	.....	1	.....
Cashel			5	692	1	83	1	.....
Dungannon			11	1,265	.....	.....	2	9
Faraday			14	2,352	1	1	8	3
Herschel	Hastings	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	10	1,724	1	100	8	2
Limerick			5	500	.....	.....	4	3
Mayo			3	441	.....	.....	4	1
Monteagle			9	1,225	1	2	12	3
Wollaston			10	890	.....	.....	5	10

2 (C. L.)

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APPENDIX No. 10.—*Continued.*

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located, etc.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
Abinger	Addington	G. W. Dawson, Plevna	7	706	1	2	5	.....
Denbigh	do		22	3,017	5	7	15	3
Canonto, South	Frontenac		2	383	1	42	1	3
do North	do		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarendon	do		17	1,853	.....	.....	5	11
Miller	do		4	599	.....	.....	3	1
Palmerston	do		9	987	1	9	5	10
Algona, North	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
do South			6	600	.....	.....	3	10
Brougham			1	100	.....	.....	1	4
Grattan			3	401	1	51	2	4
Hagarty			21	2,885	1	1	15	7
Richards			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wilberforce			5	500	5	521	6	5
Brudenell	Renfrew	John Whelan, Brudenell	13	1,356	.....	.....	4	6
Griffith			1	200	1	50	.....	.....
Lyndoch			3	307	1	5	.....	1
Matawatchan			16	1,974	1	42	.....	2
Radcliffe			6	568	2	5	.....	2
Raglan			7	891	1	1	3	.....
Sebastopol			4	497	2	9	7	2
Sherwood			2	257	.....	.....	3	5
Alice	Renfrew	J. D. Kennedy, Pembroke	5	495	.....	.....	3	4
Buchanan			3	439	.....	.....	4	1
Fraser			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKay			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petewawa			13	1,507	3	9	6	4
Rolph			4	405	.....	.....	2	.....
Wylie			5	564	.....	.....	1	1

Bonfield	Nipissing	B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa	14	1,363			6	
Calvin			15	1,559	4	400	11	
Ferris			22	2,364			7	
Mattawan			6	632			2	
Papineau			12	1,207	2	22	6	
Aweres	Algoma	C. P. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie						
Korah			3	440			4	2
Parke								
Prince			6	948			5	1
Plummer	Algoma	J. F. Day, Bruce Mines					2	4
St. Joseph Island	Algoma	A. G. Duncan, Marksville	13	1,233	1	13	23	25
Blake	Thunder Bay	Wm. Margach, Port Arthur	5	720				
Conmee								
Crooks								
Dawson Road								
Gillies			5	800				
Lybster			3	617				
Oliver			14	2,159	1	160	11	7
O'Connor			8	1,167				
Paipoonge			25	4,237			17	
		Total	842	109,002	74	2,797	556	523

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,
Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 11.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 26TH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying regulations under "The Ontario Fisheries Act, 1885," be approved of and established by Your Honour.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,

Asst. Clerk Executive Council,

Ontario.

The Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to recommend to the Executive Council that the following regulations be made under "The Ontario Fisheries Act, 1885," namely:—

1. That leases granted for the purpose of conveying the fishing rights pertaining to public lands adjoining the rivers, streams and lakes of the Province shall be for the depth of one chain inland from the water's edge.

2. Such leases shall be granted, as far as practicable, to responsible parties, able and willing to improve the lakes and rivers and guard them well. Applicants having in view the personal use and enjoyment of the fishing rights to be generally preferred to such as may offer higher rents with a view to farming or sub-letting the right to fish. Care to be taken that residents in the Province be allowed to enjoy a due proportion of the fishing rights.

3. That the valuation of the lands for rent shall be based on the character and condition of the rivers, streams and lakes which they adjoin, as made known to the Department of Crown Lands by reports of official Inspectors or private individuals, all such reports to be considered confidential and not to be communicated to other parties without the express authorization of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Offers made by applicants for leases not to be communicated to other applicants.

4. That leases of lands made and granted under the provisions of "The Ontario Fisheries Act" shall not be held to convey the right to work any mine that may be found on such lands, or to cut any timber thereon.

5. That licenses and permits to fish shall be granted upon the payment in advance of such fees as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may, from time to time, determine, and shall be valid until the close of the angling season of the year in which it is granted.

6. That excessive or wasteful fishing or killing of fish shall involve the cancellation of the lease, license or permit covering the waters in which it has taken place.

7. That it be obligatory upon any person who has no domicile in the Province of Ontario, and who desires to fish in the rivers, streams or lakes under the control of the Province, to procure a permit or license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands before beginning to fish.

8. That no person shall, except under authority of a fishery lease, fishing license or permit, fish for, catch or kill any fish in any inland lake, river or stream adjoining the ungranted lands of the Province.

9. That no person shall, without lawful authority, fish for, catch or kill, by any device or means, any fish during their spawning time, or disturb or destroy their spawn or spawning-beds.

10. That it shall not be lawful to fish for, catch or kill brook trout, salmon trout, white fish, bass, pike, pickerel, maskinongé, tulibee, grayling, herring or perch in any inland lake, river or stream under the control of the Province, by any device or means other than by hook and line or angling, except in waters leased or licensed for the express purpose of net fishing.

11. That it shall not be lawful to use any explosives, or chemical material, or compound for the purpose of killing or catching fish.

12. That fishing by torch-light or other artificial light placed in or above the water is prohibited.

13. That no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any fish at times when the taking or killing of fish is prohibited by lawful authority.

14. That parties holding leases under the provisions of "The Ontario Fisheries Act" shall not have any recourse against the Government of the Province for any hindrance to their use and enjoyment of the fishing rights pertaining to the lands leased by the operation of any law enacted or that may be hereafter enacted by the Parliament of Canada, or by any action of the Government of Canada or any person employed thereunder.

15. It shall not be lawful to use or set in any of the inland rivers, streams or water courses within the Province any net, rack, trap, weir or obstruction for the purpose of catching fish or whereby the free passage of fish up and down the same may be obstructed or prevented.

16. The catching, killing or molesting of fish when passing or attempting to pass through any fishway or fish-pass, or in surmounting any obstacle or leaps, the use of any invention to catch, kill or molest fish in the mill-heads and water-courses appurtenant thereto are hereby forbidden.

17. It shall not be lawful to put into any waters in any inland river, stream or lake in the Province where fish are taken, any offal, blood, putrid brine, putrid fish or other deleterious substance, and all fish offal or filth of any description whatsoever accruing from the catching and curing of fish shall be burned or buried twenty yards distant from the water's edge of said river, stream or lake.

Close Seasons.

It shall not be lawful to fish for, catch, kill or have in possession :—

Speckled trout, between the 15th September and 1st May.
Pickerel (Doré), between the 15th April and 15th May.
Bass and maskinongé, between the 15th April and 15th June.
White fish and salmon trout, between the 1st November and 30th November.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 5th May, 1887.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 19TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying regulations, under "The Ontario Fisheries Act," be approved of by Your Honour.

Certified,

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council.

Ontario.

The Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to recommend to the Executive Council that the following regulations be made under "The Ontario Fisheries Act":—

No. 1.—It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer thereto authorized by him, to grant licenses to fish with gill nets for herring, white fish, salmon trout and pickerel in any waters adjoining Crown Lands not under lease, excepting the River Nepigon, Lake Nepigon and its tributary waters, for a period not exceeding one year, subject to the following regulations and restrictions:—The size of mesh for herring to be not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from knot to knot on the square, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches extension measure, and the mesh for white fish, salmon trout and pickerel to be at least 5 inches extension measure, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot on the square, and said gill nets shall not be more than 50 yards in length.

No. 2.—It shall not be lawful to fish for, catch or kill, in any waters within the meaning of "The Ontario Fisheries Act," any herring, or to buy, sell or have in possession any herring taken in any such waters between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of June, and between the 15th day of October and the 1st day of December in each year.

(Signed) T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 15th May, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 12.

FISHERY OVERSEERS,

UNDER THE ONTARIO FISHERIES' ACT.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	SALARY.
Newton Flanagan	River Nepigon, Lake Nepigon and adjacent waters	Red Rock	$50 00
John H. Willmott	District of Muskoka	Beaumaris	50 00
Francis James Moore	County of Peterborough, Provisional County of Haliburton, and that part of the County of Victoria south of the District of Muskoka	Lakefield	50 00

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 13.

NEPIGON, Ont., 19th December, 1888.

SIR,—Respectfully I beg the honour of submitting for your consideration my annual report of the fisheries throughout the district of which I am overseer, viz., River and Lake Nepigon.

Fly fishing and angling with hook and line have been the only means practiced here, no nets of any kind or other ways of taking fish have been resorted to.

During the past season the noble Nepigon has fully maintained its well merited prestige of being the finest and best of trout streams ; a number of visitors, considerably in excess of any former year, have fished on this river. Those who came early in the season, owing to the very high state of the waters brought about by the unprecedented fall of snow in this region last winter, met with only very moderate success, and the fish for the most part ran rather small, until later on in the summer, when the river fell somewhat, much larger fish were procured and some notably fine catches made. Towards the end of August the weather turned out very bad, with almost constant rain and exceedingly cold, which interfered very considerably with the pleasure of several parties of eminent gentlemen who were on the river at the time.

During the season I received for special permits the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550.00), which was duly forwarded to the Department, as also have been statements, permit books, etc.

I am glad to be able to report that the laws and regulations relating to the fisheries of this district have been generally properly observed during the past season.

I would again most respectfully bring to your notice the very earnest and frequently expressed desire by those who come to the Nepigon, many from great distances, for the purpose of angling, that your Government would continue to exercise a prudent and jealous guard over these splendid waters, and that you will kindly refrain from granting licenses or privileges to any persons for the purpose of fishing for the market on either Lake or River Nepigon.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWTON FLANAGAN,

Fishery Overseer.

To the Honourable

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 14.

BEAUMARIS, 12th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my annual report as Fishery Overseer for the District of Muskoka.

On visiting the various localities under my charge it is most gratifying to note the decrease of the various illegal methods of procuring fish, as also the care taken by the majority of saw-mill proprietors to prevent the escape of mill refuse into the lakes and streams.

I would beg to call your attention to the present close season for salmon trout, viz., from 1st to 30th November. In all waters in this district these fish were depositing their spawn previous to the 20th October.

In conformity with instructions received from your Department I spent several days in studying the habits of white fish during the spawning season, the full report of results of which I have already submitted to you. These fish, I also ascertained, were spawning ten or twelve days previous to the close season. I also procured a quantity of spawn which I deposited in Muskoka Lake and Brandy Lake, Township of Watt.

Whether the early spawning, both of salmon trout and white fish, is confined to the smaller lakes I have been unable to ascertain, but should this not be the case, I would respectfully suggest an alteration in the dates of the close season for these fish.

The catch of bass and pickerel has, to most anglers, been satisfactory, although within the last few years there has been a marked decrease in these varieties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN H. WILLMOTT,

Fishery Overseer.

To the Honourable

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 15.

LAKEFIELD, 31st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in connection with fisheries in my district.

During the past season anglers have had fair success. During the summer I visited officially the waters in this district. With the exception of snaring and netting the law has been tolerably well observed.

Twenty-one Americans obtained permits from me during the year, amounting to twenty-one dollars, which have been forwarded to you. I have reason to believe that a number of Americans fish in the waters of this district without permits, for the reason, among others, that they do not know where to apply for permits, and if they did know, think it time enough to pay when demanded.

The varieties of fish in this district are, in Kachawannah, Stony, Clear, Koshkabogamong, Eagle, Gull, Gold, Ketchecum, Pencil, Deer, Green, Loukes, Long, Coxes, Black, Bottle, Beaver and Jacks Lakes, salmon trout, mountain trout, bass and maskinongé; in Pigeon, Mud, Sturgeon, Balsam, Cameron, Ball, Buckhorn, Deer Bay, Lovesick Lakes, Pigeon River, Otonabee River, Round, Belmont, Crowe and South Lakes, bass and maskinongé (some pickerel in Belmont and Round Lakes.) The waters in this district are infested with suckers and catfish; during spawning season they feed upon the spawn of other fish.

I have prosecuted several parties for illegal fishing, which will be found in my report of convictions.

To look after the fisheries in this district properly would require all my time, especially during the close season, and would incur considerable expense; this would apply to midsummer when Americans visit this district, in order to collect for permits. My object has been to put down illegal fishing as far as possible with as little expense as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. J. MOORE,

Fishery Overseer.

To the Honourable

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of the number of letters received and mailed by the Department in 1886, 1887 and 1888.

YEARS.	BRANCHES.					Transferred to other Departments.	Totals.	Names indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned—not called for at address.	Mailed from the Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Accountant's.	Surveyor's.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.							
1886	7,590	1,088	1,877	2,855	2,487	30	15,927	20,000	30,000	13	40	20,368
1887	7,427	1,112	2,031	3,059	2,535	9	16,173	21,000	31,000	17	21	21,250
1888	7,548	1,040	2,248	3,160	2,373	10	16,379	23,000	33,000	21	12	18,272

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions were issued during the year 1888.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed.
1	Charles Unwin	546	24th January, 1888	To survey the concession line or side road line along the southerly limit of lot number 1 in the 2nd Concession west of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, and to mark it by permanent stone or iron boundaries.	
2	P. S. Gibson	547	7th February, 1888.....	To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers 15 and 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimbury, and to plant durable monuments to mark the limits of said road allowance	26th April, 1888.
3	Geo. B. Abrey.	548 in lieu of 539	6th March, 1888	To survey lots numbers 10 and 11 in the 17th Concession of the Township of Otonabee, and to plant durable monuments at each end of the limit between said lots.	
4	John . Moore	549	6th March. 1888	To survey that portion of the town line between the Townships of Lobo and Carradoc lying between the main line of the Great Western Railway and the Sarnia branch of said railway, and to plant permanent stone monuments at the corner of each Concession of Lobo and Carradoc respectively that comes within the aforesaid limits.	
5	C. J. Wheelock	550	25 April, 1888	To survey that part of the blind line between the 7th and 8th Concessions of the Township of Arthur forming the westerly limit of lots numbers 15 and 16 in the said 7th Concession, and the rear line of lots numbers 16, 17 and 18, in the 8th Concession, and to plant stone monuments along said blind line.	
6	T. Harry Jones	551	4th May, 1888.....	To survey that part of the rear line of the 5th Concession of the Township of Townsend across lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments	22nd November, 1888.
7	J. G. Sing	552	25th July, 1888	To survey the blind line between the 5th and 6th Concessions of the Township of St. Vincent from the side road between lots numbers 6 and 7 to the side road between lots numbers 12 and 13, and to plant stone or other durable monuments at the rear angles of the lots in each concession abutting on said part of blind line.	

8	J. M. O. Cromwell	553	8th September, 1888	To survey the concession line in front of the 2nd Concession (Ottawa Front) of the Township of Nepean from lot number 21 to lot number 30 inclusive, and the concession line on the north side of Concession letter A in the Rideau Front of said Township of Nepean, and to plant durable monuments	28th November, 1888.
9	Thos. B. Speight	554	8th September, 1888	To survey the road allowance between lots numbers 2 and 3 in the 4th Concession of the Township of Brighton, formerly Cramahe, and to plant stone or iron monuments at the front and rear angles of said lots where they abut on said side road allowance.	
10	P. S. Gibson	555	2nd November, 1888	To survey the original allowance for side road between lots numbers 5 and 6 in the 1st Concession east of Yonge Street in the Township of York, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments.	
11	David S. Campbell	556	8th November, 1888.....	To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers 5 and 6 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Downie, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron boundaries.	
12	Richard Coad	557	3rd December, 1888.....	To survey the road allowance or line in rear of the front Concession lots in the Township of Plympton from the town line between Plympton and Sarnia to the town line between Plympton and Bosanquet, and to mark the same by stone or iron monuments.	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1888.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when Confirmed.
1	T. J. Patton	527	3rd July, 1885	Survey of lots, numbers 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 in the 14th and 15th Concessions of the Township of Billings, and to plant durable monuments at the front angles of said lots.	14th May, 1888.
2	R. O. D. Kennedy . .	532	26th September, 1885 ...	To survey and plant stone monuments on a portion of the town line between the Townships of Ancaster and Glanford, viz., at the ends of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Concessions of the Townships of Glanford, and at the ends of the 4th, 5th and 6th Concessions of the Township of Ancaster.	14th May, 1888.
3	W. E. Yarnold	538	19th July, 1886	Survey of lots, numbers 10 and 11 in the 5th Concession of the Township of East Whitby, and to plant durable monuments at the front and rear angles of said lots on each side of the road allowance between said lots.	26th April, 1888.
4	H. B. Proudfoot.....	540	24th August, 1886	Survey of lots, numbers 24 and 25 in the 4th Concession of the Township of West Wawanosh, and planting durable monuments at the North-easterly and South-easterly angles of lot 24, and at the North-westerly and South-westerly angles of lot 25 at each side of the allowance for road between said lots.	26th April, 1888.
5	P. S. Gibson	547	7th February, 1888.....	Survey of side road allowance between lots, numbers 15 and 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of East Gwillimbury, and planting durable monuments to mark the limits of said road allowance.	26th April, 1888.
6	A. J. B. Halford	545	29th August, 1887	Survey of the line in centre of the road in rear of the lots East of the River aux Puce, and planting durable monuments at the angles of the lots on the West side of the said road allowance in the Township of Maidstone.	15th August, 1888.
7	T. Harry Jones.....	551	4th May, 1888	Survey of that part of the rear line of the 5th Concession of the Township of Townsend, across lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and marking the same by permanent stone or iron monuments.	22nd November, 1888.
8	J. M. O. Cromwell	553	8th September, 1888	Survey of the Concession line in front of the 2nd Concession (Ottawa front), of the Township of Nepean, from lot number 21 to lot number 30 inclusive, and the Concession line on the North side of Concession letter A, on the Rideau front of said Township of Nepean, and to plant durable stone or iron monuments, etc.	28th November, 1888.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys completed and closed during the year 1888.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.	No. of Acres.
				$ c.	
1	29th May, 1886	J. W. Fitzgerald	Township of Fitzgerald	37 38	55,380
2	31st May, 1887	Thomas Byrne	" Anglin	400 14	55,002
3	31st May, 1887	J. W. Fitzgerald	" White	389 68	53,424
4	31st May, 1887	H. B. Proudfoot	" Harris and Casey	86 40	35,520
5	31st May, 1887	Richard Coad	" Hyman	122 88	23,184
6	31st May, 1887	Francis Bolger	" Foster	127 58	22,894
7	31st May, 1887	J. S. Laird	" Lumsden	65 96	20,238
8	10th June, 1887	James Dickson	Inspection of Surveys	48 92	
9	11th December, 1887	H. DeQ. Sewell	Base Line in Districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River	770 40	
10	14th December, 1887	A. L. Russell	Survey of Lakes in Districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River	861 75	
11	29th May, 1888	Alexander Niven	Outlines of Townships at head of Lake Temiscaming (96 miles)	2,880 00	
12	29th May, 1888	Elihu Stewart	Township of Bronson	3,504 69	50,067
13	29th May, 1888	H. B. Proudfoot	Base and Meridian Line in District of Algoma (60 miles)	1,800 00	
14	29th May, 1888	David Beatty	Township of Armstrong	1,607 97	22,971
15	29th May, 1888	W. R. Burke	" Moncrieff	1,621 76	23,168
16	29th May, 1888	J. P. B. Casgrain	" Evanturel	1,606 08	22,944
17	29th May, 1888	Willis Chipman	" Stewart	1,600 90	22,870
18	29th May, 1888	Richard Coad	" Blyth	1,663 69	23,767
19	29th May, 1888	R. W. Herinon	" Hudson	1,618 19	23,117
20	29th May, 1888	B. A. Ludgate	" Marter	1,605 03	22,929
21	29th May, 1888	Frank Purvis	" Ingram	1,607 83	22,969
22	29th May, 1888	T. B. Speight	" Kerns	1,611 05	23,015
23	10th March, 1888	James Dickson	Inspection of Surveys	346 25	
24	June, 1888	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Investigating Mining Claims, District of Thunder Bay, (expenses)	109 00	
		F. L. Foster	For Drawing Maps	348 00	
			C. M. Smith, N.Y., for Maps of Huron and Ottawa Territory	610 00	
			I. D. Irwin, Duty and Entry charges on Maps from C. M. Smith, N.Y.	107 35	
			The Copp, Clark Company, for lithographed Township and District Maps	1,017 25	
			The Map and School Supply Company, for Mounting Maps	54 48	
			W. Margach, for work in connection with Woods and Forests Branch	153 90	
			Department of the Interior, for Maps of Townships in District Rainy River	20 00	
				$28,404 51	523,459

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys in progress and amounts advanced up to date during the year 1888.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Advanced.
				$ c.
1	31st May, 1887	Joseph DeGurse	Township of Garson	Nil.
2	29th May, 1888	Thos. Byrne	" Dickson	2,900 00
3	29th May, 1888	Alexander Baird	" Notman	1,000 00
4	29th May, 1888	Isaac L. Bowman	" Hess	400 00
5	29th May, 1888	Joseph DeGurse	" Craig	400 00
6	29th May, 1888	D. L. Sanderson	" Chamberlain	1,400 00
7	29th May, 1888	Joseph M. Tiernan	" Dack	1,100 00
8	4th September, 1888	William Bell	Outlines of Timber Berths, District of Algoma	1,100 00
9	29th May, 1888	James Dickson	Inspection of Surveys	2,790 00
				$11,090 00

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 21.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been patented in Unsurveyed Territory in the District of Rainy River during the year 1888.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	Designation of Mining Tract.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
					$	
1	R. R. 15	F. W. Paine and Robert B. Whiteside	Mining Locations, R 251 and R 252, west of Ottertrack Lake..	252	504	10th March, 1888.
2	" 16	Thomas Marks *et al*	" R 304, R 305, R 306, south of Big Rock Lake, Hunter's Island. R 330, west of Seiganagonse Lake, Hunter's Island	391	782	28th April, 1888.
3	" 17	W. E. Richardson & F. A. Day	" R 208, R 331, R 333, R 335, R 336, R 337, on Ottertrack Lake	769	1538	23rd July, 1888.
				1412	2824	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 22.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been patented in Unsurveyed Territory in the Districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma and Nipissing during the year 1888.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	Designation of Mining Tract.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
					$	
1	2155	M. Neelin Garland	Mining Location, 39 E, north-west of Whitefish Lake	73	146	27th January, 1888.
2	2156	Benjamin F. Felt	" R 237, on Atic Lake	56	112	26th January, 1888.
3	2170	J. B. Klock and R. A. Klock and E. B. Haycock	" 1 and 2, on Tamagamingue branch of Montreal River	151	302	18th February, 1888.
4	2174	J. E. Norton and L. M. Hall	" 190 T, north of White Fish Lake	160	320	25th February, 1888.
5	2175	A. D. Cummings	" R 314, north of Whitefish Lake	80	160	25th February, 1888.
6	2193	T. Marks, W. Murdock *et al*	" R 333 and R 334, north of the Township of Oliver	257	514	9th March, 1888.
7	2232	E. McConnell, T. Keaney, P. Gilligan, M. Rothschild and F. Meindl	" M 1, south side of Montreal River	83	166	27th April, 1888.
8	2243	A. Perras and Jas. McTeigue	" R 236, north-west of White Fish Lake	80	160	11th May, 1888.
9	2246	A. Perras	" R 332, north-west of White Fish Lake	87	174	11th May, 1888.
10	2247	Jas. N. True	" R 301 and R 303, near Atic Lake	150	300	14th May, 1888.
11	2257	J. Nicholson and E. Watts	" R 272, west of White Fish Lake	79	158	28th May, 1888.
12	2271	W. H. Laird	" R 66, north-west of White Fish Lake	170	170	9th July, 1888.
13	2272	Peter McLaren and Edward Watts	" R 239, north of White Fish Lake	80	160	12th July, 1888.
14	2273	Benjamin F. Felt	" R 318, west of White Fish Lake	80	160	12th July, 1888.
15	2277	M. N. Garland	" 36 E, north of White Fish Lake	78	156	31st July, 1888.
16	2278	James Scott	" F 1, at Lake Wahnapitae	171	342	30th July, 1888.
17	2279	O. N. Mulock and P. Messiah	" R 340, R 341, R 342, in the unsurveyed portion of Conmee	320	640	30th July, 1888.
18	2288	James Scott	" F 2, south of the Township of Dryden	80	160	9th August, 1888.
19	2289	C. R. Gehl, A. M. Machar and B. W. Folger	" R 296, north-west of White Fish Lake	71	142	10th August, 1888.
20	2290	Benjamin F. Felt	" R 284, west of White Fish Lake	94	188	10th August, 1888.
21	2291	Peter McLaren and Edward Watts	" R 322, north-west of White Fish Lake, and R 323, north of White Fish Lake	152	304	10th August, 1888.
22	2293	W. Young, L. McLaughlin, D. H. McLaughlin	" 14 XL, at Loch Erne, near Lake Shebandowan	50	100	21st August, 1888.
23	2304	Peter McLaren and Edward Watts	" R 367, north-west of White Fish Lake	82	164	22nd September, 1888.
24	2305	Peter McLaren and Edward Watts	" R 368, north-west of White Fish Lake	81	162	22nd September, 1888.
25	2307	Gilbert T. Ware	" R 316, north-west of White Fish Lake	80	160	1st October, 1888.

APPENDIX 22—*Continued.*

No.	No. of Description.	Patentee.	Designation of Mining Tract.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
					$	
26	2308	Gilbert T. Ware	Mining Location, R 312, south-east of Sand Lake	80	160	1st October, 1888.
27	2312	Edward D. Moore	" G, near Straight Lake	75	150	18th October, 1888.
28	2315	Edward Jordan	" R 355, north-west of White Fish Lake	160	320	22nd October, 1888.
29	2316	S. W. Ray, J. D. Gehl, G. Wetherby	" 17 E, in the Township of Strange	79	158	25th October, 1888.
30	2318	A. D. Cummings, H. R. Tinkham, E. T. Tinkham, A. C. Otis	" R 131, R 132, in the Township of Lybster	181	362	30th October, 1888.
31	2319	T. H. Tretheway and Edward Watts	" R 352, west of the Township of Strange	47	94	2nd November, 1888.
32	2327	Benjamin F. Felt	" R 345, west of the Township of Strange	70	140	10th November, 1888.
33	2328	George Hastings and Henry Hedges	" 6P, on north shore of Lake Huron	99	198	17th November, 1888.
34	2330	Peter McLaren and Edward Watts	" R 344, west of the Township of Strange	79	158	17th November, 1888.
35	2331	Chas. A. Reed	" A 30, near Killarney	15	30	23rd November, 1888.
36	2332	O. N. Murdock and Paul Messiah	" R 382, north of the Township of Conmee	80	160	5th December, 1888.
37	2334	Frank D. Andrus	" R 324, north of Arrow Lake	80	160	6th December, 1888.
38	2338	Frederick T. Sibley	" R 257, west of the Township of Strange	80	160	13th December, 1888.
39	2342	James E. Walker	" R 270 and R 271, north of Schreiber Station Grounds	160	320	26th December, 1888.
				4130	8090	

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, December 31st, 1888.

APPENDIX NO. 23.

Statement of Patents issued by the Patents Branch during the year 1888 :

Crown Lands	280
School "	76
Mining "	202
Public " (late Clergy Reserve)	35
Free Grants A. A.	189
" under Act of 1880	279
Rainy River	3
Total	1,064

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. M. GRANT,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1888.

APPENDIX NO. 24.

STATEMENT OF THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THEIR EXAMINATIONS BEFORE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF LAND SURVEYORS FOR ONTARIO, DURING THE YEAR 1888.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

Harold Holmes Gibson.
Merle Shafto Knight.
George Elliott Ollerhead.
John Kimpton Robinson.
Thomas Alexander Moore.
William Ernest McMullen.
Peter Lawrence Naismith.
Charles Hugh Wallace, B. A., B. E., T. C. D.

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED AND SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Frederick William Flater.
William Fraser VanBuskirk, Graduate Military College.
Killaly Gamble, D.L.S.
Edwin Stanton Decker.
Aaron Loughead.
Frank Martin, Graduate School Practical Science.
Andrew Lake McCulloch, Graduate School Practical Science.
Charles Herbert Pinhey, Graduate School Practical Science.
Nelson Thomas Ritchie.
John Roger, Graduate School Practical Science.

The Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, for Ontario, meets at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the first Monday in each of the months of April and November, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday (in which case they shall meet on the day next thereafter, not being a holiday). Section 6, Chapter 152, Revised Statutes of Ontario of 1887.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons, with the exception of Graduates of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and of the Ontario School of Practical Science, before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor, must pass a satisfactory examination Before the Board of Examiners in the following subjects: Penmanship, Orthography, Fractions, Decimals, Square Root, Logarithms, Algebra (including Equations to the first degree, Euclid (first four books), Plane Trigonometry, the Rules for Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies, the use of Ruling Pen and construction of Plain and Comparative Scales.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Final Candidates, before obtaining a License to practice, undergo a strict and searching examination before the Board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz.: Geometry, including the first six books of Euclid (with the exception of the last thirteen propositions

of the Fifth Book); Algebra, including Progressions, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies ; Laying out and dividing up of Land ; Descriptions by metes and bounds for Deeds and other Documents ; the Use and Adjustment of Surveying and Levelling Instruments ; the laying out of Curves ; Practical Astronomy, including finding of time, latitude, longitude, Azimuth, Variation of the Compass, and drawing Meridian lines ; the Acts relating to the Survey of Lands in Ontario, the general Mining Act, the Registry Act (so far as it refers to Plans), the Municipal Acts (so far as they relate to Roads, Surveys and Drainage), the Ditches and Water Courses Act ; the Theory and Practice of Levelling ; the Principles of Evidence ; Drawing of Affidavits ; Taking of Field Notes and Preparing Plans ; the Rudiments of Geology and Mineralogy, and the Sufficiency of their Surveying Instruments.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, December 31st, 1888.

SURVEYOR'S REPORTS.

(*Appendix No. 25.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Hess.

Berlin, Ontario,
November 3rd, 1888.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions dated May 29th, 1888, I proceeded on the 11th day of July to make the survey of the township of Hess, Algoma district. From Cartier, a small village located at the end of a division on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I moved my camp over an old Indian trail crossing, crossing the south-west corner of the township of Hess to a point on Trout Lake near the centre of the south boundary. From here I went east with flying camp and took an observation at the north-east angle of the township of Cartier. From this point I proceeded to run my east boundary northward and then worked westward to Trout Lake. I then moved my entire camp to Big Lake, and after having completed the work in the south-west I moved again to an island in Lake Geneva. On the south shore of this lake, on line between lots 8 and 9 in concession III., I took another observation and found the variation the same as at the south-east corner, namely, 4° 45' west. From Geneva Lake my camp was moved to lot number four (No. 4), concession VI., from which point I finished the work.

The old post planted by Salter having disappeared, I ran my north boundary east from a point established by Provincial Land Surveyor Burke as the north-east angle of Moncrieff to meet the northerly production of my east boundary. The country drains by the Onaping River to the east, and by the Spanish River to the west. The north and east portions of the township drain into the Onaping, while Lake Geneva and Big Lake both have their outlets to the west. The shores of Big Lake are generally rocky but not precipitous, while Geneva Lake is surrounded with immense rocky ridges, more especially on the north side, some of which rise to a height of 500 feet. To the north of these mountains the country is low and swampy as far as the eye can reach, and to the east in the direction of the Onaping River it is very rough and broken. This township has apparently been the home of the trapper, for on every hand traces of his former residence could be seen.

The greater portion of the township is well timbered with good white pine, the principal outlets for which will be the Onaping River and Geneva Lake, the latter being crossed at its south-western extremity by the Canadian Pacific Railway. For farming purposes this township is almost useless, there being only occasional isolated patches of ground which might be cultivated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC L. BOWMAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 26.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Chamberlain.

Courtice, Ontario,
October 11th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that in compliance with your instructions, bearing date the 29th May, A.D. 1888, I have completed the survey of the township of Chamberlain in the district of Nipissing. I commenced operations on the 13th of July by running due west from the post planted on the east boundary between concessions one and two. The easterly half of the township and the south-westerly part (shewn tinted brown) consists of level and undulating clay land and sandy knolls with clay subsoil, and is fairly well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes. The remainder of the township (shewn tinted yellow) consists of granite ridges and intervening clay flats. I found no economic minerals. There are numerous creeks but no lakes in the township. The Blanche River flows across the north-east corner of the township. A large creek called "Blanche River" on the projected plan enters the township in the third concession and flows across concessions four, five and six, crossing the north boundary near the north-west angle of lot four in the sixth concession. This creek has an average width of about seventy links. There are numerous water-falls on it affording mill-sites. The whole township, with the exception of three or four small tracts, has been burnt over and now is covered with poplar, birch, alder, cherry, etc., of a small size. There is very little timber of any value left. The courses given to bearing trees are magnetic. Accompanying this report are plans and field-notes of the survey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. L. SANDERSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 27.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Kerns.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 1st, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Kerns, District of Nipissing, in compliance with instructions from your Department dated 29th of May, 1888.

I commenced the survey of this township at the front of the second concession at a post planted by Provincial Land Surveyor Niven on the line between the townships of Harley and Kerns, and ran due west, astronomically, the line between concessions one and two, planting thereon posts every half-mile. The side lines were run at intervals of 80 chains, and intersecting the posts planted on the north boundary by Provincial Land Surveyor Niven. The several concession lines were run due west, astronomically, and intersecting the posts planted on the west boundary by the same surveyor. I am

pleased to be able to report that nearly the whole of this township is well adapted for agricultural purposes, fully 90 per cent. of its area being composed of good farming land and free from stones.

Rocks appear in a few places in the shape of hills from 20 to 50 feet high, principally in the western portion, but covering a total of not more than three or four hundred acres in the whole township. The soil is good clay and clay loam. The general surface of the ground is gently undulating and in the western part rolling and hilly.

The only swamp of any extent is situated on lot No. 1, concession 4, and this could easily be rendered valuable by drainage upon the opening up of the township for settlement. The township is well covered with timber throughout, principally tamarac, spruce, balsam, balm of Gilead, cedar, poplar, with some white pine on lots nine, ten, and eleven, concessions two and three. The timber in concessions five and six is smaller than that in the southern portion; there is very little that would be valuable for export. Should there be a large area of pine lands to the westward of this township Wahbe's Creek could, at a slight cost be made suitable for the purpose of driving logs. The township is well watered by numerous streams of pure water. Wahbe's Creek, with its branches and tributary creeks, drains almost the whole area. There are rapids in a few places on Wahbe's Creek affording excellent mill privileges, one of which is on lot five, concession three. No minerals of any value were met with during the survey.

The weather was very showery during July and August, raining almost every day. The first frost was noticed on the morning of the 23rd of August.

As to the agricultural capabilities of the township of Kerns, I would predict a bright future before it, as the construction of roads for settlement will be easy, and, from the character of the timber, the clearing of the land will be comparatively inexpensive. A ready market for produce awaits the settler by reason of the extensive lumbering operations in the Temiscaming country, until such time as a railway outlet may be had.

Accompanying this report you will find plans, field-notes, etc., of the entire survey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. B. SPEIGHT.
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 28)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Dickson.

Sarnia, Ontario,
October 11th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions dated 29th May last I have completed the survey of township of Dickson. I commenced the survey by taking an observation of Polaris at the north-east corner of the township, the south-east corner of the township of Anglin, and ran the eastern boundary from that point S. 20° 51′ 40″ E., astronomically making it the base of the survey, laying off the various concessions and side road lines in accordance with the instructions and projected plan.

That portion of the township lying to the east of Lake Lavieille and Lake Clear is hilly and very much broken by rocks and swamps, the soil being of a light sandy loam and generally stony. About half of this portion has been overrun by fire at different times, leaving alternate patches of burnt-land and green timber, the green timber being

principally hardwood. There is a considerable amount of very good red and white pine on this tract. There are two large tracts of very fine hardwood, but the soil on these tracts is generally a light sandy loam and mostly stony. The first is that portion lying to the south of Lake Clear, from the first to the fourth concession, and extending westward to lot twenty-nine. The second lies to the west of Lake Clear and extends northward from the sixth to the eleventh concession and westward from Lake Clear to lot thirty, as shown on the accompanying timber tracing. There is very little pine on the hardwood lands. The western and northern portion of the township is burnt country, with a few patches of green timber; the soil is sandy loam, the timber being poplar, white birch, cherry and balsam. There is some good pine in this part of the township, especially round the shores of the Opeongo and other smaller lakes.

Although there are traces of large lumbering operations throughout the whole township, there is still a large amount of valuable timber in it. On the whole, this township will compare favourably with any of the surrounding townships, both as regards timber and farming lands. It is well watered by numerous lakes, the principal being Lakes Lavieille and Clear in the north-east and the Great Opeongo in the south-west. There are very few streams, and none of any importance, in this township, nearly all the streams being dry during the progress of the survey. The geological formation is the Laurentian. I found no minerals of any value. I found a clearing of about fifteen acres, with a shanty about twenty feet square and some small outbuildings, on lots thirteen and fourteen, in the eighth concession, on the west shore of Lake Clear, but could not ascertain the name of the owner, as he was absent during the progress of the survey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. BYRNE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 29.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Base and Meridian Lines.

Clinton, Ontario,
November 1st, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of base and meridian lines in the district of Algoma.

I proceeded to the work by way of Larchwood, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by the Vermillion River to the east boundary of the township of Lumsden, thence north on that line to the north-east angle of said township.

Algoma and Nipissing Boundary.

The first line surveyed was the boundary line between the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, north eighteen miles from the north-east angle of the township of Lumsden, as established by Provincial Land Surveyor Laird during the season of 1887.

I obtained an observation of Polaris for Azimuth on the night of July 20th, and used the latitude of the north-east angle of Lumsden, as I had calculated it from Salter's base line in reducing the observation.

The 1st mile of this line is in a very fair old bush, in which it continues to the south side of the large lake. Soil, sandy loam. After crossing the lake brule is encountered, and in which the line is produced to 30 chs. on the 8th mile, the timber being chiefly pitch

pine, birch and poplar. After leaving this brule old bush is met with, but of small extent, as the brule is again entered about the end of the ninth mile. The timber in the old bush is principally birch, spruce, pine, poplar, and a few maple and cedars. The second brule extends to the end of the 14th mile, where the old bush is again entered, and in which the line continues to the 18th mile post. The timber in this second brule is of much older growth than that previously met with in some places, in fact it is hard to tell that it had ever been burned over. This line is very hilly and rocky, the soil being sandy loam throughout; but on account of the rough nature of the country it is not very well adapted to agricultural pursuits

Pine noticed only at a few places, on the large lake, on the 1st mile, to the east of the line on 3rd mile, to the west of the line on the 4th mile, in the green bush on the 8th and 9th miles. In these places the pine is very good. Both east and west of the line on the 12th mile, and north of the 14th mile, are some good trees. The principal rock of the country is a coarse-grained, slaty rock, with some gneiss and granite.

Base Line.

This line starts from the 18th mile post on the boundary line between Algoma and Nipissing Districts, and was surveyed west through the District of Algoma, crossing the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway near the 503rd mile post, or about five miles north of Pogamasing Station, and ends at the 42nd mile post, about seven miles west of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Nearly all the country crossed by this line has been burned at different times, some very recently and other parts a great many years ago. The timber is chiefly pitch pine, spruce, tamarac, birch, poplar, and in the green bush maple is met with in small quantities. Pine is met with at the following places: On the 1st and 2nd miles and northward, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th miles, a few pine on the 14th mile. They are more numerous on the 18th, 19th, and 20th miles and northward, and southward on the Onaping Lake there is a large quantity of good pine, and I am informed that at the north end of Onaping Lake the country is nearly all covered with pine. From the 21st to the 42nd mile pines are met with all through the country, although there are very few large bunches except at considerable distances. On Pogomasing Lake and on the lakes crossed to the west of Pogomasing Lake pines occur in large quantities along the shores and extend some distance to the north.

Although this country is rocky and hilly it is not nearly so rough as that traversed by the Nipissing-Algoma boundary line, the hills in general not rising to such great heights.

The rock is principally of a slate structure, but considerable gneiss is met with near Spanish River and to the west of the Spanish.

Unfortunately, I was unable to find Salter's old line, although I was put to a very heavy expense in attempting to find it, and being unaware of the intention of your Department I did not care to run north or south from the end of this base line.

At every six miles on both the meridian and base line I planted an iron tube 1½ in. in diameter, driven well into the ground, and marked them as directed in your instructions, and at every mile a wooden post was planted. Two bearing trees were taken to each post and in a great many cases stones were planted around their bases. By taking numerous observations I think I have managed to project the base as nearly west, astronomically, as possible. By the manner in which the posts have been planted and the lines opened up I am persuaded that the country would have to be swept clean by a fire to obliterate the line.

I send herewith plans, field notes, and all other records required by my instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. R. PROUDFOOT,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 30.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Bronson.

Collingwood, Ontario,
December 11th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Bronson, in the District of Nipissing, in accordance with your instructions, dated the 29th day of May, 1888.

I commenced the survey at the north-east angle of the township, and retraced the south boundary of the township of Head, and the west boundary of the township of Rolph, respectively. I found as I proceeded south that the course of the west boundary of the township of Rolph bore somewhat east of the given bearing for my north and south lines, which accounts for the increased length of lot number one, in the different concessions as we went south.

The Petewawa River flows through the township in a south-easterly direction. The land to the left of this stream, along its whole course through the township, rises to a height of from two to three hundred feet. It is most precipitous towards the west side of the township, in some places rising abruptly from the river. That portion of the township lying east of the river is more broken and hilly than to the west. Taking the whole township, only a small percentage of the land is adapted for agriculture, though a few belts of limited area might be successfully cultivated. These are to be found along the east boundary, and also near the south-west part of the township.

The most of the township has experienced at different times the ravages of fire, which has been so destructive to the once valuable pine forests throughout this whole district. In only isolated instances, where protected by lakes or swamps, is any green pine to be met with.

The township is for the most part grown up with a second growth of poplar and birch of small size and no value.

Near the south boundary, and west of the Petewawa, I found a small deposit of magnetic iron.

The lakes, as shown on the map, are of small size, and are mostly tributary to the Petewawa.

Owing to the obliteration by fire, I was unable to trace with any approach to accuracy the different timber limit lines in the township.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. STEWART,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 31.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Armstrong.

Parry Sound, Ontario,
October 31st, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I have subdivided the township of Armstrong, according to your instructions, dated May 29th, 1888. I proceeded to my

work by way of the Blanche River, from the head of Lake Temiscaming, following said river through the township of Hilliard, in a north-west direction, to the crossing of the line between concessions four and five, where I landed my supplies and moved them about three miles westward along said concession line to the east boundary of the township of Armstrong, and commenced work by brushing out about half a mile of said boundary, sufficient to get a good range of the line, and turned off the proper angle, and ran the line in front of the fifth concession about twenty chains, where I observed Polaris on the 15th of August, a few minutes before ten o'clock, p.m., and found my work correct I then proceeded with the subdivision of the township, taking frequent observations to verify my work. The township is well timbered throughout, tamarac and spruce prevailing; spruce growing on the high ground as well as on the low, and sufficiently large for good building timber. The spruce will supply lumber for settlement purposes. There are very few pine trees in the township and scarcely any hardwood.

The soil is mostly clay, and will make good farming land, excepting in a few places where it is inclined to hard pan. It is fairly well watered with small creeks, some of which are dried up in midsummer. The creeks in the eastern part of the township run towards the Blanche River, while the western and greater part is drained by a stream about seventy-five links wide, which runs northerly through that portion of the township and empties into the Blanche River some distance north. The eastern part of the township is fairly level, but the western part is traversed by numerous ravines made by the small creeks draining into the larger stream as before mentioned.

The country is comparatively free from stone. I only found exposed rock in one place, (on the line between concessions one and two, on lot one), which is grey limestone, and appears to be a continuation of the limestone cliff so prominent on Wahbe's Point (Lake Temiscaming).

I think fully eighty per cent. of the township will make good farming land.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID BEATTY,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 32.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Moncrieff.

Ingersoll, Ontario,
November 23rd, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the township of Moncrieff, in the District of Algoma, surveyed according to your instructions, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1888.

I found the post marked xii. miles, for the south-east angle on P. L. S. Salter's meridian line, being the north-east angle of the township of Hart. From the south-east angle of my township, I retraced Salter's line northwards for my eastern boundary without very much difficulty, for a distance of five miles and thirty-seven chains, to a small stump which had the appearance of a post, but was so decayed that no marks were distinguishable on it. From this point no further trace of the line could be found, although I made a diligent search for it with the Indians who were with me. Going northwards, Salter's meridian appeared to bear to the east of the true north somewhat. I produced the line the remaining forty-three chains, and planted a post for the north-east angle of my township.

I also retraced the north boundary of the township of Hart, for the south boundary of my work, which was six miles, five chains, forty links, giving the overplus of five chains and forty links to lot number twelve.

I made a survey of the numerous lakes in the township, and located all mining claims therein. The lakes were all small, but contained great quantities of fish, especially pike and trout.

Onaping Creek, which runs through the township, as shown on the plan, empties into the Spanish River, not far from the south-west corner of my township. This creek can be navigated with canoes from the C. P. Railway northwards without much difficulty, but south of the tracks there are a great many rapids and very little water in places, and cannot be navigated with canoes. It is my opinion that a great deal of money would require to be expended in order to make it a stream fit for driving saw-logs.

The township has now been almost entirely overrun by fire, more so than when I commenced my survey, as a large fire swept down upon me from the north-west of my township; hence, parts shewn green in the field-notes are now badly burnt, and the timber is to a great extent destroyed. However, there is a belt of good pine about three miles square in the centre and western part of the township, which could be utilized if it is not allowed to stand too long. The second growth is principally balsam, spruce, white birch and pitch pine,

On the whole the township is rough and rocky, and not suitable for farming purposes. The rocks are of granitic formation. Where soil is met with it is of a sandy nature. Traces of copper could be found in a great many places all over the township, and had every appearance of existing in considerable quantities in some localities. Traces of iron were also found.

On the survey of my township, when necessary, I used a divided object glass micrometer, and found it by frequent tests to be a very accurate instrument.

When running my east and west boundaries, the townships of Craig and Hess were not surveyed, and I was therefore unable to give the jogs that the concession lines of these townships might make with the concession lines of my township.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. R. BURKE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 33.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Ingram.

Eganville, Ontario,
October 20th, 1888.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions, dated May 29th, 1888, I beg to report having made the survey of the township of Ingram, in the District of Nipissing, agreeably to said instructions.

Ingram, lying as it does immediately north of Hilliard, which was surveyed by me last summer, the two reports will of necessity be somewhat similar but I am sorry to state that I cannot give as favourable a report this year as last.

The soil in concessions one and two, Ingram, is sandy clay, well watered and naturally drained, and capable of producing large crops.

Concessions three and four possess the same characteristics as regards water and drainage, but its soil is much lighter, being in some places pure sand.

Concessions five and six are very much broken by rocky ridges, with valleys of excellent land between.

I consider seventy-five per cent. of the township fit for farming purposes.

The Blanche River enters the township in concession four, flows south-easterly, crossing the south boundary in lot five. We went up the river about two miles from the west boundary on the steam yacht "Toneata," drawing five feet of water, in July, a fact which proves the river to be navigable the greater part of the season.

Otter Skin Creek rises in a large shallow lake on the north boundary, lots ten and eleven, flows southerly, leaving the township in lot eight.

The lake above mentioned, likewise a deep, crooked lake in lot eight, concessions five and six, are well stocked with fish. An old trail, indistinct in places but apparently much used, was found crossing the township diagonally, leaving the north bank of the Blanche in lot four, concession three, and connecting with the lake on lot eight, concession five. Very little merchantable timber was met with during the survey, a large portion of the township being covered with a thick growth of poplar, willow, small tamarac, spruce and balsam, although islands of fair-sized spruce and tamarac are scattered over its whole area. A grove of good pine was found in the north-east corner, and standing upon a hill on the north boundary, and looking north and east over the rough, mountainous, unsurveyed country, a large tract of pine could be seen which from appearance will yet prove very valuable. All the rocks met with were the Huronian formation. No minerals were found, excepting a small vein of sulphuret of copper on lot eleven, concession six. I herewith enclose plans and field notes which I trust will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK PURVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 34*).

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Marter.

Peterborough, Ontario,
October 30th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Marter, in the Nipissing District, surveyed under your instructions of date of May 29th, 1888. From Mattawa on the Canadian Pacific Railway I went up the Ottawa River by steamboats and tramway cars to the foot of lake Temiscaming, thence on to Fort Temiscaming by steamer, the water being unusually high at this time, June 20th, I proceeded directly to the township of Marter by steamboat, which is a good day's steaming from Fort Temiscaming. The outlines of the township are quite distinct and I ran the lines of sub-division north, and south, and east, and west, astronomically as instructed.

At one time parts of this township were timbered with very large pine which has long since been destroyed by fire and but few relics are now left. This township was also

overrun by fire about twenty years ago, and the whole township has now a heavy growth of poplar, white birch, alder, tamarac, spruce, pitch pine, etc., which at present is quite small and of no marketable value.

The whole of this township, with the exception of two rocky ridges, (one on lots two and three, concessions one and two, and one in concession six, from lots six to eleven inclusive) is fairly good farming land, being entirely free from stone and is what might be called "flat land," well drained by numerous small gullies and streams.

The soil varies greatly, in a few places being clear sand, but in general a sandy loam or clay loam with clay subsoil, and in a few places is a clear white clay to the surface.

The Blanche river, with its west, north and east branches flows through this township, which rapidly carries off the water from the numerous small streams, and contains numerous fish.

I found no economic minerals, the rock in the few places where it is found, is of the Huronian formation, the ridge on the north boundary shows numerous quartz veins. The magnetic needle is very unsteady and unreliable, and in general shows a variation of 8° 30′ to the west.

There are no settlers in this township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) B. A. LUDGATE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix A. 35).

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Hudson.

Rednersville, Ontario,
Oct. 1st, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your instructions bearing date 29th May, 1888. I left my home near Rednersville on the 24th day of July and proceeded to Mattawa, where I purchased supplies and organized my party.

On the 26th we left Mattawa and ascended the Ottawa river and lake Temiscaming to the head of the latter.

Thence we passed on foot—packing supplies and outfit—along the south boundary of the township of Dymond to the south-east corner of my work, viz: the township of Hudson.

On the first day of August I began the survey of this township and completed the same on the 11th September.

This township is divided by a series of rocky ridges running north-westerly from the south-east corner. These ridges rise to a height of from 150 ft. to 200 ft. and often afford very fine views far over the outstretching forest northward to the height of land and eastward over the Temiscaming valley. Excellent Huronian slate is found in vast quantities in this hilly region, and the broken fragments are strewn thickly over all the adjacent valleys. Another remarkable feature is the presence of limestone and free stone bearing a striking resemblance to the Niagara formations and apparently the origin of the extensive white clay deposits of this and adjoining townships. In the south-western portion of the township are several beautiful lakes with an abundant supply of excellent fish. Here the soil is a sandy loam and the country is attractive as a point for new settlements.

North of the ridges the soil is white clay, the surface generally level, and the general appearance of the country rather flat and swampy. The timbers are not large being a second growth probably about seventy-five years old. The remains of an older and heavier forest are often seen, and in a few localities the fires have left it untouched.

The most valuable timber is the cypress or pitch pine which grows thickly and is smooth and tall and averages from six to eighteen inches. As to the best mode of development probably a wagon road extending from the Long Sault to the head of the lake Temiscaming with a short road from that to the lake Region to the westward would lead to the early occupation of these lands. But the construction of the projected railway from North Bay would be far better.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. W. HERMON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 36*).

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Blyth.

Glencoe, Ontario,
November 6th, 1888.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, dated May 29th, 1888, I have the honour to submit the plans, field notes and the report of the survey of the township of Blyth, in the district of Nipissing. Leaving Glencoe on the 16th of July, I proceeded by rail *via* Toronto to North Bay, thence by wagon road through Widdifield and part of Indian reserve to near the south-east corner of our township, when we started work by retracing the north boundary of the Indian reserve which forms the south boundary of Blyth, taking an observation of Polaris for Meridian at the south-west angle of lot number two in the first concession. We found a magnetic variation of seven degrees and ten minutes west, (7° 10' W.) which subsequent observations (five being taken altogether in different parts of the township) showed to be the same throughout the township, no important change of variation being noticed at any time during the survey.

From the south-west angle of lot number two in the first concession we ran due north astronomically, which shewed the width of lots two and one on the north boundary of the township to be eighty chains and sixty-seven links; we ran our west boundary from the post planted by P. L. S. Niven at our south-west angle on a course to meet a south-west angle of Notman, leaving our north boundary the nett six miles. The soil of the township is generally a light sand and somewhat stony in a few places, there being very little fixed rock to be seen and no indications of any minerals, although light the soil would appear to be well adapted to the raising of hay, oats and roots. For the greater part the township is comparatively level, the slope of the hills generally being easy. There are numerous small lakes which however are not well stocked with fish; these small lakes are generally connected by small streams, and those found in the N.W. ¼ of the township have their outlet to the north-west or west to the Tomiko river apparently, while those in the east and south halves of the township have their common outlet into the little Sturgeon river, which has its head in the north-east corner of the township and passing out of it to the eastward in the sixth concession, re-entering in the third concession and having its course south-

westerly through concessions three, two and one, leaving the township at the south boundary on lot nine, about ten chains up stream from the south boundary there is a fall, or rapid in the river of about ten feet in height, as also there are falls and rapids in all about twenty-five feet in height on lot number six in the second concession, either of which will furnish good water power for mills, though the amount of water running in the river in the summer season is small. The timber is generally good except on some of the low lying lands, which are timbered with small spruce and tamarac. All the upland being well timbered with pine spruce, birch, maple except about 4,000 acres of brule. There are also some small tracts of good cedar. The greater part of the township is covered with fair to good pine of marketable quality.

The township could be easily opened up by means of a road to the "North Bay and Temiscaming Government road" which, as the country is generally moderately level, would not be very expensive to build.

There are no squatters in any part of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD COAD,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 37.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Stewart.

Brockville, Ontario,
November 15th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the township of Stewart in the district of Nipissing surveyed by me this summer in conformity with your instructions of 29th May, 1888.

I proceeded by rail to North Bay, thence by the Temiscaming Road north-easterly, and then northerly through the township of Widdifield crossing the north boundary of this township near the south-west corner of Mulock, thence following closely the west boundary of Mulock to the south-east angle of Stewart, where the survey was commenced by posting the north boundary of Merrick as the front of the first concession. The side line between lots four and five was made the base from which the concession lines were run east and west, and the line in front of concession five the base from which the side-lines were run north and south. The west boundary was run on a course of north, forty-two minutes east. Owing to the great number of days in which it rained, observations were not taken as frequently as I would have desired. The magnetic declination varied from seven degrees and fifteen minutes west to seven degrees and thirty minutes west.

The northerly and easterly part of this township is drained by small streams that flow into the Jocko River, and the remaining portion of this township is drained by streams flowing toward the Sturgeon River. All the streams are small, few, if any, being large enough for driving timber or logs; the largest being the one which crosses the west boundary near the south-west corner of the township. The lakes are numerous, many of them with very irregular contours; the largest as well as most irregular being the lakes in concessions I. and II.

This township has few hills of a greater elevation than 50 feet, the surface being undulating with large areas of swamp land. The soil throughout the township, unless otherwise given in the field notes, is a light sandy loam and very stony.

There are few rocky ridges in the township, the geological formation of all rock exposures seen being Laurentian, the greater part of the township being overlaid with Algoma sands. No economic minerals were met with.

A brulé of about fifteen years of age extends across the north boundary from lot 3 to lot 11, and runs southerly to the line in front of Concession IV. In this part of the township there is very little timber of any size or value. In all other parts of the township pine of good size and quality are found in sufficient quantities to make this township a valuable timber berth. The absence of large streams is partially counterbalanced by the level character of the country, which will permit of the easy construction of roads. There is very little hardwood bush, maple and birch in the township, the largest bush being in the centre of it where evidences were found that many years ago the aborigines had manufactured maple sugar.

The road from North Bay to Lake Témiscamingue follows closely the east boundary of the township, except in concession VI., where it bears north-westerly. The road is constructed as a waggon road to within about three and one-half miles of the south-east angle of the township, to the north of which it is constructed only as a winter road, all streams are, however, substantially bridged.

This road will no doubt be the avenue by which the hardy settlers will enter the township unless the Lake Nipissing & James Bay Railway is constructed before the vacant and better agricultural lands to the south and north are all taken up.

Accompanying this Report are the field-notes, plan of survey, timber plan and other returns required, also a few photographs which shew fairly well the typical camp scenes and the nature of the country surveyed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIS CHIPMAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ont.

(*Appendix No. 38.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Evanturel.

Montreal, Quebec,
December 13th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that according to your instructions, dated the 29th day of May, 1888, ordering me to proceed to the township of Evanturel, I left Mattawa on the 17th day of July with my party and that we travelled up the Ottawa River *via* the Lake Temiscaming Railway to Lake Temiscaming, thence across this lake and up Blanche River by steamer to lot number two, concession four of the township of Evanturel.

This readily shows that this township is already of easy access by steam communication from C. P. R. at Mattawa.

Having ascertained the line dividing the township of Evanturel and that of Ingram, which is well opened and easily found, I proceeded to run the several concession lines due

west astronomically and the north and south lines, north astronomically, planting and marking all the posts as required in the general instructions, of the most durable wood that could be found, firmly in the ground with two bearing trees well blazed and marked, and noting their courses and distances. All the lines were well cleared out and blazed and sky lines were cut in broken country.

The length of the chain was tested at least every second night. Several astronomical observations were taken, some of which are given with the field-notes.

I traversed all the rivers, about fourteen miles altogether, the work on the small river emptying in the west branch of Blanche River being particularly tedious, this river being too shallow in some places for canoes and at others too deep for wading, rendering it necessary either to portage a canoe or cut a line on the bank. All the traverses are connected with the concession or side lines. No lakes were found in this township. There are no squatters on the land I surveyed and no improvements of any kind.

The soil is rich clay land on the level sections of the township. In the broken and hilly parts the tops and the slopes of the hills are of a sandy loam. These slopes having been burnt about twenty years ago are now covered with small poplars, and they could very easily be cleared and the land ploughed as all the larger roots have been destroyed by fire.

Blanche River in this township is a beautiful stream, with a current of about two miles an hour, offering the settler every facility for transportation until roads are open.

There are several mill sites, namely, on lot three in concession five, on lot twelve in concession three, and on lot nine in concession three.

There are two magnificent water-powers on lot twelve concession three, the fall being almost sixty feet and the quantity of water inexhaustible all the year round.

There is no timber of commercial value in this township. The whole township is covered with a very thick growth of small poplars, tamarac, balsam, spruce and birch of all dimensions, cedar, elm and mountain ash.

There is no pine in this township.

There are a few cedar swamps, almost impenetrable. There is no timber plan accompanying these returns, by order of the Department, as all the different kinds of trees mentioned above grow promiscuously.

Besides the rivers, of which the water is good, there are many brooks with good cold water. On the other hand there are large tracts of country without water.

Most of this township is well adapted for settlement. The banks of the rivers, although high enough to prevent the flooding of the adjacent lands, are not too steep, in many places to forbid easy access to the water.

I found no minerals in the township of Evanturel.

The whole of the above is humbly submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. P. B. CASGRAIN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 39.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Outlines of Townships.

Haliburton, Ontario,
December 15th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of outlines of townships at the head of Lake Temiscaming in the district of Nipissing, surveyed under your instructions of 29th May, 1888.

I commenced the survey at the south-west corner of township number 12, now called the township of Dack, and carried on and completed the same in accordance with instructions, the lines being run east and west and north and south astronomically in the following order :

Boundary between townships eighteen and nineteen.
West boundary of township seventeen.
South boundary of township seventeen.
Boundary between townships seventeen and eighteen.
South boundary of township nineteen.
West boundary of township nineteen.
Boundary between townships nineteen and twenty.
West boundary of township twenty.
Boundary between townships twenty and twenty-one.
West boundary of township twenty-one.
West boundary of towhship twenty-two.
Boundary between townships twenty-one and twenty-two.
Boundary between townships twenty-two and twenty-three.
North boundary of township twenty-two.
North boundary of township twenty-three.
East boundary of township twenty-three.

The details of survey will be found in the field notes and on the plan.

The townships are so fully described on the plan that I need say but little about them. Of the seven townships outlined, numbers seventeen, eighteen, twenty and twenty-one are the best and contain about eighty per cent. of good land. Numbers nineteen, twenty-two and twenty-three probably contain sixty-five per cent. of good land.

From what I could see of the country to the south-west and north of my survey, I think there will be two townships to the west of number seventeen, one township to the west of number twenty-one, and probably one to the north of number twenty-two fit for subdivision. The good land will now be found adjacent to the streams. The Blanche River to the north of number twenty-two is still a fine stream for miles above the lake, with banks about twenty feet high, with large timber and clay soil for some distance inland. Some of the largest poplar I have ever seen is to be found along the north boundary of township twenty-two, one tree cut on the line measuring thirty-two inches on the stump.

A few white pines were met with at different places on the survey, and there is a very fair timber limit in townships nineteen and twenty as shewn on plan.

There are only two lakes of any importance within the limits of the survey, one on the south branch of the Blanche in township twenty, and the other on the Blanche River at north-east angle of township twenty-two, a little beyond the forty-eighth parallel of latitude as shewn on the plan. Both of these lakes abound with fish, pike and pickerel being the most numerous. The geological formation is principally Huronian, but the gneissoid rocks come to the surface in many places. I found no minerals, but quartz veins were very numerous.

Moose were plentiful and Bear very numerous. Beaver were also plentiful in the streams and small lakes. The woods abound with Partridge.

The weather was favourable until the middle of September, after which it was broken and uncertain to the close of the work on the seventeenth of October.

The water in the Blanche river is unusually high during the month of June and was navigable for steamers to the high falls in township fifteen, a distance of about forty miles above Lake Temiscamingue.

There are no settlers or squatters within the limits of the survey.

The facilities for settlement of this district remain unchanged and are those described in my report for 1886, excepting that the rates for transport are now about twenty-five per cent. higher. This vast tract of good land will probably remain unsettled until a

railway has been pushed through to the head of Lake Temiscamingue. In the event of this being done the land no doubt would be rapidly taken up.

Herewith are plan and field-notes of survey with account.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. NIVEN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 40*).

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO,
15th June, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions of the 14th December, 1887, to survey a base line from the north-west angle of the township of Strange to Agnes Lake, on Hunter's Island, and the Meridian line between the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River, south of the said base line, I left Port Arthur on the 21st January for the north-west angle of Strange, owing, however, to heavy snowstorms and unfavourable weather, I did not succeed in securing an astronomical observation before the morning of the second of February, on which day I commenced the survey of the base line, and which I completed on the 2nd April. The weather experienced throughout the entire survey was by far the most severe that it has ever been my lot to experience in this district. Constant heavy snowstorms causing a complete stoppage of the work on an average of from two to three days in each week. Owing also to this cause I did not succeed in taking as many astronomical obeservations as I should otherwise have done, but I used every endeavour to take them as frequently as possible, in accordance with my instructions. The large quantity of snow on the ground, which was from four to six feet in depth, precluded the true nature of the soil being ascertained.

The country through which the base line passes, is principally granite or gneiss of a very superior quality, somewhat similar to the Aberdeen granites. At Nulla Lake the northern outcrop of the green slates and trap came in, but they did not extend beyond two or three miles. The dip of these green slates and trap varied from 50° to 70°; and to judge from their general appearance, I should think it very likely that gold might be found in good paying quantities. From the thirty-fifth mile or Cunniah Lake to the Rainy River district or the western end of Bitchu Lake the disturbance of the magnetic needle as recorded in the field notes, would appear to indicate the presence of large quantities of iron, probably in the form of Magnetite or Hœmatite ores. About two to three miles south of the base line there is no doubt that valuable mineral strata exist, which would probably show up well if carefully explored. From the township of Strange to the boundary of the Rainy River District, the country has mostly been burnt over in the immediate vicinity of the base line, and the line runs mostly through high rocky ground with the exception of hollows and in the near vicinity of the lakes, where the land lies mostly low and probably consists of a rich alluvial soil; while in that portion of the line which passes through the Rainy River District the country seems to have been more protected from fire and appears to possess a far richer alluvial soil.

Moose, Carriboo, Bear, small game and fur-bearing animals abound in the country west of Bitchu Lake.

I came across some good sized pine near Waykwahbinonahn Lake and also near Bitchu Lake, and on Hunter's Island, but the Indians informed me that there was more good pine to the south of the base line. Wherever the country had been burnt over it was mostly re-grown with small second growth pitch pine and birch, and in some instances with poplar. In the unburnt parts the pitch pine, birch and poplar are mostly of good size and well suited for mining and fuel purposes. There are also some good groves of spruce and tamarac.

The line was run carefully with a transit Theodolite, and was well cut out and blased. The iron posts were well and carefully driven in with a sledge, or drilled and run in with lead, and wherever stone could be found it was piled around the six mile posts; but owing to the unusual depth of snow it was only occasionally that stones could be obtained. At the 42nd mile from the township of Strange, the line being longer than was anticipated, I found I had only sufficient of the larger iron bars for the remainder of the work, and not having time to send for more, I planted one of the three-quarter inch iron posts at this mile. In all other respects the posts were planted in accordance with my instructions.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit the plan, field notes, astronomical calculations and a few geological specimens with accompanying list and accounts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY De Q. SEWELL,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ont.

(*Appendix No. 41*).

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE LAKES WEST OF ARROW LAKE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER.

Port Arthur, Ontario,
April 30th, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to report having concluded the survey of the lakes along the International Boundary westward from Arrow Lake, performed in accordance with your instructions of the 14th day of December, 1887.

Work was commenced at the outlet of Rose or Mud Lake, and from thence a continuous transit survey was carried on as far as Carp Lake on the south side of Hunter's Island. This work comprised a survey of Rose, South and North Lakes, Gunflint River, Gunflint Lake, Granite River, Seiganagah Lake and River, Seiganagonse, Lily-pad, Jasper, Otter Track, Big Rock and Emerald Lakes, also a portion of Sturgeon River and Northern Light Lake.

All the mining locations in the vicinity of our work were carefully tied into the survey lines.

On Seiganagonse Lake a tree was squared and pickets left standing to indicate to P. L. S. Sewell the longitude of the Meridian between the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts. I was unable to run the line connecting with the base line as directed, owing to the fact the base line was not produced sufficiently far west when we were in that vicinity. As it was probable moreover at this time that we should run short of provisions, (Indians having broken into and stolen from our caches), I did not run the

line between Seiganagah and Seiganagonse Lake, feeling assured that the Department would be better pleased to have the survey extended as far as possible into the valuable iron deposits of Hunter's Island, especially as the above lakes were connected, otherwise by careful transit work during which the observations had been frequent and satisfactory. Compass work in this region would be of little or no value, owing to local attraction.

The plans of the International Boundary Survey, signed by the joint Commissioners, although showing in the main, when checked by our work a great semblance in general outlines are in places grossly inaccurate; errors of over a quarter of a mile being not infrequent.

As the offsets on our work were seldom over three chains nothing of importance could have been overlooked, and the details is as minute as could be indicated on a plan on a scale of one mile to an inch.

In order that the details of topography might be shown to the best advantage, the work was plotted four times the desired size and carefully reduced by pantagraph. To connect our work with the United States township suveys a tie line was run to one of their meander corners on Otter Track Lake as shown on the plan.

From and including Rose Lake westerly the country is well timbered as far as the easterly part of Gunflint Lake. Spruce, poplar, birch and balsam prevailing, with occasional red and white pine, in small belts or scattered, the red pine being far more common than the white.

Although this pine would be very useful and desirable, I do not think there is sufficient of it to make the lands valuable for it only. From the easterly part of Gunflint Lake westerly and notherly, except in patches, a brule covered in most places with a second growth of poplar, birch and jack or pitch pine extends as far as Island Portage or Granite River.

From this point a belt of timber chiefly spruce, poplar and birch, with some red pine averaging 12 to 16 inches in diameter, extends to Seiganagah Lake and along the south and east shores of that lake, the north shore is all brule to within two miles of the outlet.

On the south-east portions of the lake and on some of the islands we observed a considerable quantity of pine, averaging 12 to 20 inches, generally red.

From about two miles east of the outlet of Seiganagah Lake considerable red pine occurs with the usual spruce, poplar and birch. The green timber again gives place to brule on the south shore of Seiganagonse Lake at a point about due south of the east end of Hunter's Island, nothing but a small second growth of pine, poplar and birch being found from here along the south-east and east shores of the lake.

On the north shore about two miles from the east end of the lake the brule ceases and we find an abundance of spruce, poplar, birch and jack pine with an increasing proproportion of red pine.

Immediately west of the small lake north of Seiganagonse Lake, called Angle Lake is a belt of good land, pine chiefly red. The easterly point of Hunter's Island is very sparsely timbered. From Seiganagonse Lake westward only occasional patches of brule are encountered, there being a considerale quantity of red pine of good size, especially in the vicinity of Big Rock Lake. On Granite and Seiganagah Rivers there are numerous falls and rapids capable of furnishing ample water power for any purpose.

In general the entire country traversed is rocky and unfit for cultivation, sufficient good arable land however exists to supply the wants of a lumbering or mining community. The shores of the lakes west and north of Gunflint Lake are more rocky and rugged than those of the latter or more easterly lakes; this is more especially the case along the north shores of Seiganagonse, Otter Track and Big Rock Lakes.

In the region surveyed there are two distinct and separate iron belts, one at Gunflint Lake which extends in width about three-quarters of a mile back or north from the north shores of Gunflint and North Lakes, and another which extends north-easterly from Carp Lake south of Hunter's Island, through Emerald, Bigneck, Otter Track, Jasper and Lily-pad Lakes to Seiganagonse Lake.

This latter belt appears to be identical with the famous "Tower" range in Minnesota and has an average width of one mile and a half. Its general course is indicated by the mining locations shown on the plan.

It is to be regretted that the unprecedented depth of snow, thinness of ice and generally stormy weather of the past winter has interfered materially with the progress of the survey, particularly in rendering it impossible for the topographer to obtain that general topographical knowledge of the surrounding country we had anticipated. The great depth of the snow prevented the ice from attaining one-fifth of its usual thickness and almost everywhere there was an average of six inches of water over the ice, rendering travelling very difficult and trying and track surveying impossible.

Altogether about two hundred and ten miles (210) of instrumental line were run besides the considerable amount of topographical knowledge acquired by compass and pacing as shown on the plan.

A plan of survey on a scale of one mile to the inch is herein submitted, also the usual accounts and vouchers of expenditures in triplicate.

Now that a good foundation has been laid for future work the filling in of much desirable additional data, such as Northern Light and Agnes Lakes could be readily and rapidly performed by a micrometric traverse checked by azimuth observations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. L. RUSSELL,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Appendix No. 41a.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Fitzgerald.

Peterborough, Ontario,
February 8th, 1887.

Sir,—I have the honour to present herewith the report, field notes, and plan of survey of the township of Fitzgerald, performed under your instructions of date, May the 29th, 1886.

The township is situate about eight miles south of Deux Rivière, on the Ottawa River. It contains 54,846 acres.

The westerly side of the township is drained by the North River, a tributary of the Petewawa River, the easterly side by a smaller stream, Bissett's creek, which flows directly into the Ottawa River at a point on the C.P.R. called "Bissett's Station." The surface of the township is rather rocky and broken along the southern concessions, but only in a few instances are very steep or sharp hills met with.

These hills are composed of the usual kinds of gneiss or granite rock common in this part of the country.

The crests are generally bare and barren, destitute of forests and vegetation.

The slopes are mostly overlaid with surface stone and boulders, in places resting on bare rock, gravel, and sand.

The lower levels and valleys are of the usual kinds of sand loam, clay, etc., in places of good average depth and fertility.

Close along the east boundary—concessions six to ten—there is a good hardwood tract covered with maple, birch, beech, and mixed greenwood.

The soil here contains more clay than is found elsewhere in the township, and although somewhat stony on the surface, is nevertheless capable of being cultivated to advantage, and might be considered, for this region, fair farming land.

This tract contains probably five to six thousand acres. Excepting the block of hardwood here referred to, and a small block of white pine in the south-west corner of the township, there is now little standing timber of any value left. The pine will be removed this winter. Originally, the pine crop in this section was extensive and of good quality, and I understand was lumbered over as far back as three-quarters of a century ago; but at present there is no timber of any kind—of any value, except the two small patches described.

Some fifteen or sixteen years ago a great fire swept over a large district along this part of the Ottawa country, so that very little of commercial or marketable timber now remains.

In many parts the country for miles is bare, excepting clusters of charred trees few and far between, with a crop of underbrush growing up between them.

During the progress of the survey a careful search was made to trace out the old limit lines referred to in my instructions, but owing to the almost complete destruction of the old standing timber, and the appearance of a new crop of underbrush, it was rendered impossible to discover any reliable evidence in relation thereto.

As will be seen, the township is pretty much dotted over with small lakes.

Most of these are of good clear water and of considerable depth.

Fish is found in the large lakes.

The shores are generally low and sandy, and seldom bold and rocky.

A large portion of the township on the slopes and uplands that may not be well adapted for farming of crops, will serve as pasture and grazing land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honorable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 42.*)

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

COLONIZATION ROADS.

To the Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the annual report of work done in this branch of the Department during the year 1888, in the construction and repair of roads and bridges.

The number of miles of new road made during the year is 219, and of repairs 333½ miles. There were also 30 bridges built and a nnmber repaired, as shown in the following detailed account:—

NORTH DIVISION.

Basswood Lake Road.

One mile of construction in order to complete this road which was begun two years ago, and now connecting with Grand Portage Road. This mile is on the second and third concession line of Wells township, and across the fronts of lots five to eight, both inclusive.

The road is of vital importance to the settlers and the district generally.

Clarke's Bridge.

The construction of this bridge was commenced last fall, as mentioned in my previous report.

It is 120 feet long, with a main span of 60 feet; the abutments being 18 feet in height, and filled with stone.

Its cost is much beyond the ordinary expenditure for such a bridge, but the difficulty n securing foundations accounts largely for this fact.

Cockburn Island Roads.

A mile and a quarter constructed on tenth side line road; two miles and a half repaired on the twelfth line; and about one and a half miles repaired on the main road from the wharf or steamboat landing, a large amount of work for the expenditure, $505.80.

Coyne's Road.

A continuation from the line between lots 3 and 4, westward between the second and third concessions of Galbraith to lot 6, and from thence northward between lots 5 and 6 to the centre of the fourth concession. Two and a half miles of new work.

Coffin (2nd and 3rd Con.) Road.

The grant—$500—was only sufficient to build a bridge over Thessalon River on this line. It is a structure 156 feet long, with a centre span of 70 feet. $200 more would have been required to complete the road as was intended.

Galbraith and Coffin Road.

In consequence of high spring floods, a great many bridges of various sizes were carried away or damaged so as to impede travel, and it became necessary to spend more than the original grant on both the Galbraith and the Coffin road.

Six bridges were renewed, and several culverts were also renewed and enlarged, involving the forming of approaches in most cases.

Three and a half miles of road were repaired in addition to the bridges and culvert work.

Grand Portage Road.

Upon inspection it was found that the appropriation of $900 would not be sufficient to make the road and build a bridge over the Massissaga River, and also that it was much more important in the interests of the district that several bridges, which the floods had destroyed, be replaced, with the expectation that a larger grant might be obtained for the work first contemplated.

The largest bridge which was entirely carried away was one over a branch of the Thessalon River, on a main road leading into Thessalon. It was renewed at a cost of $550, and another over Livingston's creek built for about $200. About $70 were spent in making examinations and measurements for Grand Portage Road bridge, and a small bridge was built over Beaver Creek at a cost of about $200.

Indian Peninsula Road.

The main highway through the east side of the Indian Peninsula, in the County of Bruce.

Instead of continuing the construction of the road towards Tobermory, the portion between Lyon's Head and Dyer's Bay, was found to be almost impassable and the grant was expended largely in repairing eight miles of the roughest road I ever passed over.

Kaministiquia Bridge.

These repairs were of a large and expensive nature, as it was found by experience that the bridge as it existed was in danger every spring of being carried away by ice jams and freshets, which in this river, and especially at the site of the bridge, are of an exceptional nature in force and suddenness.

It became necessary to change the character of the bridge by making larger openings to the extent of three new spans of 60 feet each; one of 50 feet, and three of about

40 feet, and involving the building of eight heavy piers 12 feet by 25 feet, and othe lesser ones.

The work which had to be done during last winter in order to obtain proper foundations was, with the stone and filling of the abutments, much more costly than at first estimated.

The freshets this spring were, it is said, greater than ever before known, and has proved that while the work done is quite sufficient to withstand the great pressure of water and ice, the superstructure ought to be raised throughout about two feet so as to guard against further possibility of danger.

LaCloche and Spanish River Road.

A winter road and mail route to the Canadian Pacific Railway, constructed from a point about half a mile west of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at LaCloche, northward to what is known at Flarin's farm on Spanish River; the point of ending being about half a mile west of the above named company's property.

Settlers about Spanish River appreciate this work, as the mail can by this road reach them from Manitoulin Island, with, in winter, sleigh and horses. The length of the road is four and three-quarter miles.

Mississaga Road.

On account of damage by spring freshets a considerable portion of that made last year had to be repaired and the balance of the grant was only sufficient to make three of the five unopened miles, leaving yet two to construct so as to reach the Mississaga iron bridge.

Mississaga Bridge.

The excessive spring floods had washed out a portion of the east bank at this iron bridge, and it was necessary to build some additional crib work for more permanent protection. The structure was, however, in no way injured.

Manitoulin Island Roads.

Thirteen different works are embraced in the season's operations on the Island, amounting in all to twenty-three miles of repairs; nearly four miles of new road built and two bridges constructed; the works being:—Clover Valley Road, upon which about $300 were spent in repairing, ditching, grading, and otherwise improving about one mile of its length, and includes also cutting out 180 rods of swamp on the sixth concession of Assignac.

The Campbell and Mills Road, on the seventh and eighth concession line of Campbell, was opened through the fronts of lots 26 to 30, both inclusive, making a mile and a quarter, and completing a through road easterly, whereby settlers can reach Providence Bay and other eastern points. The expenditure was about $200.

Gore and Mudge Bay Road was, at a cost of $100, repaired over two-and-a-half miles between lots 5 and 15; and Lake Wolesley Road was extended three-quarters of a mile, and nearly six miles were repaired; two of which were in the township of Robinson, about two in Burpee, and the balance in Mills and Gordon; the cost being about $1,000.

Three miles of repairs were made on Long Bay and Lake Huron Road, one and a quarter of which was on the town line between Carnarvon and Campbell, between concessions 14 and 16; the balance being on the 12th concession line of Campbell, across lots 19 and 20; thence northward to concession 10, and again east to lot 22; the outlay being $500.

Manitowaning and Lake Manitou Portage Road, the stage route between Manitowaning and Lake Manitou, on which latter a steamboat runs, was repaired for two miles at cost of $400, and Manitowaning and Green Bay Road, which is one running from Lake Manitou Portage Road, was, for $100, repaired over a mile and a quarter.

Mudge and West Bay Road. $143 spent opposite lots 20 and 21, concession 14 Billings, in opening and ditching a low swampy portion known by the settlers as "Cat Tail Hole."

Manitowaning and Michael's Bay Road. The main road in that portion of the Island, was repaired over one mile near Manitowaning village and for half a mile in Tehkummah township. A bridge was also built on the last named road, over Blue Jay Creek, with a 30 feet span. Cost of repairs and bridge about $400.

North of Scotland Road and Bridge. About $250 expended in opening one and three quarter miles along the "Gore Bay Bluff" from concession 10 of Gordon northeasterly, and building a bridge over a deep ravine between concessions 4 and 5, the bridge having a main span of forty-eight feet.

Sandfield and Big Bay Road, on the 4th concession of Sandfield, was repaired between lots 7 and 14—one and a half miles for $100.

On the 8th concession line of Tehkummah what is known as the Slash Road was, for $200, repaired over two miles; and West Bay Branch Road, the end of the series, was repaired from Little Current southward nearly two miles for $200.

Nepigon Road.

This road is located from Nepigon Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway (Red Rock), to the western arm of South Bay, Lake Nepigon. Twenty-six miles, of which four and a half miles from the station were opened out fifty feet wide as a winter road.

The Overseer reports the first five miles of the location, dating from the railway, to be through land of fair quality, timbered chiefly with birch, spruce and tamarac; the next nine miles to be over a sandy district and of burnt timber; and the remaining twelve miles is, he says, through very fair land and improving as the lake is reached.

Oliver Township Roads.

A road was opened between lots 8 and 9 through concessions 3 and 4, and a swamp opened on the same line in the 6th concession, a mile and a half of construction costing $665.52.

The balance of the expenditure, $400, was given as a contribution towards rebuilding a bridge over Neebing River as in the estimates for the year; the municipality furnishing the balance and completing the work.

Prince Road.

A small work on 5th line of township of Prince, from south-west corner of sec. 3 and south-east corner of sec. 4, representing, perhaps, half a mile of construction.

Parkinson Road.

Continued from last year's operations or line between lots 4 and 5 in the first concession of Parkinson north to the second concession line; and from thence westward on the last named line to lot 7—a length of two miles of heavy construction work, the land being low and swampy.

Rabbit Mountain and White Fish Lake Road.

The grading completed to Silver Mountain, six miles, and the first twelve miles of the road repaired, beginning at Murillo Station.

Teaming is very heavy over this road, and it is therefore expensive to keep in condition fit for travel.

Rat Portage and Keewatin Road.

Necessary repairs to bridges which were damaged to such extent as to prevent traffic over the road in winter, when it is most required. The outlay was $265.71.

Rainy River Road.

Seventeen miles opened this season, the work terminating about three and a half miles from Wild Sand Reserve, and about two miles from Hughes' and Cameron's Mill.

As before, the road follows generally the line originally surveyed, and therefore not a great distance from the river at any point.

The greater portion of the work was performed by Indians, as although there is said to be some thirty young whites living in the district they all follow lumbering and object, it is said, to working upon roads.

St. Joseph Island Roads.

The sum of $2,154.91 was expended as follows:—

"C" line—Repairs from lot 10 to lot 1, two and a quarter miles, $512.

"A" line—Construction between lots 44 and 45 to S and T concessions, one mile and a quarter, $614.

"P" line—From centre of lot 23 to jog between 20 and 21, twenty-one rods on side road; and again one hundred and sixty rods made between lots 18 and 19—nearly a mile and a quarter of construction for $514.

On W and 14 line three miles of repairs over road and three quarters of a mile built from lot 15 round a pond hole, costing $515.

Altogether, three miles and a half built and five miles and a half of repairs on the Island.

Thessalon (East) Bridge.

A contribution of $250, the Dominion Government giving a like amount, towards the construction of a bridge over the river at Thessalon, which had been carried off by the spring freshets.

The total cost of the work is understood to be about one thousand dollars.

WEST DIVISION.

Bracebridge Road.

This road is approximately on the town line between Macaulay and Draper, but the country being rough, many small deviations were necessary, most of them being on the 13th concession of Draper.

The work was from lot 17 to lot 28, nearly three miles of construction, and was heavy and expensive, involving a considerable amount of blasting.

Bridge Repairs (Muskoka and P. S. District).

The bridge over Black Creek on Stisted No. 2 Road was too low for the passage of timber and saw logs and was raised about five feet for safety. It is 420 feet long and therefore somewhat costly to raise.

Brunel Branch Road.

A portage a little less than a mile in length between Peninsula Lake and Lake of Bays, in the township of Franklin, connecting the lake trade, which is growing rapidly, and will doubtless make these waters as popular as the other Muskoka lakes within a very few years.

It is through lots 22 and 23 of concessions 11 and 12, Franklin; is well and permanently graded, and already a stage line is established over it.

Cardwell Road.

One and one-half miles repaired beginning about two-and-a-half miles east of Rosseau and working eastward.

Included in this expenditure of $601.96 is the sum of about $30 paid for filling the piers of Dee Bank bridge (built last year) with stone, and repairing the approaches.

Chaffey Road.

This Chaffey Road is one extending eastward and westward from Novar Station of the now Grand Trunk Railway.

The work was from the station eastward, three miles of excellent repairs.

A very bad and dangerous crossway was also repaired, the settlers contributing a certain amount of labor.

Christie Road.

Repaired from Edgington westward two miles, and eastward half a mile. Again repairs were made from Ten-Mile Creek to the Rosseau and Nipissing Road, five miles, making altogether seven and a half miles of repairs.

Deer River Bridge.

A bridge on the Northern Road in the township of Ferrie so dangerous as to require immediate reconstruction.

It is comprised of a thirty-feet and a nineteen-feet span, and has a total length of seventy-three feet. The cost was about $300. The balance of the expenditure being for repairs on the road between the bridge and Dunchurch.

Eagle Lake Road.

Continued from South River from lot 1, concession 2, Machar, south-westerly to lot 2, concession 14, Joly; thence south-easterly through the last-named concession to lot 6, and thence easterly on blind line between concessions 13 and 14 to lot 7; in all, two miles of construction, including a crossway bridge, 140 feet long, over a shallow creek or flat.

Golden Valley Road.

This road, fully described in the report in 1884, is now opened to the Mills Road as was contemplated, and is one of the most important highways in the district.

Two miles were built this season requiring a little more than the grant to complete the work.

Himsworth Bridge.

The floods had injured the north end of this bridge, making it unsafe, and I ordered these necessary repairs.

The bridge is over South River, north of Powassan P. O.

Junction No. 2 Road.

Repaired from Star Lake northward two miles, and southward three miles—five miles altogether. It is an old but useful road.

Lake Shore Road.

A contribution of $200 towards the re-building of a bridge over a large ravine called "Johnston's." The work was done by the Municipality and was estimated to cost $400. The Inspector has reported the work to be satisfactory—a stone culvert with double opening, and forty feet long.

Leg Lake Road.

A road opened between Leg Lake post-office and Gravenhurst.

It was commenced last year and this season completed by building about four miles and a half, partly in the township of Muskoka and partly in Wood township, and will doubtless be a most useful road for persons living in the last-named township.

Long Point Road.

This road, seven miles long, was opened in the year 1876, since which time nothing had been spent upon it for repairs, and it was well nigh impassable. It is from the Musquosh Road through concessions 8 to 12 of Muskoka, and from thence into the township of Wood. Four miles were repaired this year, leaving three yet needing improvements.

McKellar (10 and 11 Con.) Road.

Work begun at lot 20, between concessions 11 and 12 (blind line), and continued diagonally through concession 11 to lot 9, between concessions 10 and 11. Three miles made through a heavily timbered country.

Repairs were also made on Junction No. 1 Road where fire had destroyed many small bridges and culverts.

Missionary Road.

Two and a half miles of substantial repairs from the Rosseau and Nipissing Road to Spence town line.

Middle River Bridge.

A bridge over Middle River on McKellar Centre Road having a total length of 120 feet, comprised of four twenty-feet openings, and the approaches.

The previous bridge was unsafe, and the road being the only one between Spence and McKellar, its removal was a necessity.

Monck (15 and 16 Side Line) Road.

The completion of a work commenced last year, and being two and a half miles of new road through concessions 7 to 10 of the township of Monck.

Monteith and Perry Road.

This is the completion of a deviation from the original road for the purpose of making a more direct line and the avoidance of some very heavy hills on the old location.

Nearly one and a half miles is the amount of work done, and is between concessions 10 and 11 of McMurrich westward to make the connection.

Musquosh Bridge.

$31.30 was spent in propping up this bridge to guard against accidents, but it is not safe for another year, and should be renewed.

Naiscoodtyong Bridge.

Necessary repairs to insure its safety in time of freshets and log drives. Outlay, $45.09.

New Jerusalem Road.

This work is through a rough and very heavily timbered country, and is the continuation of a road commenced last year, and now reaching to lot 30 of Machar, on the 12th and 13th concession line.

Besides the construction of two and three quarter miles, a bridge was built over Commanda Creek, having a 35 feet span, and another with span of 27 feet.

In order to complete the bridges that the road might serve the settlers, an additional sum of $300 was allowed.

Northern Road.

A little over two miles repaired from end of last year's operations. When these repairs are completed to Golden Valley Road it will be the main thoroughfare to the railway *via* the Westphalia Road.

North Ryerson Road.

The road between Spence and Midlothian upon which repairs were begun last year, and now finished; the length improved is a mile and a quarter.

North-West Road.

Two miles of repairs extending to the tenth concession of McDougall.

Orange Valley Road.

A road from the Rosseau and Nipissing Road westward through the townships of Spence and McKellar. Four miles repaired this season.

Outlet Bridge.

This bridge, which is on the Macaulay Road, was built by the municipality of McLean. The original structure—a very long and high one—being entirely unsafe.

The present bridge is upon a new site, a much shorter, and in every respect a more desirable one.

The $300 given was a contribution towards the work,and is about one-half the probable value.

Parry Sound Road.

This grant was spent chiefly in renewing wooden bridges which had become dangerous. Some six bridges, aggregating a length of nearly 450 feet, were replaced with culverts, and the balance of the spaces filled in more permanently with earth and rock.

Peninsula Road.

The completion of this road into Rosseau and building a bridge in connection with it over Shadow River.

The work is not quite finished owing to delay in procuring plank for the covering of the bridge, so the account is not closed.

Pickerel Creek Bridge.

Built over Pickerel Creek, on the Mills Road in the township of Mills, and is with approaches 180 feet long.

It had been carried away by freshets, and traffic impeded.

Poverty Bay Road.

This is the main and only road between Ah-mic Harbor and Maganetawan, and was impassable. It was repaired from the Harbor eastward over three and a quarter miles.

Rainy Lake Road.

A road constructed to let the Rainy Lake settlers out to a main road, the Perry and Monteith. The work is in the township of McMurrich from about the centre of the twelfth concession, between lots 15 and 16 northward along the line, twenty chains; thence angling through lot 16 to the thirteenth concession line; thence through lot 17 to the fourteenth concession line, and from thence northward between lots 17 and 18 to the Ryerson town line, one and three-quarter miles.

It is chopped out 40 feet wide and well grubbed and graded.

The settlers are themselves building a bridge on the line of this road about 300 feet long and said to be costing them nearly $250.

Ryde Centre Road.

Work commenced between lots 10 and 11 of Ryde, on town line between Ryde and Draper, and opened from thence westward to the fifteenth side line, a mile and a quarter; and the next block, namely, to lot 21, which was only a trail, was also well opened, so that two and a half miles may be said to have been constructed.

Ryerson Centre Road.

A mile of excessively heavy work on the road allowance between lots 15 and 16 through concessions 13 and 14 of Ryerson, and thus connecting this with the Maganetawan Road.

Scotia Junction Road.

The purpose of this road is to give the settlers in Kearney and vicinity access to the railway by connecting with the Monteith and Perry Road.

It begins about the centre of lot 30, concession 9 of Perry, angling from thence through lots 29, 28, 27 and 26 to the road allowance between lots 25 and 26, and from thence northward along the last named road allowance to the Monteith and Perry Road, two and a half miles of excellent work.

Stisted Swamp Road.

Three miles built, beginning at road allowance between lots 10 and 11 and proceeding westward to the town line between concessions 4 and 5 of Stisted, except across lots 1 and 2, where the road was diverted into the fourth concession and continued southward to connect with a road surveyed and located in Cardwell.

Strong (30 Side Line) Road.

The principal work was a fifty-seven feet clear span bridge over the Maganetawan River on the line of this road which cost about $250; the balance of the grant, or a little over, being spent upon 200 rods of crossways in the sixth and eighth concessions, and the road is not yet opened for general traffic.

It is important to a considerable number of settlers, as it will be their main road to the Village of Sundridge.

Surprise Lake Road.

The sum of about $350 was spent upon a bridge over South River, just below the railway bridge over the same stream. A truss of 60 feet clear span and entire length of 100 feet.

With the balance of the grant the road was continued from the bridge through lots 1 and 2, concessions 3 and 4 Machar; thence north-easterly through concession 1 Laurier, and again south-easterly through lots 2 to 6 and part of seven in the same concession and to the south of Bacon Lake. Four miles of road opened and most valuable in developing the township of Laurier.

Shawanaga Lake Road.

A road leading from the Northern road westward toward the township of Burpee on the north side of Shawanaga Lake.

Work this season was from lot 5, concession 10 Hagerman westward to lot 3 in the same concession, cutting through all these lots on account of the impracticability of original road allowance. The length of new road is two and a quarter miles, with half a mile of repairs upon the east portion. It is now roughly opened to the town line of Burpee.

Westphalia Road.

Continued from the end of last year's operations, lot 33, and between concessions 2 and 3 of Himsworth through to lot 27 of Gurd township; but, owing to natural difficulties, this portion is north of the road allowance and into the third concession throughout.

Three and three-quarter miles were constructed and another mile chopped out and cleared, ready for grading; but the appropriation was insufficient to open the road properly throughout.

Whitestone Valley Road.

A mile and a half of new road, beginning at lot 29, between concessions 2 and 3 of McKenzie; thence westward to lot 30; thence north-westerly crossing lots 30, 31, 32 of concession 3 and part of lot 33 of concession 4.

The Inspector states that the road is a very valuable one to both settlers and lumbermen.

EAST DIVISION.

Admaston (15 and 16 Side Line) Road.

This road is from the Renfrew and Douglas road westerly in the sixth concession, and is made this season one mile.

Addington Road.

Repairs were made from the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing southerly nine miles; and from the Peterson road southward four miles and a half.

An over-expenditure of $150 was allowed to rebuild a high crossway about four miles north of Massanoga Lake which, through flooding, had become unsafe.

Alice "B" Line Road.

A bridge was built over Indian River on this line about one hundred and twenty feet long, having a main opening of fifty-one feet, the bridge resting upon piers fourteen feet high, filled with stone. Repairs were made upon each side of the bridge as a necessary work to complete the approaches and improve the road.

Alice (3rd Con.) Road.

A mile and a quarter of new road opened between lots 20 and 21, through the third and fourth concessions.

Alice (13th Con.) Road.

A small grant given to make about half a mile of low, wet road on this thirteenth concession passable for teams.

It is from the line between lots 25 and 26, eastward

Beachburg and Cobden Road.

Repairs from Cobden towards Beachburg, four miles. It is an old road in the township of Westmeath.

Bear Creek Bridge.

In the ninth concession of Glamorgan, is one hundred and sixty-four feet long, resting upon five piers and two abutments entirely of cedar.

Half a mile of road on the east, and a quarter of a mile on the west, side of the bridge was also constructed.

Bell's Rapids Road.

A new road between lots 10 and 11 of the township of Bangor, and built this season through concessions five to eight, about two miles.

Half a mile remains yet to be opened in order to complete the road.

Blairhampton Road.

This road is from the tenth concession of Minden northward between lots 19 and 20 to the Peterson road. Its length, two and three-quarter miles, was repaired and improved throughout.

Bobcaygeon Road.

Ten miles of repairs made from a mile and a half north of Kinmount to within half a mile of Minden, which puts this portion of the road in a good state of repair.

In the township of Sherbourne, on this same road, the bridge over the Narrows between Lake of Bays and Trading Lake was repaired by building a new pier on the north side, a new stringer in each opening, and new covering and hand-rail throughout.

Buckhorn Road.

In the township of Smith five miles of repairs were made to complete work begun last year, and four miles of the road repaired from Buckhorn northward.

Burleigh Road.

Five and a half miles repaired between Young's Point and Burleigh Falls, and north of Apsley further repairs were made.

The township of Smith gave $300 and the county of Peterborough $250, which was spent, in addition to the Government grant of $250.

Calabogie Bridge.

This is built over the Madawaska River, at Calabogie Lake, in Bagot, and near where the Kingston and Pembroke Railway crosses the same river. An appropriation of $2,000 was voted last Session as a contribution towards the work, with a condition that the further sum necessary to complete the bridge be contributed by the municipalities interested and the Railway Company; $1,000 has been paid over upon the Inspector's report and estimate of work done, but the bridge has not yet been reported as finished and therefore a further advance is witheld. The bridge was estimated to cost over $4,000.

Callender and North Bay Road.

A road from Callender Station, lot 10 concession 9 Bonfield, to lot 5 concession 10 a mile and a half long. Being very swampy a large quantity of crosswaying was necessary, and made the work somewhat expensive.

Carden Roads.

This work starts at lot 13 concession 3 of Carden, and angles across two concessions to lot number five on the fifth concession line, the length being three miles; a small amount of labour was also expended on what is called the first quarter line. The municipality also spent $200 on the road.

Chandos Road.

Two miles of repairs from Apsley easterly.

Coe Hill Road.

Two and a half miles improved on the road allowance between lots 15 and 16, through concessions 10 to 13 of Wollaston. A large amount of new work in the shape of deviations was done.

Cross Lake Bridge.

A floating bridge in the township of Kennebec upon which a certain amount of work was done during the spring, but cannot be completed till some time in the coming winter, when ice forms.

Dalton and Washago Road.

Repairs were commenced at the western boundary of the township of Dalton, at the crossing of the Black River, and extended easterly along the road seven miles to the Victoria Road, an important connection.

Dalton (25 and 26 Side Line) Road.

Opened on this side line from the Monck Road northward to the rear of the seventh concession, and a bridge built over Cranberry River ninety-five feet long.

District Line (between Stafford and Wilberforce) Road.

A mile and a half of road completed which the settlers had before chopped out roughly. It is along the 19th and 20th concessions of Wilberforce on the town line between Stafford and Wilberforce.

District Line (between Bromley and Wilberforce) Road.

This is the repairing of the road from lot 13 to lot 16 in concession 9 of Bromley, one and a quarter miles. The chief work was in a swamp across the front of lot 14.

District Line (between Stafford and Alice) Road.

These are repairs in the township of Stafford from lot 14 to lot 25, a length of five miles.

Dungannon (8 and 9 Con. Line) Road.

A mile and a half repaired, and a bridge built over L'Amable Creek.

Frontenac Road.

Repaired between Ardoch and Soles' Corners, fifteen miles.

Galway (10 and 11 Con.) Road.

Repairs from lot number 3 to lot number 21, a distance of about four and a half miles.

Graham's Bridge.

This is a floating bridge over Muskrat Creek on lot 2, concession 20, Westmeath.

It was covered anew with 3 inch plank over its entire length, 312 feet, and a new hand-railing in addition.

Besides the above, one and three-quarter miles of road from the bridge towards Pembroke were repaired.

Griffith (4th Con.) Line.

A road which, beginning at the Hyde's Chute and Sanson Road, meets the fourth concesson line of Griffith. The work was a mile of repairs.

Hagarty (10 and 11 Side Line) Road.

This work is through the third and fourth concessions, and is mostly new work through the mile and a quarter.

A quarter of a mile was also made between concessions four and five, from the side road westward.

Hagarty (16 Con. Line) Road.

Improvements on this line, beginning at lot number five; about a mile of grading done and several bridges repaired.

Hagarty and Brudenel Road.

The work was commenced on the 16th concession line of Brudenel, where the line between lots 5 and 6 of Hagarty meets the same, and continued from thence northward between lots 5 and 6, one and a half miles. A new road was made passable for waggons.

Haliburton Road.

Repairs between concessions 2 and 3 of Minden from lot 26 to Haliburton Village, about nine miles.

Harvey Road.

Repairs from Buckhorn westward four miles. It is a road built many years ago passing through a rough and stony country.

The County of Peterborough and the township of Harvey each granted $200 towards these repairs.

Hastings Road (old location).

The County of Hastings granted $150, and the townships of Marmora and Lake Tudor and Cashel $25 each, making $200 or equal grant with that of the Government for these repairs, which were from Rathbun Station southerly to "Murphy's Corners," five miles.

Hastings Road.

Five miles of repairs from the boundary between Lake and Wollaston to Rathbun Station, and again between Maynooth and the south boundary of Monteagle ten miles.

Head River Bridge.

A bridge 85 feet long built to replace one destroyed by fire on the Monck Road about a mile east of Victoria Road. The main span is 35 feet.

Herschel and Faraday Road.

Repairs from about one mile west of Bancroft to lot 24, concession 1 Herschel, a distance of seven miles.

Hinchinbrooke Road.

One mile of repairs between lots 10 and 11 in concession 9 of Hinchinbrooke. A high crossway 274 feet long was built as a portion of the work.

Hyde's Chute and Sanson Road.

$119.75 expended in repairing this road in the worst places where fire had injured it over a length of more than ten miles.

Lake Township Road.

This is one laid out about twenty-five years ago, and portions made as a winter road by lumbermen.

This season two miles were built and two and a half of that before opened roughly, very well repaired. The work was from the south boundary of Lake at lot 1, concession 3, northward to lot 9.

The County of Hastings contributed $250 of the amount spent, $495.83.

Lavant Road.

Thirteen miles repaired, the work being from the east boundary of Lavant westward.

Also one mile and three-eighths was constructed of Lavant Branch Road, commencing at lot number ten in the first concession of Darling, and extending to lot number fourteen in the second concession of Lavant.

Lonsdale and Bridgewater Road.

Somewhere about one mile of heavy work on the road allowance between lots 30 and 31, of the eighth concession of the township of Tyendinaga, and towards which the County of Hastings contributed $300.

Lutterworth Road.

A new road begun at the line between lots 5 and 6, concession 2, Lutterworth, and from thence across lots 6 and 7 to the bay at the head of Davis' Lake, and again angling through lots to the Norland Road, one and three-quarter miles.

Mackay's Station and Petewawa Road.

Two miles of a new road, and being from lot 19, concession 9, southerly to lot 25, concession 8, township of Head.

Massanoga Bridge.

The ice had moved portions of this bridge out of position making it necessary to replace and repair the structure.

Mattawa and Callender Road.

The continuation of the Callender Station Road begun in the year 1884.

The work this seasen was on the line between concessions 5 and 6, eastward to the town line, and thence southward along the town line to the second and third concession line, and is four miles of construction.

Mattawa and L'Amable Du Fond Road.

Repairs from one mile west of Mattawa westerly, two and a half miles.

A bridge 100 feet long was also erected across L'Amable Creek, on the line between concessions 3 and 4 of Calvin.

The Mattawa bridge was also partially repaired at a cost of $74.

Methuen Road.

One mile of repairing over a low marshy section near "Fisher's School House," on the Chandos Road, about eight miles east of Apsley. The road itself runs north from this point.

Minden Road.

A low portion of ground between lots 13 and 14, concession 11, Snowdon, which for want of improvement made travelling difficult. Length, three-fourths of a mile.

Mississippi Road.

Repairs from Umpah to the junction of the Lavant Road, five miles.

About $100 was also spent in repairing crossings which had been burnt, and otherwise clearing the road.

Mississippi and Add. Junc. Road.

A bridge rebuilt which fire had destroyed, interrupting traffic. It is 200 feet long.

Monmouth Road.

Repaired in two sections; one from Haliburton easterly, four and a half miles; and a second from Burleigh Road westerly, three miles.

Mountain Road.

About four miles of repairs in the township of Brougham, from lot 4, concession 13 southerly, to lot 8, concession 8.

North Bay and Temiscamingue Road.

This road is now open from Lake Nipissing to the Lake Temiscamingue "Narrows," opposite the Hudson Bay Post, in the Province of Quebec.

The length made this year is sixty-eight miles, chopped, logged and cleared twelve to fifteen feet wide throughout, and can be used as a winter road.

It was begun at the boundary between Merrick and Mulock townships at the line between concessions III. and IV., and this boundary followed almost to the north or rear of the next line of townships, when, owing to lakes, a course of about N 9° W was taken and followed as nearly as practicable through to the waters which empty into the Matibidguan River, and from this point a nearly due north course was followed to the "Narrows" before mentioned.

A bridge of considerable size was built over Matibidguan River, and one constructed over the "Notch" of Montreal River has a clear span of 53 feet.

The Overseer represents the first fourteen miles of road as passing through rolling, stony land and sandy soil, while along the next eleven miles between the north branch of Jock's River and Otter Tail River the land is more level, free from stones, and the best portion through the whole road for settlement.

From Otter Tail River to Montreal River the country is, he says, unfit for settlement, and through the balance of the road the country is very hilly, and in many instances covered with pine of large growth.

Messrs. Gillies Brothers, who are lumbering on Lake Temiscamingue, gave $1,000 in cash towards the work and which was required in addition to the Government grant to open the road to the lake.

North Bay and Trout Lake Road.

A continuation of last year's work from lot 15, concession A, Widdifield easterly, about the north shore of Trout Lake, one and a half miles to lot 11.

A second road was constructed from the first, namely, from lot 14 easterly through lots 13 and 14 to the line between concessions A and B and on to about the centre of lot 11, concession B, one mile; making two and a half miles in all.

Nosbonsing Road.

A road commenced last season between Lake Nipissing and Lake Nosbonsing. Two miles were built this year, leaving yet perhaps two miles unopened.

Opeongo Road.

A bridge 160 feet long was built over Constant Creek on this road. It is entirely of cedar, and ought to be a serviceable and lasting structure.

Osceola and Eganville Road.

Repairs over two and a half miles, from half a mile east of the west boundary of Bromley, towards Osceola.

Petewawa (4th Con.) Road.

This work is between lots 4 and 9 on the concession line named, and is a mile and a quarter, built through a very rough section of land.

Peterson Road.

Repaired from near Maynooth westward five miles. Some deviations were made, amounting to half a mile in length.

Peterson Branch Road.

About six miles of repairs between Brudenel and Rockingham.

Perrault Settlement and Sanson Road.

A new work commenced at Perrault Settlement road on the line between concessions 7 and 8 of Grattan; thence southerly between lots 20 and 21 to the fifth and sixth concessson line; and from thence eastward on the last mentioned line to lot 22, a mile and a quarter cleared thirty feet wide and graded sixteen feet wide.

Perth Road.

Three sections were repaired, namely: between Loughboro' Lake and Stoness' Corners, four miles: between Westport and Maberly, seven miles; and from Westport to lot 9, concession 3 of North Crosby, six miles, or seventeen miles in all. A bridge over Dead Creek, lot 3 concession 9 North Crosby, was substantially repaired.

Point Alexander and Bass Lake Road.

A road, the repairing of which has been prosecuted for some years, and now completed, making it a waggon road. Two miles improved this season.

Raglan Road.

This road is made from the town line between Carlow and Raglan at the eighth concession of Carlow, south-easterly in Raglan towards the line between lots 10 and 11 in the fourth concession, a little over three miles.

Ross and Bromley T. L. Road.

One mile of new road was made on this town line, the work ending at lot 16 concession 1 of Ross township.

Saint Ola Road.

Improvements began on the side line between lots 20 and 21, concession 5 Limerick, and extended northerly to lot 23 in concession 8, three miles. These are a continuation of repairs commenced last year and reported with Hastings Road.

Scott Road.

Repairing a crossway nearly half a mile long which is an approach to Paudash Creek bridge.

Sheffield Road.

Five miles of repairs from the boundary between Chandos and Sheffield northward.

South Algona (7th Con.) Road.

This is a new road from lot 6 to lot 13, nearly two miles. The ground was low, requiring a good deal of timbering over beaver meadows to make it passable for teams.

South Algona (5th Con.) Road.

A mile and a half between lots 24 and 30, which had been roughly chopped out before, and now properly graded.

Sturgeon Falls Road.

Something over two miles excellently built, beginning at the river between lots 3 and 4 of Springer and angling through lots 4 and 5 to the line between concessions 1 and 2; and thence west on the last named line to opposite lot number 8.

The abutments of the iron bridge on this road required further protection, and the wooden bridge over the second channel of the river also needed attention to guard against freshets; $140 was therefore spent as a necessity.

Victoria Road.

Ten miles of repairs between Uphill and Victoria Station.

The County of Victoria supplemented the Government grant with $200, and the townships of Carden, Bexley and Laxton, Digby, etc., gave each $50, making a total of $1,150, which was spent upon this important highway over the ten miles mentioned.

In addition to this, $230 were allowed to build a bridge over a branch of Black Creek on the same road north of Uphill, which fire had consumed and traffic prevented in consequence.

Westmeath Road.

The grading of three miles of what was before only a winter road. It is between the eighth and ninth concessions of Westmeath, from lot 12 to lot 19.

Waugh Road.

The completion of work commenced two years ago—1886. This year operations began at lot 13 concession 14, Lutterworth, and were extended southerly to lot 19 concession 10, three and a half miles. It was but a trail previously, but is now a good general road.

Wellington Road.

Four miles of repairs from the west boundary of Wollaston easterly, including extensive repairs to Paudash Creek bridge.

Whitefish Lake Road.

This is an old settlers' road, and had never been in good condition. It has been repaired for three miles and a half from the bouudary line between the eighteenth concession of Galway and Snowdon, at lot 20 of Galway easterly, along or near said boundary to lot 34 of the latter township; and again from the Buckhorn road, about eight miles south of the Monck road, westward one mile.

Wicklow and McClure Townships Roads.

This work embraces three and a half miles of repairs upon the road allowance between concessions 10 and 11 of Wicklow, from the Hastings road easterly, and upon the Hastings road four miles, from about two miles and a half north of the Peterson road northward.

Widdifield Road

Is a new one on the line between lots 20 and 21 of Widdifield. It was made this season from the North Bay and Temiscamingue road, in concession B, through this and A and I concessions, four miles, chopped out thirty-three feet wide. It is of course a cheap road, but sufficient for its purpose until the settlers can improve it.

Wilberforce (18th Con.) Road.

One mile of a new road from lot 16 to lot 20, and connecting with the main road in that district.

Black Creek bridge or crossway, began last year, is also completed. It is 297 feet long.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE UPON COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES IN 1888.

NAME OF WORK.	Cash.	Supplies from Department.	Total.
NORTH DIVISION.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Basswood Lake ..... Road	500 00	.....	500 00
Clark's ..... Bridge	1,050 30	.....	1,050 30
Cockburn Island ..... Road	505 80	.....	505 80
Coffin ..... do	479 16	.....	479 16
Coyne's ..... do	628 77	138 75	767 52
Galbraith and Coffin ..... do	1,442 49	59 05	1,501 54
Grand Portage ..... do	1,059 31	137 70	1,197 01
Indian Peninsula ..... do	870 26	20 95	891 21
Inspection	1,501 30	.....	1,501 30
Kaministiquia ..... Bridge	7,718 06	665 39	8,373 45
La Cloche and Spanish River ..... Road	500 00	.....	500 00
Manitoulin Island ..... Roads	3,485 17	518 56	4,003 73
Mississaga ..... Road	872 95	181 62	1,054 57
Mississaga ..... Bridge	459 89	.....	459 89
Nepigon ..... Road	1,035 73	.....	1,035 73
Oliver Township ..... do	1,065 52	.....	1,065 52
Point De Meuron ..... Bridge	190 36	.....	190 36
Parkinson ..... Road	832 57	167 83	1,000 40
Prince ..... do	204 68	.....	204 68
Rabbit Mountain and Whitefish Lake ..... do	3,388 49	.....	3,388 49
Rainy River ..... do	2,806 95	588 16	3,395 11
Rat Portage and Keewatin ..... do	265 71	.....	265 71
Spanish River, balance ..... do	101 55	.....	101 55
St. Joseph Island ..... Roads	1,752 58	402 33	2,154 91
Thessalon ..... Bridge	250 00	.....	250 00
	32,967 60	2,870 34	35,837 94
WEST DIVISION.			
Ah-mic Lake, balance ..... Bridge	301 40	.....	301 40
Bracebridge ..... Road	793 05	207 03	1,000 08
Brennan's, balance ..... Bridge	66 85	135 79	202 64
Brunel Branch ..... Road	1,063 29	138 14	1,201 43
Bridge Repairs, P.S. District	221 44	.....	221 44
Christie ..... Road	736 79	179 50	916 29
Chaffey ..... do	969 50	.....	969 50
Cardwell ..... do	583 46	18 50	601 96
Deer River ..... Bridge	486 71	.....	486 71
Eagle Lake ..... Road	306 63	.....	306 63
Golden Valley ..... do	772 39	148 96	921 35
Himsworth ..... do	135 06	.....	135 06
Inspection	1,514 54	.....	1,514 54
Junction No. 2 ..... Road	551 67	.....	551 67
Long Point ..... do	402 13	.....	402 13
Lake Shore ..... do	200 00	.....	200 00
Leg Lake ..... do	414 79	.....	414 79
Musquosh ..... Bridge	31 30	.....	31 30
McKellar, 10th and 11th Concession ..... Road	815 57	164 25	979 82
Monck, 15th and 16th Side Line ..... do	805 24	.....	805 24
Monteith and Perry ..... do	432 21	102 14	534 35
Missionary ..... do	488 75	.....	488 75
Middle River ..... Bridge	441 21	.....	441 21
North Ryerson ..... Road	215 30	.....	215 30
New Jerusalem ..... do	681 17	118 44	799 61
Northern ..... do	684 23	120 70	804 93
North-west ..... do	500 00	.....	500 00
Naiscoodtyong ..... Bridge	45 09	.....	45 09

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*Continued.*

NAME OF WORKS.	Cash.	Supplies from Department.	Total.
WEST DIVISION.—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Outlet.....Bridge	300 00	.....	300 00
Orange Valley.....Road	501 05	.....	501 05
Parry Sound..... do	786 39	215 27	1,001 66
Peninsula..... do	300 00	.....	300 00
Pickerel Creek.....Bridge	523 31	.....	523 31
Poverty Bay.....Road	527 66	.....	527 66
Ryde Centre..... do	671 03	129 32	800 35
Ryerson Centre..... do	578 03	44 05	622 08
Rainy Lake..... do	574 27	.....	574 27
South River, balance.....Bridge	.....	41 17	41 17
Stisted Swamp.....Road	567 05	171 75	738 80
Scotia Junction..... do	936 04	127 32	1,063 36
Surprise Lake..... do	920 74	60 72	981 46
Strong, 30th Side Line..... do	483 13	42 63	525 76
Shawanaga..... do	500 00	.....	500 00
Trout Creek, balance.....Bridge	.....	3 27	3 27
Westphalia..... Road	1,708 56	326 71	2,035 27
Whitestone Valley..... do	449 72	86 86	536 58
	24,986 75	2,582 52	27,569 27
EAST DIVISION.			
Admaston, 15th and 16th Side Line.....Road	211 83	.....	211 83
Addington..... do	687 54	.....	687 54
Addington, South..... do	500 00	.....	500 00
Alice "B" Line..... do	771 18	.....	771 18
Alice 3rd Concession..... do	416 58	.....	416 58
Alice 13th Concession..... do	201 45	.....	201 45
Beachburg and Cobden..... do	511 58	.....	511 58
Bear Creek.....Bridge	433 24	67 30	500 54
Bell's Rapids.....Road	318 60	16 40	335 00
Blairhampton..... do	303 18	.....	303 18
Bobcaygeon, No. 1..... do	813 20	186 20	999 40
Bobcaygeon, No. 2..... do	372 87	.....	372 87
Buckhorn, No. 1..... do	413 50	.....	413 50
Buckhorn, No. 2..... do	181 00	.....	181 00
Burleigh, No. 1..... do	808 15	.....	808 15
Burleigh, No. 2..... do	323 38	.....	323 38
Burnt River, balance.....Bridge	77 84	.....	77 84
Calabogie..... do	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Callender and North Bay.....Road	801 74	138 33	940 07
Carden..... do	600 15	.....	600 15
Chandos..... do	325 88	.....	325 88
Cobden and Eganville, balance..... do	308 48	.....	308 48
Coe Hill..... do	322 25	.....	322 25
Cross Lake, on account.....Bridge	300 00	.....	300 00
Dalton, 25th and 26th Side Line.....Road	294 00	.....	294 00
Dalton and Washago..... do	515 96	.....	515 96
District Line, No. 1..... do	500 59	.....	500 59
District Line, No. 2..... do	823 37	.....	823 37
District Line, Stafford and Wilberforce..... do	401 82	.....	401 82
Dungannon..... do	361 35	.....	361 35
Frontenac..... do	805 93	181 15	987 08
Galway, 10th and 11th Concession..... do	309 52	.....	309 52
Graham's.....Bridge	499 99	.....	499 99
Griffith, 4th Concession.....Road	136 60	.....	136 60
Hagarty, 10th and 11th Side Line..... do	509 34	.....	509 34
Hagarty, 16th Concession..... do	315 64	.....	315 64
Hagarty and Brudenel..... do	559 26	.....	559 26

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*Continued.*

NAME OF WORKS.	Cash.	Supplies from Department.	Total.
EAST DIVISION.—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Haliburton ..... Road	492 41	.....	492 41
Harvey ..... do	811 00	.....	811 00
Head River ..... Bridge	153 55	.....	153 55
Hastings ..... Road	1,026 70	122 12	1,148 82
Herschel and Faraday, Town Line ..... do	400 00	128 40	528 40
Hinchinbrooke ..... do	200 00	.....	200 00
Hyde's Chute and Sanson ..... do	119 75	.....	119 75
Inspection, balance	798 70	.....	798 70
Inspection, on account	1,327 25	.....	1,327 25
Lake Township ..... Roads	433 98	61 85	495 83
Lavant and Lavant Branch ..... do	808 67	.....	808 67
Lonsdale and Bridgewater ..... do	600 00	.....	600 00
Lutterworth ..... do	252 75	.....	252 75
Mackay's Station and Petewawa ..... do	692 29	.....	692 29
Massanoga ..... Bridge	266 72	19 20	285 92
Mattawa and Callender ..... Road	1,021 50	.....	1,021 50
Mattawa and L'Amable du Fond ..... do	973 90	.....	973 90
Methuen ..... do	305 07	.....	305 07
Minden ..... do	100 00	.....	100 00
Miner's Bay, balance ..... do	39 50	.....	39 50
Mississippi ..... do	530 48	.....	530 48
Mississiupi and Addington Junction ..... do	150 00	.....	150 00
Monmouth, balance ..... do	64 30	.....	64 30
Monmouth ..... do	498 38	.....	498 38
Mountain ..... do	419 37	.....	419 37
North Bay and Temiscamingue ..... do	4,121 31	676 72	4,798 03
North Bay and Trout Lake ..... do	623 68	210 64	834 32
Nosbonsing ..... do	593 94	213 87	807 81
Opeongo ..... do	333 50	.....	333 50
Opeongo Road ..... Bridge	70 00	.....	70 00
Osceola and Eganville ..... Road	209 75	.....	209 75
Otter Creek, balance ..... Bridge	159 46	.....	159 46
Palmer Rapids, balance ..... Road	54 59	.....	54 59
Peterson and Stanhope Branch, balance ..... do	35 41	.....	35 41
Peterson ..... do	375 27	81 78	457 05
Peterson Branch ..... do	710 07	.....	710 07
Perth ..... do	865 95	.....	865 95
Perrault Settlement and Sanson ..... do	552 79	.....	552 79
Petewawa, 4th Concession ..... do	511 04	.....	511 04
Point Alexander and Bass Lake ..... do	600 00	.....	600 00
Raglan ..... do	509 29	.....	509 29
Ross and Bromley ..... do	511 75	.....	511 75
Scott ..... do	320 51	.....	320 51
Shaw, balance ..... do	59 50	.....	59 50
Sheffield ..... do	325 00	.....	325 00
South Algona, 5th Concession ..... do	517 50	.....	517 50
South Algona, 7th Concession ..... do	501 20	.....	501 20
St. Ola ..... do	268 00	.....	268 00
Sturgeon Falls ..... do	1.424 88	229 64	1,654 52
Victoria ..... do	1,385 40	.....	1,385 40
Waugh ..... do	706 71	186 78	893 45
Wellington ..... do	482 79	61 85	544 64
Westmeath ..... do	508 90	.....	508 90
Whitefish Lake ..... do	515 85	.....	515 85
Wicklow and McClure ..... do	377 08	127 01	504 09
Widdifield ..... do	657 52	149 11	806 63
Wilberforce, 18th Concession ..... do	507 20	.....	507 20
York River Bridge, Carlow, balance ..... do	88 90	.....	88 90
	49,008 00	2,858 35	51,866 35

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*Continued.*

NAME OF WORKS.		Cash.	Supplies from Department.	Total.
EAST DIVISION.—*Continued.*		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward		49,008 00	2,858 35	51,866 35
LESS GRANTS FROM—				
Municipality of Bexley	$ 50 00			
" Carden	50 00			
" Harvey	200 00			
" Laxton and Digby	50 00			
" Marmora and Lake	25 00			
" Smith	250 00			
" Tudor and Cashel	25 00			
County of Hastings	700 00			
" Peterboro'	450 00			
" Victoria	200 00			
Gillies' Bros	1,000 00			3,000 00
Departmental Expenditure				48,866 35

RECAPITULATION.

	$ c.	$ c.
I. North Division	35,837 94	
II. West Division	27,569 27	
III. East Division	48,866 35	
Total Departmental Expenditure		112,273 56

HENRY SMITH,
Superintendent Colonization Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

(No. 27.)

Analysis of Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies in Ontario, for the year 1887. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 28.)

Return, shewing the date of the appointment of Asa Beach as License Inspector for the County of Dundas. Also, the number of convictions in the County since the date of his appointment for violations of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878;" the date of each conviction; the amount of penalty imposed in each case; by whom imposed, and the disposition of the penalty in each case. Also, whether each conviction was for a first, second or third offence under the Act, and shewing also, the particulars of unsuccessful prosecutions since said first mentioned date, and the dates of dismissal of prosecutions. (*Not printed.*)

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

I.—ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

II.—EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION,

III.—ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1889.

THE ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

To Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture :

Sir,—The Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association was held in the Poultry Hall on the new Exhibition grounds, in the City of London, January 9-13, 1888. All the classes were fully represented and a finer lot were never exhibited. Some of the pens were magnificent; all the birds were in first-class trim, and showed to advantage. The entrance fees precluded anything but standard fowls being entered. The prizes were respectively $2 and $1 a bird, and the entrance fee 65 cents a single bird, or $1 a pair ; so persons confined their entries to winning birds.

The number of entries fell behind last year's, and may be attributed to the delay in receiving our prize lists. Had it not been for the "bungle" in printing the lists, we would have had the largest collection of poultry at our late show ever seen in Canada. As it was, we had an exhibition of about 800 birds. Several new varieties were placed on the list this year, representing an addition in the prize money of about $50. The exhibitors were from all parts of Ontario, and combined to show what Canada could do in the breeding of fancy poultry.

Poultry breeding has become one of our most important industries, but to get the proper expansion, farmers and others must keep more imported birds, adding to their stock year by year so as to get new blood into their stock, thus giving it vigour and size, and making a better return in both eggs and flesh. Both these qualities were fully developed in the various breeds at our late show. Since the holding of our show, many Canadian fanciers have attended some of the most important poultry exhibitions in the United States, in most cases winning on every specimen shown. This fact goes to prove that Canada is not behind her neighbor in the matter of fancy poultry.

The judging at our exhibition was by the scoring system, and it was doubtful whether the judges would be able to put through their hands such a large number of birds in the limited time at their disposal, especially when it is considered that the competition was so keen in all the classes that the very finest judgment had to be exercised in order to determine the best points in the several birds. But the judges (Messrs. L. G. Jarvis and S. Butterfield) are competent men and do their work expeditiously and accurately. This scoring may be thus explained :

The anatomy of a bird is divided into ten parts—head, neck, back, wings, ear-lobes, comb, breast, tail, size, color, etc., as the case may be. That is, a Poland and a Dorking would not be diagnosed the same, and so on with the other breeds. Each of these divisions of the anatomy counts so many points, and the standard is one hundred for a perfect bird.

At our late show the Wyandottes were out in great numbers. This is a new breed which has sprung into existence within the last five years. They are assuming a more definite plumage and distinct markings, especially on the breast and wings. They are said by those who breed them to be prolific layers and a fine table fowl.

The Minorcas, said to come from the island of the same name in the Mediterranean, were not out in strong force, and a few white-faced cockerels were noticeable, which would brand them with Spanish connection. It requires a connoisseur to distinguish a Black Minorca from a Black Leghorn ; there is a difference, but it has mainly been brought about by climatic influences and different lines of crossing.

The next two breeds which puzzle the common observer are the Langshans and Black Cochins. They are both Asiatics, about the same size and build, but having leg coloring slightly different—the one black, the other a dark green or yellow. These classes were out in full numbers.

The Plymouth Rock competition was keen; the breeders have got down to clean plumage and good size, with legs and bills of the standard hue—yellow.

The Asiatics and Light and Dark Brahmas, as also the Buff, White and Partridge Cochins, were magnificent birds, and some of the old birds would weigh thirteen or fourteen pounds apiece.

The Brown Leghorns came down in good shape, especially in the young class. Some of the old birds showed beefy combs, and one or two showed that "grey hairs *were* honorable" in the face.

The White variety of Leghorns was fairly represented, but there were very few typical birds.

The Black Spanish were good, but the competition was not keen, and the prizes went to a few exhibitors.

There are very few breeders of the English Dorking, and in this class the competition was amongst three or four exhibitors. But in the Whites, Silver Greys and colored the birds were of heavy set, large size, correct plumage, and winning birds.

The whole families of Hamburgs, Silver and Golden Spangled, Silver and Golden Pencilled and Black, made a superb show, and consisted of some of the finest birds in America.

The different varieties of Polands made a strong stand, and the judges had a difficult task to decide on their respective merits.

The French breeds, Houdans, Creve Cœurs, and La Fleche, had a fair representation in each class, and some very good birds came forward. But very few of these fowls are raised in this country, although in France they are the leading breeds for both the table and for eggs.

There was a small representation of Javas, and some fine looking birds; but, like the former class, their merits are not fully known.

The Game class was extensive, and included the best birds in Ontario in Black-breasted, Brown-breasted, Duckwing and Pyles.

The Bantam coops were filled with fine varieties of chicken dwarfs, including Golden and Silver Seabrights, Black Africans, Japanese and Pekins.

The Turkeys in all classes were immense, especially the Mammoth Bronze, which can only be seen in America growing the size they do. One bird in this variety scored ninety-nine and a half points, and was the property of Mr. James Maine, of Boyne.

The Water Fowls, Geese and Ducks, showed the immense size they can be brought to by proper breeding and feeding.

The Pigeons made a creditable show, and consisted of no less than twenty-three varieties, in all colors and shapes.

The annual general meeting was held on the third day of the exhibition week, when the following officers and directors were elected:

Officers.—N. M. Black, St. Catharines, President; Wm. McNeil, London, 1st Vice-President; T. H. Scott, St. Thomas, 2nd Vice-President; W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines, Treasurer; R. Hamell, St. Catharines, Secretary.

Directors.—Messrs. Crowie, Pay and Lawrence, St. Catharines; W. Sanderson, Stratford; A. Bogue, London; S. Butterfield, Amherstburg; —— Smelt, Bowmanville; A. B. Smart, Brockville, and John McLelland, Peterboro'.

Messrs. Wm. Moore and John H. Saunders, of London, were elected delegates to the Western Fair, London; and Charles Bonnick, of Toronto, and John Cole, of Hamilton, were elected as delegates to the Industrial Fair, Toronto.

The next exhibition of this Association will be held in St. Catharines.

The sum of $421 was received for entries, and $74 for membership fees.

The total amount offered for competition was $1,259, of which amount $353 was offered as specials, and $906 on the regular premium list.

Of this amount $840 was awarded as prizes, and the balance applied to defray current expenses of the exhibition.

London. W. R. GARNER, Secretary.

EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

To Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—In the summer of 1884 a few poultry fanciers met in the City of Ottawa and organized what has since been known as the "Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association." Four successful exhibitions have been held under its auspices, at which prizes were fairly and honestly distributed. While chiefly intended to confer those advantages upon Eastern Ontario which organized effort and active co-operation always exert upon a community, yet its operations have not been wholly confined to any section of our Province. Some of its prominent supporters reside in the West; the majority, however, are breeders east of Toronto. Our previous efforts have been hampered by the want of funds sufficient to enable us to offer inducements in the way of premiums that would attract exhibitors from any considerable distance, but with the aid afforded by an annual grant from the Government we confidently expect to enlarge our circle and extend our influence for good.

The poultry industry of eastern Ontario has not made those rapid strides which marks its progress in the west. That this is so is not owing to a lack of energy or enterprise on the part of our people. Nor will the severity of our climate, as has been asserted, account for the difference. The cause is not far to seek. For many years a wise and paternal government has annually devoted the sum of six hundred dollars to encourage this industry in Ontario. But, while this is a cause for congratulation, it is a matter of history that the association having the control of this fund has never yet held an exhibition east of the City of Toronto. Eastern breeders were thus handicapped, owing to the greater distance they must travel with their stock, and the additional expense they must necessarily incur in order to compete with the west. This, we think, will explain the seeming lack of interest which has, until recently, characterized the poultry industry of eastern Ontario. After all, it is the exhibition, with the spirit of emulation engendered thereby, that promotes and stimulates this industry. Some one has remarked that "the value of the exhibition to the breeder, to the public, and to the poultry interest, cannot well be overestimated. It gives the breeder the best possible opportunity to study his fowls in comparison with others; it offers the public an object lesson in thoroughbred poultry, and educates it to a proper appreciation of the labours of the fancier; it increases the interest by creating hosts of buyers of new and better varieties than the mongrels and dunghills that still make up a very considerable proportion of the feathered stock of the country, and in so doing substitutes more profitable for less profitable fowls, thus adding to the material wealth of the people."

During the year our Association has held ten regular monthly meetings, besides special meetings which were necessary to perfect arrangements for the annual exhibition. At these meetings many interesting and profitable discussions have taken place, and numerous papers relating to the subject of poultry culture have been read. We would refer specially in this report to but one—that of marketing undrawn poultry. We believe this practice should be abandoned, and that dead fowls, like other animal foods, should be properly dressed and sold at a price per pound. Much of the poultry product of this country is wasted, owing to the manner in which it is prepared for market. The usual custom is to literally cram the fowl, behead, then pluck the feathers, and the bird is ready for the first buyer that appears. Now, this is all wrong. The food in the crop and intestines is the first to decompose, and the gases therefrom permeate the entire carcase, rendering the same not only unfit for food, but positively dangerous to health. In some of our cities the head and feet are removed, the intestines drawn out and the interior salted, but this practice seems to be the exception

and not the rule. While this may be a matter under the control of each municipality, too much apathy has hitherto been manifested, and we respectfully suggest that legislation prohibiting the offering for sale of dead poultry, unless properly drawn, would be a step in the right direction.

Our fourth annual exhibition was held in this city February 14th to 17th, 1888, and was a grand success. The entries numbered nearly six hundred birds, and the quality of the stock shown was superior to that of last year. The improvement noticed from year to year is very gratifying to those who have earnestly laboured to keep alive this institution in our midst. Not only in the exhibition room is this improvement apparent, but also in the quality and quantity of the poultry product offered on our markets daily. A noticeable feature of our last exhibition was the number of sales made to farmers from the surrounding country, who, it would appear, are beginning to realize that there is, as one aptly remarked, "a difference in chickens after all."

Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, N. Y., officiated as judge. All fowls not disqualified by the standard of excellence were scored—a system which must eventually be applied to all competitions for supremacy in the exhibition ring, when a decision intelligent alike to the professional and the novice is desired. Score cards, showing in detail the value of the bird for exhibition purposes, were furnished each exhibitor.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 1st December, 1888.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTAWA. P. G. KEYES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Treasurer, in account with the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association to 1st December, 1888.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	EXPENDITURE.	$ c.
Members' fees	70 00	Electric light account for 1887	15 00
Entry fees	122 35	Postage	9 25
Door receipts	90 72	Prize lists	25 20
Government grant	300 00	Heating hall	7 10
		Wire netting for coops	13 96
		Caretaker	8 00
		Judge	65 50
		Grain	6 75
		Lumber	7 35
		Nails, tacks, etc	2 95
		Note (money borrowed)	100 00
		Interest on same	7 00
		Prizes paid	153 85
		Prize cards	9 23
		Printing and advertising	17 20
		Paid A. Geddes amount advanced in '87	18 28
		Electric Light Co., on account	11 00
		Secretary's salary	40 00
		Score cards	6 40
		Sundry items	8 62
		Balance in hand	50 43
	583 07		583 07
Balance in hand December 1st, 1888	50 43		

We, the undersigned, have examined the above statement of account and find the same correct.

A. G. GILBERT, H. S. PERLEY, } Auditors.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—In presenting you a report of the business done by the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association during the past year, I think you will find there has been progress made.

The number of members on the roll last year (1888) was 226; this is the largest membership the Association has ever had, there being about 50 more than in any former year.

Owing to the past season being a very unprofitable one in this Province for bee-keepers, the membership has not increased as much as if it had been an ordinary season.

The honey crop has been one of the lightest ever known in the Province; in the majority of places it was a total failure.

There are eight local societies which have affiliated with the Ontario Association, with a total membership of 158, and 61 of this number are members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

You will observe, then, that the direct membership of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association is 226, while the indirect numbers 97, making a total of 323.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 28th of March last it was decided to send an Italian queen bee to each member of the Association for that year. A contract was made by the association with Mr. George A. Howard, of Lynden, to supply the queens at a low figure, and in this way each member of the association has received a queen bee for the purpose of introducing new blood into their apiaries. As far as known the members are well pleased with what they have received, and no doubt the membership of the Association has been strengthened by this plan.

At the same meeting the Board decided to give each local society that becomes affiliated with the Association $35 to expend in prizes at their local agricultural fairs for honey, etc., for lectures on bee-keeping, and also for advertising local society meetings.

In the reports from the affiliated societies we find that the amounts have not been as fully expended as desired by this Association, but on account of the honey crop being a total failure in some districts the societies still have the money on hand.

The total receipts of the Treasurer this year were $1,134.29. Of this amount $200 was appropriated to purchase "Langstroth on the Honey Bee" for each member of the Association; but, we regret to say, these books have not been distributed yet, owing to a fire occurring in the bindery and destroying the first lot published. The publishers have written that they expect to have another lot ready by the middle of this month, when we hope to be able to distribute them.

During the past year there have been three directors' meetings. The first was held at Woodstock immediately after the last annual meeting for the purpose of appointing an Executive Committee, a secretary and treasurer, etc. The second was held at Toronto, on the 28th of March last, for the purpose of deciding upon the amount of money to be allowed each society affiliating with the Ontario Association, and for the transaction of any other business of interest. The third meeting was held at Owen Sound on the 7th of January instant, for the purpose of winding up the year's business.

We have not attempted this year to ascertain the number of colonies of bees that the members of the Association keep, or the amount of honey and wax produced, but from information gathered generally the honey crop will not be over 10 per cent. of an average.

In some districts the dreaded disease "foul brood" has caused great loss, some bee-keepers losing their whole apiaries.

W. COUSE, Secretary.

STREETSVILLE, Jan. 10, 1889.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the annual meeting of the Association, held at Owen Sound, on the 7th of January, 1889, Mr. Martin Emigh, the President, delivered the following address:

I can assure you it is a pleasure to meet so many bee-keepers here on this occasion. Notwithstanding the poor honey season we have just passed through, we have many things for which to thank the Giver of all Good. We thank Him for the privilege of meeting here at this our annual meeting. We thank Him for past favors and bounties bestowed upon the bee-keepers of this Province.

We should as well feel thankful for the prosperity of our Association during the year about closed, and for the unity existing among its members at the present time, our list numbering some 231, an increase of 81 over last year. For this your President takes no extra credit, but to the untiring efforts of your energetic Secretary combined with the united work of your Board to advance the interests of bee-keepers throughout the Province is the credit due.

I heartily approve of the system we have adopted of affiliating the county or local associations with this body. It will be the means of forming many new associations and stimulating the weak into greater activity. It will also give a chance to distribute the grant throughout the entire Province, and great good must be accomplished thereby. No doubt some of the local boards have not laid their plans this first year, as they would like to have done, but taken as a whole I think it has been fairly satisfactory. I would recommend that clause seven in our Constitution be amended so as to have the applications for affiliation sent in on or before the first of August. I would also recommend that a sum be set apart for the affiliated associations, this sum to be equally divided among the associations that are legally entitled to it, and have become affiliated on or before the first of August.

The appointment of the Hon. Charles Drury, a practical farmer, as Minister of Agriculture to administer to the wants of the apiarist as well as to the wants of the farmer will, no doubt, meet with the approval of all bee-keepers.

The Industrial Exhibition Board at Toronto have given liberally in prizes and furnished ample accommodations to bee-keepers that they might show their products to the world, and they should receive the thanks of this Association. There are also other agricultural societies that are giving us better accommodation than they did a few years ago. This, with the assistance which the affiliated Associations will be able to give, will afford the apiarists an opportunity to show their products to better advantage in the future than in the past.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that you will soon be called upon to elect your officers for the present year. Select the men that have the interest of bee-keeping at heart, men that are too proud to do a wrong knowingly, and this Association will prosper in the future as it has in the past.

BEES FOR PLEASURE AND BEES FOR PROFIT.

The following paper on this subject was read by Mr. Allen Pringle, of Selby:

The number of persons who keep bees merely for the pleasure of the thing is probably very small, compared with those who keep them for the profit that is in them. A few, however, actuated by the spirit of research, or by curiosity, or a love of natural

history, or perhaps in quest of recreation and health, keep bees without the usual dollars and cents motive. I think I will be quite safe in assuming that every member of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, however much pleasure he may get from his bees, has, at the same, his weather-eye open for the profit—be the same more or less.

Wherefore, I may, I think, dismiss this minority class of pleasure apiarists with this brief reference, throwing after them our very best wishes, if not our admiration, and turn attention briefly to bees for profit.

It appears to me that the bees-for-profit man also gets a great deal of the pleasure, especially when the profits are large. There is one advantage he has over the other fellow. It is almost astonishing how pleasant nearly every kind of business (or no business) will become to a man when it "pans out" properly. This is human nature as it is; what it ought to be we will leave for those who come after us. I shall, therefore very briefly consider the question of bees for profit.

In the first place I think bee-keeping pays best in connection with some other business. I would not care to advise any friend to go into the business of bee-keeping as an exclusive means of support. The past few seasons have brought to light new and better conclusions on this subject. If, like Manitoba farms, and their wheat, we could raise so much honey that we could afford to go without any the next year, the case would be different. But as the profits of bee culture at best are only say good, or in the fairly living line, the specialist with nothing else to fall back upon, will occasionally find himself coming "out of the little end of the horn," as he comes out of his fiscal year.

As to what kind of business may be profitably supplemented by bee culture, that depends upon circumstances, and must be decided by each one for himself. The farmer naturally thinks that bee-keeping ought to be in association with farming or some branch of agriculture. So of the school-teacher, mechanic and others. Although the unavoidable drawbacks to bee-keeping for profit are numerous enough and formidable enough, much, very much, as in everything else, depends upon the man. There are certain conditions of success in every business. Only in rare cases do people stumble upon profitable success. We must work for it and the work must be well directed. The bee-keeper who succeeds and makes the business pay must work well with his hands and still better with his head. To come down from the general to the particular, he must have the right kind of bees in a good style of hive, and then must look after them as carefully and intelligently as he would his stock or even the children. What might be the best hive for somebody else might not be the best hive for him, and the same of bees. For lady bee-keepers and timid men I should recommend the Carniolans or Italians. In hives, the Jones or Langstroth for amateurs is easily handled. So long as the hive is a good movable frame, not so much depends upon it as upon the man, and strict attention to business.

The profits of bee-keeping are materially affected by the mechanical part of the business. To economise in this the bee-keeper ought to make himself handy with tools, and get everything made and ready during the winter months, when he has time.

The profits are also largely affected by the bee-keeper's method of marketing. He may have a good crop and fool it away as I have seen people do more than once. He gets in a great hurry to sell it as soon as he gets it, and either consigns it to some unknown and irresponsible commission man or unloads it upon his local market just for what it will bring. In either case the result as to profit is generally not profit but loss. I would say, be patient in marketing and sell at home. As a rule leave the commission man alone. When you have a surplus from the home market, send your sample ahead, make your bargain, and then ship according to agreement, C. O. D. When you cannot sell for cash (as also happens with excellent home customers) resort to barter—goods for goods—and these can always be used or turned to account some way. I know of but one way to make bee-keeping pay, and that is to handle the bees and their products as they ought to be handled. As to how, in detail, both ought to be handled, each must learn for himself by observation, reflection, experience, books, bee journals, etc.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Following is a list of officers of the association, elected for 1889 :

Rev. W. F. Clark, Guelph ..... *President.*
Martin Emigh, Holbrook ..... *Vice-President.*
R. McKnight, Owen Sound ..... *Treasurer.*
W. Couse, Streetsville ..... *Secretary.*

Directors.

District No. 1—No representative.
District No. 2—J. K. Darling ..... Almonte.
District No. 3—M. B. Holmes ..... Delta.
District No. 4—Allen Pringle ..... Selby.
District No. 5—S. Corneil ..... Lindsay.
District No. 6—W. Couse ..... Streetsville.
District No. 7—A. Picket ..... Nassagaweya.
District No. 8—Will Ellis ..... St. David's.
District No. 9—D. Anguish ..... Brantford.
District No. 10—R. McKnight ..... Owen Sound.
District No. 11—F. A. Gemmell ..... Stratford.
District No. 12—R. E. Smith ..... Tilbury Centre.
District No. 13—F. H. McPherson ..... Beeton.

Auditors.

R. F. Holtermann ..... Brantford.
W. P. Taylor ..... Fitzroy Harbor.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

R. McKnight, Treasurer, in account with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1888.		$ c.	1888.		$ c.
Feb. 1	Received from late Treasurer...	429 40	Feb. 1	Cash book	0 60
Mar. 6	" Secretary	42 00	" 3	Bank of Commerce on cheques, per Secretary.....	0 50
" 23	" "	28 00			
May 4	" "	41 00	" 3	Postage	0 24
" 8	" "	1 00	Mar. 23	D. A. Jones & Co., as per order.	49 60
June 25	" "	17 89	" 23	Bank of Commerce on above....	0 25
" 9	" "	9 00	" 23	S. T. Pettit, as per order.....	1 79
July 9	" "	43 00	" 28	Expenses of Director's meeting, as per order	70 75
Sept. 20	" Provincial Treasurer (Government grant).	500 00	May 3	D. A. Jones & Co., as per order.	3 60
Nov. 19	" Secretary	23 00	" 17	M. Emigh, " ..	5 40
			" 22	J. B. Hall, " .	4 60
			June 25	W. Couse, " ..	17 89
			July 17	Grants to eight affiliated societies, as per order.....	280 00
			" 17	Costs on P. O. order to above...	1 60
			Sept. 7	Geo. A. Howard, as per order ..	115 20
			" 7	Cost of P. O. order on above....	0 60
			" 22	Treasurer Ind. Exh. Association, per order.....	25 00
			" 22	Commission on cheque for Government grant.....	0 65
			Dec. 31	Postage	2 28
			1889.		
			Jan. 7	W. Couse, expenses, per order.	58 17
			" 7	M. Emigh, " " ..	6 20
			" 7	W. Couse, " " ..	4 40
			" 7	F. A. Gemmell, " " ..	4 10
			" 7	F. H. McPherson, " " ..	4 30
			" 7	R. A. Smith, " " ..	15 75
			" 7	A. Picket, " " ..	5 07
		1,134 29	" 8	Balance on hand.....	455 75
1889.					
Jan. 8	To balance on hand.....	455 75			1,134 29

Audited and found correct.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, } Auditors.
JNO. MILLER, }

Owen Sound, Jan. 8th, 1889.

ONTARIO'S EXHIBIT

AT THE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

OF THE

OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL STATES

REPORT OF

HON. TIMOTHY W. ANGLIN.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

ONTARIO'S EXHIBIT AT CINCINNATI.

JULY 4 TO NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

To the Hon. Charles Drury, M.P.P.,
Minister of Agriculture :

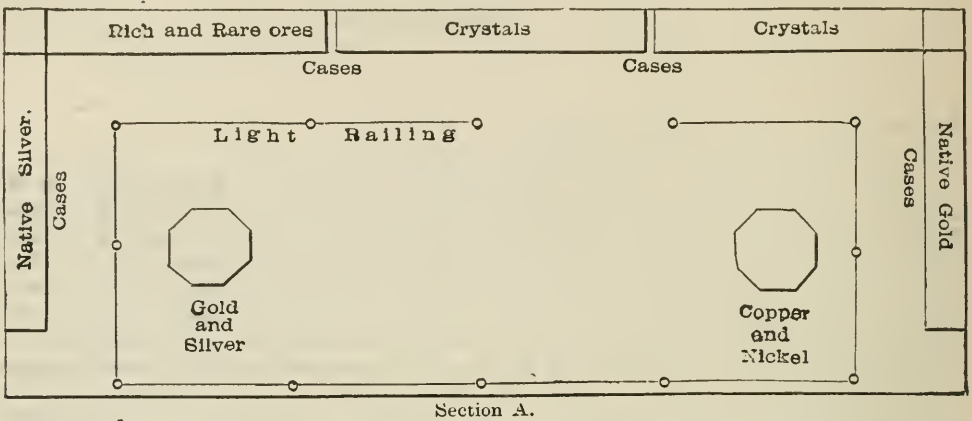
Sir,—When in June, 1888, I was appointed commissioner to take charge of the exhibition of minerals, which the Government of Ontario proposed to make at the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley, to be held at Cincinnati, I found that much progress in the work of preparation had been made under the guidance and direction of Mr. Blue, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Blue was in correspondence with a large number of the owners of mines in various parts of the Province, and with others especially interested in the development of its mineral resources. Mr. David Boyle, an able mineralogist, was employed to obtain the co-operation of the owners of mines and others in the eastern part of the Province, and to suggest to them the best means of making the exhibition of their minerals attractive and advantageous. Mr. Blue had also engaged Mr. Peter McKellar and Mr. Burke to render similar services in the Lake Superior region. The reports from these gentlemen and the letters received daily from all parts of the Province proved that although at first several owners of mines and of mineral lands were strangely apathetic, nearly all had become alive to the great importance of making the mineral wealth and resources of Ontario better known to the enterprising people of the United States, and laudably desirous of doing their share of that work. Mr. Blue had also been in communication with the President and Commissioners of the great Exposition, had visited Cincinnati, secured a space for the Ontario exhibit in a favorable position on the ground floor, and made arrangements for having it fitted up.

It was obviously desirable under these circumstances, that Mr. Blue should supervise and direct the work of preparation to the close. Indeed, if any one else had assumed control during the few days that remained for this work, much confusion would have been inevitable. Mr. Blue having consented to complete what he had so well begun, I conferred with him daily, rendering what assistance was in my power and endeavoring at the same time to acquire such information as would render my services at the Exposition more valuable.

The delays in forwarding the expected specimens from different parts of the Province caused no little trouble, and although the first shipment to Cincinnati was deferred as long as possible, all had not arrived when that was made. There was, however, nearly enough to load a car, and to ensure its being forwarded without unnecessary delay Mr. Boyle went with it. A few days after, Mr. Blue went to Cincinnati to superintend the work of preparation there. I remained in Toronto for some days to look after the many packages yet to arrive. On June 30th, I shipped about twelve thousand pounds of minerals and several other packages were afterwards forwarded by express.

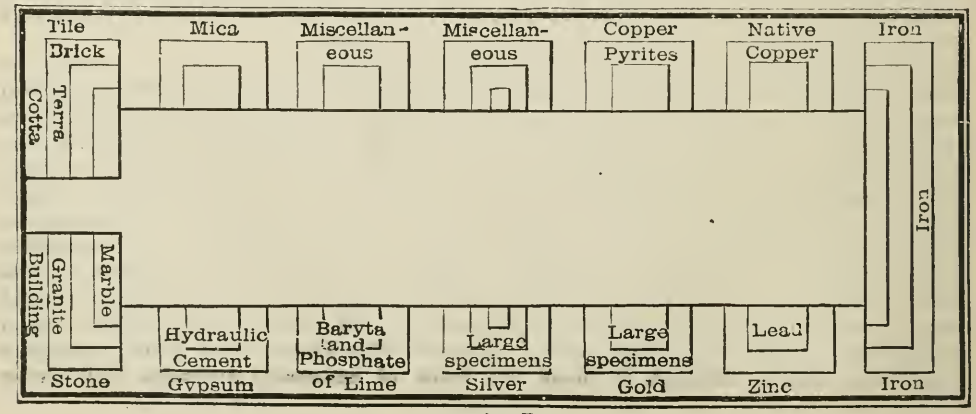
I left Toronto on July 2nd and arrived in Cincinnati on the 3rd. I found the work of preparation almost complete. The space allotted to Ontario was divided into two sections of 30x12 feet each. These were separated by a public passage about six feet in width and were so situated with respect to one another, that a person standing in either, could not keep all of the two sections in view at once. This was a serious disadvantage, as it was necessary that two persons should be in attendance on the visitors during nearly all the long hours from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and it must be difficult for either to do much else. The advantages of the position, however, much more than compensated for this disadvantage. It was next to the great exhibits of the United States, and all who visited those must pass close to the Ontario exhibit. Between it and the great central fountain, which, cooling the sultry air by day and splendidly illuminated by night, always attracted multitudes, was an open space. The post office was near and a band stand, the music from which, although it made the work of answering questions and giving explanations much more fatiguing, brought many to that part of the building.

The accompanying diagram shows how the two sections were fitted up. The front of space "A" on one of the great thoroughfares was open save that a light railing



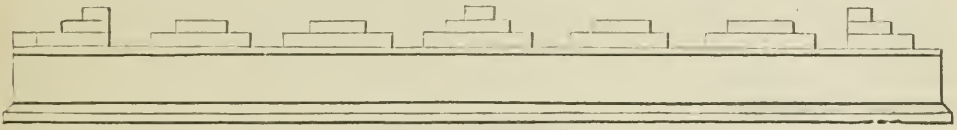
Section A.

marked the way in which those desirous of examining the specimens should move and prevented undue crowding when the number of visitors was unusually large. On the other three sides a handsome substantial platform was constructed and on this rested a number of show cases in which the choicest, rarest and most valuable specimens were placed. In front of these, and in convenient positions, two strong octagonal pedestal were placed to support great masses of rich ores. The wall spaces back of the show cases was covered with geological maps of the Dominion and of Ontario, and a map of Ontario on which all the known mineral deposits were indicated by appropriate colors. These maps were found very useful. Indeed, without them it would have been extremely difficult to answer satisfactorily the questions as to the position of our mines and mineral deposits which were asked hundreds of times every day. On this wall also were hung some beautiful specimens of blow pipe sections, the work of Dr. Haanel, of Victoria College, Cobourg, which were greatly admired by many scientific men. Above the maps, and extending over this section, were hung British and Canadian flags, and a flag of the United States, which served at once as emblems and decorations. The British and Canadian flags attracted every day a number of natives of Canada who have gone to the States to seek their fortune but who still retain a love for their old home which they ardently expressed. Small banners and shields, bearing the Canadian arms, were also used to decorate both sections, and the names "Ontario"—"Canada" in large letters of gold proclaimed to all who passed that those rich mineral specimens which they admired so much came from a country of which, as we soon learned, very little was known even a few hundred miles from the frontier.



Section B.

The section marked "B" in the diagram stood apart from all others, and presented a face to each of four great thoroughfares. It was fitted up with a handsome enclosed counter running all round, except where space for an entrance was left on the north side. On the counter or platform were erected a number of pyramids, so constucted as to afford the best means for the arrangement and display of the minerals.



Sideview of Section B.

Side view of section "B" in the diagram gives a fair idea of this arrangement. The total frontage of this section was about 84 feet, and the total shelf accommodation from 400 to 500 feet. The space between the counters was used as an office. It was found desirable, after a few days experience, to enclose the shelves and specimens of this section with a strong ornamental wire fence, without which it would have been very difficult to prevent the abstraction of the more attractive specimens.

Mr. Blue was so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. James, of the Agricultural College, a scientific mineralogist, and on my arrival I found him, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Crosson hard at work, opening packages, assorting, labelling and cataloguing their contents, and putting the specimens in the places they were to occupy. In the glass cases in section A they placed the richest specimens of gold and silver ores, nickel, copper, molybdenite, lead and iron, crystals of apatite and baryta, and many other beautiful crystals and rare minerals, including contributions from several private cabinets. On one of the pedestals they had reared a great superstructure of copper and nickel ores from the Sudbury mines, some of the blocks weighing nearly a hundred pounds. On the other a similar pile of great blocks of silver ore from Silver Mountain, of gold ore from Lake of the Woods, and of ores from the Ottawa Valley containing zinc, lead and silver was raised. At the foot of one of the pedestals slabs of slate were piled; before the other were specimens of sewer traps in Canadian clay. In front lay a great mass of phosphate of lime, weighing about 900 lb. from the Foxton mine in Frontenac, said to be the largest ever taken out. At one end of this section were exhibited also a large mass of gold-bearing ore, a mass of baryta from Lake Superior, and some large blocks of sandstone.

At one side of the entrance to the other section (B) were placed the specimens of Canadian clays and of terra cotta, drain pipes, bricks and other articles in clay. The display of mica, which came next, was large and varied; then followed in order, specimens of lignite, a fine display of petroleum and its products, twenty-eight in number, a great mass of gold ore from Lake of the Woods, specimens of kaolin, of felspar, of asbestos, soap stone, lithographic stone and other minerals; then rich specimens of lead ores and lead in bars, masses of silver ores from several mines and specimens of concentrated silver ore; rich, varied and beautiful specimens of copper ores from several deposits and masses of virgin copper. The whole of the southern front was occupied by the specimens of iron ores, which were numerous and large. They were chiefly from Eastern Ontario, but there was a large mass of hematite from Lake Superior. On the eastern side were placed some blocks of rich iron ore, masses of zinc ore, great masses of arsenical gold and silver ores, and bottles of arsenic obtained from such ores; a mass of apatite crystals, curious in form and of many colors, and in large bottles specimens of superphosphates prepared for use. Two large blocks of silver ore from the Beaver mine said to be worth $2,000 a ton, specimens of mineral paints, of salt and brine, of marl and lime, of gypsum and baryta, and of clays occupied nearly all the rest of that side. Part of that and one-half of the northern side were occupied by numerous specimens of red and grey granite, sandstones and limestones of various qualities, serpentine and marble. To unpack, classify and number each of these specimens, put it in its proper place, and place with it a card describing what it was and where it was found, and giving the name of the proprietor of mine or quarry as well, was a work requiring much skill and much actual labor. It was most

satisfactorily performed. The scientific and in every way excellent arrangement and the means of obtaining a large amount of information afforded to everyone who chose to read, were from the very first almost as much admired, especially by scientific visitors, as were the specimens themselves.

As soon as the specimens were in place, the important work of preparing a catalogue was undertaken. In this Mr. Blue was assisted by Mr. James and Mr. Boyle. The preparatory work he had all but completed while they were busy unpacking and assorting the specimens. This catalogue, which is a pamphlet of 64pages, contains not only a description of the specimens on exhibition, but also a valuable chapter on the mineral resources of Ontario, the Act of the Ontario Legislature respecting mines, and other valuable information.

As I have already said, several packages of specimens were afterwards received, and when Mr. Peter McKellar was sent to afford to myself and Mr. Boyle some much-needed assistance in September, whatever was necessary in the way of classification and readjustment, in order to carry out the original design and to give a proper place to the additional specimens was done. Cards containing fuller and in some cases more accurate information were substituted for those which had already become dingy in the smoky atmosphere of Cincinnati. Additional large cards lettered in bright colours and directing attention to the various classes of specimens were prepared by Mr. Boyle and all that could be done to attract attention and diffuse information in that way, was done.

It would be impossible to say how many tens of thousands visited the Ontario exhibit. The visitors' books contain the names of nearly four thousand, and those who entered their names in these books were comparatively few. On many days the stream of visitors flowed unceasingly from nine or ten o'clock in the morning until ten at night. Of the thousands who on such days stopped to look at the specimens and make enquiries, the majority were mere sight-seers, but even those carried away with them much more knowledge of Ontario and its resources than they had previously possessed. It required much effort, indeed, to convince many of this class, otherwise well informed and intelligent, that Canada occupies so much of this continent that is valuable, that we have so many million acres of fertile lands, that those acres are more productive than the rich lands of the Ohio Valley, that the climate is not of Arctic severity, and above all, that we possess such boundless mineral wealth in Ontario and that all those rich specimens came from that Province. The questions put by persons of this class were often amusing for the ignorance, simplicity and sincerity they displayed. It was almost impossible to persuade some of them that the specimens were not brought from Nevada, Colorado or California. On other days the number of visitors was not so large, and the fatigue of answering questions and giving explanations, while the thermometer ranged at from 90 to 98° in the shade, was not so great. But on every day the number of the more valuable visitors was very large. Everyone who was in any way interested in mineralogy, whether he was a professor in a university or college, or in charge of a museum or other educational institute, or a student in one of those institutions, or engaged in a state geological survey, or interested in a mine or foundry, or a working miner, or an amateur collector of specimens, found his way to the Ontario exhibit. This was, perhaps, to some extent due to the fact, that there was no other complete exhibit of the minerals of any State or Province, no other complete exhibit even of petroleum and its products. But it was due much more to the impressison which from the very first the Ontario exhibit made on all who saw it, and the impression made upon the whole country by the reports of those who saw it, and by the descriptions which appeared in several newspapers. Several persons stated that they had come to the exhibition, because they had heard of this magnificent exhibit of minerals. Others who on the first and second visit tried to take in the whole Exposition, afterwards made special visits to the Ontario exhibit, and not a few repeated those visits frequently. Several persons of this class wrote highly eulogistic comments in the visitors' book. One gentleman connected with a Cincinnati paper stated that he hastened to see this exhibit on his return home, because "the whole way from Duluth—where he had been on a visit—he heard nothing talked of but the Ontario exhibit of minerals." It was gratifying to learn that the expectations which those reports had excited, were in all cases more than satisfied.

Many of the visitors of this class knew that silver had been found on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, but none of them were prepared to see such rich specimens from so many deposits. Many enquiries were made as to the location of the deposits, their probable extent, the distance from water or from railroad, and the facilities for exploring and working such deposits as may be found, and of moving the ores. Very many seemed disposed to invest in mines of this description, and there can be no doubt that the disposition was quickened and strengthened by what they saw and heard, and that the inflow of American capital will be greatly stimulated, although investments in mines of this description are now cautiously made. One gentleman who had heard much of recent shipments of ore from the Beaver mine, came expressly to see the wonderful specimens from that mine and brought several others to see the ore that yields $2,000 a ton. There was less said of investments in gold mines. The ores from Lake of the Woods and other quarters were much admired, but there must be a greater actual production of the precious metal before a large amount of capital can easily be obtained for the development of gold mines. Many of our visitors had heard of Silver Islet and examined longingly the specimens from that mine.

Frequent enquiries as to existence of copper in the Lake Superior region were made, and the probabilities as to the profitable reduction of such ores of zinc and nickel, as were exhibited, were oftentimes discussed. The specimens of baryta from that region attracted much attention, and a gentleman who had made a contract to supply large quantities of that mineral, and whose mine in Georgia had just "run out," was so influenced by what he saw and heard that, before the Exposition closed, he visited the district on Lake Superior, satisfied himself that the representations made to him were correct, and entered into an agreement, by which he is bound to take out at least 2,000 tons per month, and pay the owners, the Messrs. McKellar, a royalty on all he takes out. The geologist of the State of Pennsylvania stated, that baryta will probably increase in value, as it is now used in the manufacture of gas from water, acting as an absorbent of the oxygen when superheated steam is passed over it. Gas can thus be manufactured and supplied, he said, at less than it costs to supply natural gas.

The display of copper and nickel ores from Sudbury attracted much attention, and numerous enquiries were made as to the percentage of copper and of nickel which the several specimens contained, the locality and extent of the mines, and the facilities for obtaining fuel and for moving coal or ore. The difficulty of separating nickel and copper when combined, was discussed. This, it was said, has been successfully done at Bergen, N. Y. Copper mining is generally so uncertain, and promising mines have so often failed to pay, that the disposition to speculate in copper mines did not seem general, although the most experienced were surprised at what they heard of the extent of the Sudbury mines. The interest in Canadian lead mines was languid, because lead mines have in so many instances ceased to pay of late years.

The iron ores were much admired by scientists, foundrymen and miners. One English gentleman, who said that he established the first foundry for the manufacture of Bessemer steel in the United States, after examining several specimens said, "if these were any richer they would be iron." Several miners and foundrymen from Alabama, where the production of iron has grown so wonderfully of late, expressed strongly the wish that they could get some of those ores to mix with their own low grade ores, and proprietors of smelting works and foundries at Pittsburg and other parts of Pennsylvania eagerly sought specimens. Many enquiries were made as to the localities of the mines, the facilities for reaching them, and the probable cost of transportation by the shortest routes.

The specimens of mica were numerous and of great variety, some of a rich dark brown, some almost colorless and perfectly transparent. One large sheet—the largest ever seen in that part of the world—arrested the attention of all passers-by. Where the crystals are so large the mines must be valuable, if the crystals are numerous and easily got out. Were the deposits really large? In what sort of rock are they found? Does it cost much to get them out? In what part of Ontario are they situated? were questions asked hundreds of times every day. Discussions as to the quality and value of the mica and comparisons with that obtained from Georgia, were frequent. One small piece, a

rhomboid in shape, was pronounced by a gentleman of large experience, the finest specimen he had ever seen,—superior even to any from the Ural Mountains. The enquiries respecting the mica, came principally from manufacturers of stoves and of dynamos, persons interested in electric railways, and persons disposed to invest. One gentleman from Paris, whose business it is to supply materials to the manufacturers of wall paper, made enquiries which gave reason to expect that he may become a purchaser of those portions of mica of the richest color, which now go to waste.

The specimens of phosphate of lime (apatite) attracted the attention of scientists and of many intelligent agriculturists, who were under the impression that the deposits of South Carolina afforded the only supply of phosphates to be found on this continent. Some visitors had already invested in the phosphate mines of Ontario, and others, after having made particular and in some cases repeated enquiries, seemed disposed to follow their example.

While the specimens of marble and serpentine were much admired, those engaged in preparing and supplying stone for buildings and monuments enquired more particularly about the location of the quarries from which the specimens of granite had come, the extent of those quarries and the means of transporting the granite in large quantities.

The specimens of terra cotta were greatly admired, and several persons, whose business it is to supply builders' materials in Cincinnati and other cities, were very particular in their enquiries respecting it. It seems surprising that some Ontario builders learned in Cincinnati that they could obtain in their own province home made terra cotta equal at least in quality, design and finish to what they have been importing for some years.

Whenever any visitor who seemed disposed to invest in our mineral properties or to become a purchaser of our mineral products sought information, which neither Mr. Boyle nor myself was prepared to furnish, communication was opened with the interested parties in Ontario. In nearly every instance the visitor returned to obtain the information thus sought. Whenever it was possible, the visitor and proprietor of the mine were placed in direct communication, and no pains were spared to make the exhibition a means of promoting the investment of capital in our mines and extending the market for our minerals.

For some months the greater part of Mr. Boyle's time was occupied with this correspondence. The letters written and received numbered some hundreds. In too many cases persons desirous of purchasing found that the import duties imposed in the United States are so high as to make importation unprofitable. There is reason to believe, however, that baryta from Ontario will find a market in that country, despite the duty, that there will be a large increase in the export of rich iron ores, of mica and some other minerals. But the demand for these would increase enormously at once if the duties were removed, and many minerals which are now of little or no value in the mine would find a large and profitable market. The efforts made to open a market for iron ores, terra cotta, and other articles, would have been much more successful if the import duties had not stood in the way.

Every other available means of diffusing information was diligently employed. Copies of the catalogue were sent to the principal newspapers in all the cities of the United States, to several public institutions, to the members of the Ontario Legislature, and to the Ontario newspapers. About five thousand copies of this valuable pamphlet were distributed. In the official catalogue of the exhibition, four pages in a prominent place, next to the description of the United States exhibits, were filled with a graphic description of Ontario's great exhibit. To no State of the Union was one-half as much space given. Many thousand copies of this catalogue were distributed. The newspapers of Cincinnati, especially the *Commercial Gazette* and *Post*, published several favorable notices of our exhibit. Some of these were of considerable length and all expressed admiration of the display which astonished everyone capable of forming an opinion as to its merits. Several papers in other cities and towns also gave prominence to the Ontario exhibit, in their descriptions of the Exposition.

The applications for specimens were very numerous. Some desired to get specimens of the minerals in which they were especially interested. Those who represented public institutions and private collectors begged for specimens of everything. I thought it would be greatly in the interest of the Province, to have specimens of its minerals placed in

the museums, universities and colleges of so many of the United States, and to gratify as far as possible the cravings of enthusiastic amateurs who would talk everywhere of their specimens. It was especially desirable that those who saw the specimens should know that they came from Ontario. To make this certain, fifty small cabinets having 22 compartments each, were ordered, a catalogue to accompany each cabinet, and a card to be affixed, stating that the specimens came from Ontario. These, when filled, were distributed amongst the commisioners of the Exposition, the editors of the leading newspapers, and the principals of several colleges and other institutions. For private collectors cards were prepared, to which a number of specimens, each placed under its proper name, were attached. To some of the larger state institutions larger specimens, duly labelled, were given. The number of specimens given away to other applicants from time to time were really innumerable. Mr. Boyle thinks that they number at least two thousand, and this does not seem by any means an exaggerated estimate. The specimens were not given away indiscriminately. Only those in whose hands it was thought they would be serviceable to the Province, received any. Were all the applications complied with, little of what was sent to Cincinnati would have returned to Ontario. Specimens of the minerals of this Province are now to be found in all, or nearly all the State institutions, museums, universities, colleges and high schools of Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana. Many were taken to Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Alabama and other States. A very earnest application for specimens came from Omaha.

It may be well to state, as evidence of the impression produced by the exhibition, that the representative of the State of Georgia made repeated applications to have the Ontario exhibit taken to that State, where an exhibition was to open when the Cincinnati Exposition closed, and that a representative of the managers of an exposition to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., this year, more than once endeavored to obtain some assurance that Ontario would take part in that exposition also. The managers expected to have a magnificent display of minerals at Pittsburg, but, as this gentleman frankly admitted, they cannot hope to have any single exhibit that will compare with that which Ontario made in Cincinnati.

None of the articles in the Ontario exhibit were entered for competition, but three of the most distinguished of the jurors, including the mayor of Cincinnati, were sent to examine and report upon the exhibit as a whole, and to make what comments they thought fit as to the especial excellence of any particular exhibits. I was assured that their report was a fitting tribute to the merits of so magnificent a display, and that the Commissioners of the Exposition would include it in their final report, of which a copy would be sent to me. I have not yet received that report. I wrote to the President of the Commission some time ago, reminding him of his promise, but I have not yet received an answer. As I found the President and his fellow Commissioners always courteous and obliging, I presume that some unforeseen difficulties have retarded the publication of that report.

The Commissioners and guarantors of the Exposition having resolved to keep it open ten days longer than was originally proposed, I reported that decision to you, and in accordance with the instructions sent to me, the Ontario exhibit was continued to the close of the general Exposition, greatly to the satisfaction of the Exposition commissioners.

Although nothing was left undone that seemed necessary to render the exhibition of the minerals of Ontario worthy of the Province and in every sense successful, unnecessary expenditures were carefully avoided, and the strictest economy consistent with making a creditable display was observed. The total cost, I believe, must seem trifling when compared with the great and permanent advantages which the Province will derive from having made this astonishing revelation of her great mineral wealth and resources to her enterprising neighbors. Those advantages, I am now satisfied, will greatly exceed the most sanguine expectations in which, before the opening of the Exposition, I ever ventured to indulge.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,

T. W. ANGLIN,
Commissioner.

REPORT

Of E. B. Borron, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate, on the Territory belonging to the Province of Ontario, in the vicinity of Lake Abittibi.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th February, 1889.

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RETURN

Copy of an approved Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 31st January, 1889, commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Lacourse, Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th February, 1889.

RETURN

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, and His Honour Judge Lacourse, Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo, having consented thereto, and it appearing that the income derived by the said Judge from the fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act amounted to $753 for the year 1888, the Committee of Council advise that the fees payable to the said Judge, under the said Act, be commuted for the annual sum of $704, to be paid in monthly instalments, such commutation to date from the first day of February next.

The Committee further advise that it be a condition of the said commutation that the Judge shall see that the fees to which the Crown is entitled are duly paid in stamps, and that such stamps are properly cancelled.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

RETURN

Copy of an approved Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 29th January, 1889, commuting the fees payable to W. A. McLean, Esquire, Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Walkerton.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th February, 1889.

RETURN

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 29TH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, and W. A. McLean, Esquire, Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Walkerton, and Deputy Registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice at the same place, having consented thereto, the Committee of Council advise that the fees received by the said W. A. McLean, as such Local Master and Deputy Registrar, be commuted at the sum of $850.00 per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments, such commutation to date from the first day of February next.

The Committee further advise that such commutation be in full of all services performed by the said W. A. McLean as Local Master, Referee of Titles, Deputy Registrar, and special Examiner, including expenses of accommodation, clerks, books, stationery, heat, light and furniture.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

(No. 34.)

Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company, for the year 1888. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 35.)

Copies of Orders in Council respecting High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 36.)

Report on the Elgin County House of Industry, for the year ending 31st October, 1888. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK

FOR THE YEAR

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

Toronto, 5th February, 1889.

The Honourable
John Morrison Gibson, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Third Annual Report of the Commissioners for Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, being for the year ended 31st December, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. S. GZOWSKI,
Chairman.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

To the Honourable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please Your Honour:

As required by Statute the Commissioners beg to present the Third Annual Report of their proceedings in connection with the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

In their previous annual and supplementary reports the Commissioners have given, in a more or less fragmentary way as occasion required, pretty full information in respect to the work undertaken by them, on behalf of the Province, with a view to establishing a Provincial Park at the Falls of Niagara. Now, however, that the duties devolving upon them, in connection with the acquisition and development of the property has been so far performed as to allow the Park to be thrown open to the public on the 24th May last, it is perhaps desirable that a brief *resumé* should be given of the scheme from its initiation up to the close of the past year.

At the outset it should be recorded, as an interesting historical fact, that the conception of rescuing the environments of Niagara from the vandalic desecration of the preceding half century originated with the Earl of Dufferin, at an interview he had in 1878 with Governor Robinson of the State of New York. Upon the strong recommendation of the latter, Commissioners were appointed by the Executive of New York State in 1883, to acquire and establish what is now designated "The State Reservation of Niagara," which was formally opened on the 15th of July, 1885.

Believing that the work of restoring the scenery on the Canadian side of the river properly devolved on the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Legislature of Ontario passed an Act in 1880 giving effect to that view and conferring on the Dominion, so far as it could, the requisite authority to proceed with the undertaking.

As, however, the Government of the Dominion did not avail itself of the provisions of the Act in question, the Legislature of Ontario, after patiently waiting five years for the Dominion to take action, passed an Act in 1885 enabling the work to be proceeded with.

This Act provided for the appointment of three persons who should constitute a Board of Commissioners by the name of "The Commissioners for Niagara Falls Park," who were to serve during pleasure and without compensation. The Board was charged with the duty of selecting such lands as were in their opinion proper and requisite "to restore to some extent the scenery around the Falls of Niagara to its natural condition, and to preserve the same from further deterioration; as well as to afford travellers and others facilities for observing the points of interest in the vicinity." For the purpose of ascertaining and determining the prices to be paid for the lands required, the Commissioners were authorized to negotiate with the owners, and, if they could not agree as to the price and terms, the question was to be referred for determination to the Provincial Arbitrators under the provisions of the Revised Statute respecting public works of Ontario.

The three Commissioners whose names are first subscribed to this Report were on the 21st of April, 1885, appointed, when they at once proceeded to the discharge of their duties. The greater portion of the remainder of 1885 was spent in making a careful inspection and survey of all the territory which, in their opinion, should form part of the proposed Park.

In fixing the boundaries the Commissioners had first to consider the object and scope of the undertaking, with the view of incorporating every essential feature and detail which the Act prescribed in the plan of restoration. Regard was then had to the judicious and careful expenditure of the funds entrusted to them; keeping this prominently before them, the Commissioners determined to recommend for expropriation only such properties and to such extent as were absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the object in view.

Differing from the topographical outlines of the New York State Reservation, it was found that nature had so clearly marked out what should constitute the Ontario Park, that in determining its boundaries these natural outlines could neither be ignored nor changed. Commencing at the Clifton House and extending along the banks of the river for two and a half miles with ever changing views of both the American and Canadian Cataracts, the foaming rapids seen through spray and mist, and the whole framed in with the western back-ground of a beautifully wooded hillside, nature had formed one of the most beautiful and unique natural Parks on the continent,

The territorial area included within these natural boundaries comprises about 154 acres, all of which it was considered essential to acquire in order to ensure completeness of the general plan of restoration. The Commissioners, therefore, gave instructions to have the surveys made and the plans prepared, which, with their Report and recommendations, were transmitted to the Provincial Secretary for the consideration of the Government. On the 14th of December, 1886, an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was passed, confirming "the selection of the said lands in the vicinity of Niagara Falls made by the said Commissioners and marked out and surveyed upon the ground as being the lands which, in their opinion, are proper to set apart for the purposes mentioned in the Act."

Immediately following the approval of the selected properties, the Commissioners were authorized to employ experts to value the lands, buildings and improvements in order that they might, if possible, agree with the respective owners as to the price and terms of payment. This work was completed in January, 1886, but as the Commissioners were unable to negotiate terms, except in two instances, the Solicitor for the Board, Mr. Æmilius Irving, Q.C., immediately proceeded with the preparation of the references to be submitted to the Provincial Arbitrators under the provisions of *The Public Works Act of Ontario.*

Some delay arose in commencing the arbitrations, but they were finally entered upon and practically completed before the close of 1886, with the result that the land and premises selected by the Commissioners were acquired for the purposes of the Park at a cost, including arbitration expenses, of $436,813.24, as per statement.

It has been stated that the area of the Park is 154 acres. This, of course, embraces all the land as well as the water inlets forming the Dufferin Islands, lying between the edge of the Niagara river and the hillside, which forms the natural western boundary. It will thus be seen that the cost of the Ontario Park was $2,836.45 per superficial acre. From the reports of the Commissioners of the New York State Reservation, it would appear that the area acquired for the State of New York was 107 acres, costing $1,452,810.44 or about $13,588.33 per superficial acre.

In instituting a comparison of the cost of the respective properties, it should be borne in mind that in arriving at the value of the land expropriated in both Parks, the arbitrators had to take into consideration not only the extent and position of the land and cost of improvements, but also their revenue bearing qualities.

With respect to the properties expropriated for the Ontario Park it was found that there were only two, of any importance, which required to be dealt with, as of a specially productive character—the "Macklem Estate" and the "Saul Davis estate," comprising museum, hotel, etc. The owner of the former derived a considerable revenue from the fees paid by visitors to the Islands and the Burning Springs on the property, and in the case of the Davis property a large and profitable business had been built up in connection with the museum and hotel. In the expropriation of the New York State Reservation the owners of the Prospect Park, with an area of only about fifteen acres, received as much, within $100,000 for their property, as was paid for the entire Park in Ontario. This amount was allowed them on the ground of the very large revenue the Park was earning from entrance fees paid by visitors. In the case of Goat Island property, including the small islands, with an area of seventy-four acres, the proprietors received $525,000, owing, of course, to the fact that the revenue from visitors was not nearly as large as at Prospect Park.

Having secured an appraisal of the lands in the manner prescribed by the Act, the Commissioners had then to devise and recommend to Government a scheme for the establishment and future maintenance of the Park. This necessarily brought up the question as to how the property and its proposed improvement were to be paid for. The Act provided that in case the Report of the Commissioners so recommended, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on giving notice that proposals would be received from companies willing to undertake the establishment and maintenance of the Park, subject to certain stringent conditions in respect to the raising of revenue from tolls, etc., might transfer to any trustees or to a company incorporated under the *Letters Patent Act*, the right of acquiring, for the purposes of a Park, the lands selected, at prices agreed or awarded, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly.

It will be obvious that on the proper solution of the problem of future maintenance largely depended the success or failure of the undertaking. Suffice it to say, that after the most careful and exhaustive consideration of the subject, the Commissioners arrived at the conclusion and reported to Government that it was not in the public interests that the Park and its franchise should, under any conditions, belong to a private company, and that the only policy worthy of adoption by the Province, in which the great natural wonder is placed was, that the Park should be the property of the Province, and its management entirely under Provincial control.

To provide means for payment of the land awards and partial improvements, the Commissioners recommended the issue of $525,000 forty year bonds bearing four per cent. interest, which is to be a charge on the revenues of the Park; with principal and interest to be guaranteed by the Province.

These recommendations received the approval of the Government, and the functions of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 1885 were practically brought to a close by the acquisition of the Park. In order, however, to give effect to the final recommendations of the Commissioners, the Government passed an Act in the session of 1887 re-appointing the Commissioners, whose names are first subscribed to this report, who were to form a corporation by the name of "The Commissioners for Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park."

These Commissioners, as under the preceding Act, are to hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and are to receive no compensation. The Act provides that the lands already selected and approved by Order in Council, as well as all other lands that may be acquired, shall be vested in the Commissioners as Trustees for the Province and authorized them in their corporate capacity to issue and dispose of debentures not exceeding $525,000, bearing four per cent. interest, and to apply the proceeds of their sale in payment of the lands and in making the necessary improvements, constructions, appliances, etc., to be used in connection with the Park.

When the Act, just outlined, received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, the number of Commissioners was increased to four by the appointment of Mr. John A. Orchard, of Niagara. The Board immediately appointed Mr. James Wilson, Civil Engineer, to be Superintendent of the Park.

Pending the preparation of the bonds and their being placed on the market, the Commissioners arranged for a temporary loan, with which they paid for such of the properties as immediate possession could be given, and after advertising for offers for the purchase of bonds in London (England), New York, Montreal and Toronto, they were finally disposed off at a premium of 1.84 per cent.

Plans for the improvement and development of the property were prepared and adopted and the works connected therewith, including the removal of old structures, fencing in the grounds, rebuilding the bridges, laying out and constructing new roads and paths in the place of the old roadways abandoned; drainage of the lands; construction of a hydraulic lift to enable visitors to go under the Falls, and a great many other works which are fully detailed in the Superintendent's Reports for 1887 and 1888 (*see* Appendix) were pushed forward with vigor. These works, however, were much delayed through the Commissioners not being able to obtain possession of many of the properties acquired, on which were old frame structures which had to be taken down and removed. In consequence of this delay, the Commissioners were unable to open the Park as soon as they expected, but on the 24th of May, 1888, it was, as is already stated, thrown open to the public.

Negotiations had been commenced in 1885 for the purchase of that part of the St. Catharines, Thorold and Niagara Falls macadamized road lying within the Park, between Table Rock and the northern boundary of the Park, opposite the Clifton House, and an award had been made by the Provincial arbitrators of the amount to be paid for the same. The transaction, however, could not be closed until the passing of the Act of 1887. The road was then legally acquired and paid for, together with the rights of the road company to collect tolls over the macadamized road between the Clifton House and the Suspension Bridge. The tolls were extinguished by Order in Council and the road made free to the public.

Authority was also given in the Act of 1887, under which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might at any time vest in the Commissioners any portions of

the Crown Lands property of Ontario lying along the bank of the Niagara river, and not included in the original survey of lots laid out in the townships of Stamford and Niagara. Effect was given to this provision of the Act by the passing of an Order in Council on the 15th of July, 1887, vesting in the Commissioners, for the purposes of the Park, what is generally known and described as the Chain Reserve on the top of the bank between Table Rock and Queenston. Upon the passing of this Order in Council the Commissioners immediately notified all occupants on the reserve that it was their intention to take possession of the property for the uses of the Park, except the portion near the Clifton House known as the Ferry Road, leading down the cliff to the ferry over the Niagara river to the State of New York.

In March, 1887, the Commissioners became aware that it was claimed that a portion of the Chain Reservation thus acquired, belonged to the Dominion of Canada and not to the Province of Ontario. Advantage was taken of this by the commencement on the 2nd of June, 1888, under the terms of a license from the Dominion Government, and without the authority of the Government of Ontario or the Commissioners of Niagara Falls Park, of works connected with the construction of a tramway and inclined plane at a point near the Ferry road. The Solicitor for the Commissioners at once applied for an injunction to restrain the persons from proceeding with the work which would cause great injury and damage to the Park property. The injunction was granted, but the whole question being still before the Court, the Commissioners for the present refrain from comment upon it.

The accompanying map, prepared by Mr. Wilson, the Superintendent, will show the topography of the Ontario Park and its relations to the New York State Reservation, and all places of interest at the world-famed resort. The map also plainly shews the general plan of improvement and restoration.

At this point the Commissioners may be permitted to give the views of Messrs. Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, men who occupy the highest position in the United States as landscape designers, in respect to the magnificent Niagara domain that has become the property of the Province of Ontario, and the progress made in its development.

These eminent men refer to the Ontario Park in their Report to the New York State Legislature in the following terms: "In certain respects the New "York Reservation has advantages over that of the Province of Ontario. There "are greater beauties of a kind depending on refinement and delicacy, subtle "qualities and natural elements of scenery largely apart from the actual cataract; "greater beauties of a kind in which the nearness to the eye of illumined spray "and the mist and fleeting waters, intricate disposition of leaves, with varied play "of light and shadow, refractions and reflections and much else undefinable in "conditions of water, air and foliage, are important parts. But there is no place "within the New York Reservation from which, as from that of Ontario, a view "of the entire face of the Falls, or a near view of either division of the Falls, can "be had. To obtain even a quartering view of the American Fall it is necessary "to leave the American shore."

"The topography of the Ontario Reservation is so large in scale, and the "interest of what is to be seen from it, is so independent of all such details as "contribute to make the charm of the New York part of the scheme, that even "the broad military road that follows the brink of the Canadian cliff, strikes the "eye as only an insignificant circumstance. In respect to the grandeur of the "scenery, nothing can be offered on the New York side to compare with what is "now to be had, even before any improvements are made, at any point upon a "line nearly a mile in length on the heights of Ontario.

"From this results—not only the circumstances referred to, that a full view "of the Falls can only be enjoyed from the Ontario side—but this other, that at "no point within the New York Reservation can any but a distant view be had "of either one of the Falls, except upon a line nearly raking its line of fall."

The Commissioners of the New York State Reservation at Niagara, in their Report for the year 1887, write as follows: "An additional argument against "longer delay in the development of the New York State's domain at Niagara is "furnished in the recent vigorous action of the Canadian authorities. At the "date of our last annual report, only preliminary steps had been taken toward the "rescue of the Canadian side of the Cataract. An appraisal had been effected of "the lands needed to be taken. But within the past year the Government of "Ontario has more than made up its arrearage of activity. In April last, the "House of Assembly of the Province passed an Act authorizing the issue of bonds "to the amount of $525,000 to purchase and improve lands to be known as "The "Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park." The bonds, bearing four per cent interest "and guaranteed by the Provincial Government, were immediately purchased. "Of the proceeds, $402,867 was required to meet the awards of the arbitration of "appraisal, while more than $100,000 remained available for work of improve-"ment. Of this sum about $26,000 has been expended, with excellent judgment, "during the past season, the result being that the lead in the noble project of an "international reservation at Niagara may now be said to be taken by our "Canadian neighbours. It was the example set by this State which stimulated "them to action, and the hope may be cherished that New York will not allow "herself to be outdone in so generous a rivalry. The Canadian park proper com-"prises 118 acres of land, and extends from the Clifton House along and up the "river bank a distance of two and one-half miles. The improvement already "wrought upon this unequalled stretch of river front serves to bring out in strong "light the need of corresponding work on the American side. Especially is the "nakedness of the main bank of our reservation, with its unsightly back-ground "of hotel and other structures, now more than ever conspicuous from Canadian "points of view, and calls loudly for measures to restore what human occupancy "has ravished and destroyed."

Having thus sketched the history of the Park from its inception to its opening, we now come to the portion of the report relating to its maintenance. In this part of the report it will be necessary first to explain the efforts the Commissioners made to obtain the necessary revenue to meet the payment of interest on the bonds and the current expenses of maintenance. To a proper understanding of this question the following statement is given of the amount annually required for the payment of interest, cost of maintenance and necessary improvements;

Four per cent interest on $525,000	$21,000.00
Sinking Fund one per cent per annum	5,250.00
Salaries of Superintendent, Accountant and Guards, wages of labourers and materials for general improvements	15,000,00
	$41,250.00

It is thus shewn that $41,250.00 is required to defray the annual expenditures and obligations in connection with the Park.

In their report to the Government, dated 16th day of March, 1886, the Commissioners dealt with the question of maintenance and revenue, and while

their estimate of the annual cost of maintaining the Park has been substantially corroborated by the actual expenditures of the past year, it must at once be admitted that the receipts from tolls are entirely below the estimate.

The provisions of the Act in respect to raising revenue are, that "Commisioners shall have power to take and collect tolls for the use of works, "appliances, vessels, or works required to afford facilities to visitors to reach and "view points of interest within the Park and involving the expenditure of money in "construction and maintenance, as well as for the services to be rendered for the "convenience or accommodation of visitors; and the Park grounds shall be open to "the public subject to any rules and regulations as to charges and management "approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council," and until a sufficient revenue "for the purposes of paying the current expenses of the Park is obtained from the "fees charged, the Commissioners are authorized to apply a portion of the money "raised from the sale of the debentures in that behalf."

It should here be stated that the conditions under which the New York Reservation was acquired differ entirely from those of the Province of Ontario. In the former case the awards of the lands expropriated became a charge against the revenues of the State of New York, and the properties were handed over to the Board of Commissioners as a gift from the State for the purposes of a Park.

In the case of Ontario, as previously shewn, the lands were paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of Provincial Guaranteed Debentures amounting to $525.000; the principal of which is a charge against the lands, and the interest and sinking fund is a charge upon the Park revenue. The necessity therefore to collect tolls in the Ontario Park is much greater than on the other side of the river. In framing a tariff of tolls the Commissioners were guided by three considerations, (1) to raise the required revenue exclusively from tolls for the use of such artificial construction and appliances as well as for the services of guides so as to better enable visitors to view and enjoy certain points of special interest, (2) to assimilate as far as practicable the levying of tolls to the system prevailing on the New York State Reservation, and (3) to give effect to the policy that the general Park grounds with all the privileges thereof (except these special artificial appliances or guides if required) should be open and free to the public without charge. Following out this policy the following tariff in respect to tolls was framed by the Commissioners and approved by Order in Council.

1. Entrance of carriages and persons on foot to Park....Free.
2. For each person on foot for crossing the bridges connecting the Islands and use of artificial walks on Islands to view the Rapids.....10 cts.
3. For each carriage including all its occupants crossing the bridges connecting the Islands to view the Rapids, etc. .50 cts.
4. For each person using the hydraulic lift to go under the sheet of water, including clothing and services of guide.....50 cts.

It should be remarked that it was the intention of the Commissioners to make a charge of 25 cents for each carriage (including its occupants) that entered the Park, but as such a charge was not made on the New York side the proposed toll was not exacted. The only toll that calls for special explanation is that made

for the use of the bridges connecting the Dufferin Islands. In justification of this charge, it may be stated that in order to enable visitors to view the Falls and Rapids above the Falls, the Park, for all practical purposes, might have terminated at the southerly point of Cedar Island; thus effecting a saving in capital outlay of over $100,000. It will, however, be admitted by all who have visited the Dufferin Islands and enjoyed their incomparable beauty and charming variety of scenery, that the Ontario Park would have missed its picturesque completeness had the Macklem property been left out of the Park domain. In acquiring it, however, the Commissioners had to incur expenditure not only in the original outlay for the land, but also for the costly bridges and structures which have to be maintained and kept up at a considerable charge to the annual maintenance. For these reasons it was decided that for the purpose of raising revenue the exaction of a small toll for the use of bridges, terraces, etc., was but reasonable.

With these remarks on the purpose and character of the tolls exacted, their revenue producing results from the opening of the Park on the 24th of May, 1888, to the 31st of December, 1888—a little over seven months—may now be given as follows:—

Tolls for use of Hydraulic Elevator and use of clothing, including service of guides.....	$3,029 35
Tolls for going over the Island bridges.....	1,698 35
	$4,727 70

To fully comprehend the insignificance of the revenue thus received when compared with the number of persons who visited the Park, it will be necessary to give a synopsis of the return of visitors to the Park for the same period, as follows:—

Total number of carriages that entered the Park....	35,127.
Number of visitors in carriages.....	127,254
" " on foot.....	86,620
Total number of visitors.....	213,874

From this summary, it will be seen that 213,874 persons visited the Ontario Park in seven months, or an average of nearly 1,000 a day. The average toll collected was, therefore, a fraction under two and a quarter cents from each visitor. The astonishment and regret of the Commissioners at such insignificant revenue results are certainly not lessened when it is considered that of the large number of visitors no less than 127,254 were occupants of carriages, from which it may be fairly assumed that a very large proportion of them were of the classes in more or less comfortable circumstances, who, it might reasonably have been expected, would have availed themselves, even if at a trifling extra cost, of the use of the artificial appliances, which would have enabled them to see and enjoy to the utmost the infinite beauty and grandeur of the great natural wonder of the world.

In their valuable Report to the State Legislature, in connection with the New York State Reservation, the landscape experts remark that "people have been heretofore influenced by two motives to wish to see Niagara, one is that they may be astonished. People in whose minds this motive has been largely predominant have generally been disappointed in what they found. The removal that your

Board has made of various structures and ornaments that had been placed near the Falls has not lessened the disappointment of this class of visitors, and it may be safely assumed that no improvements that the State can make will increase the astonishing qualities of Niagara. The other motive with which people come to the place is that of the enjoyment to be obtained through the pensive contemplation of distinctive qualities of beauty in happily associated passages of natural scenery."

The primary object, apart entirely from the question of revenue, which the Commissioners had in view in the construction of the hydraulic lift, was to enable visitors to go under the sheet of water with comfort that they might "be astonished" and awed with the terrific volume and force of the great Cataract. And in acquiring the Dufferin Islands it was the aim of the Commissioners to gratify the visitor's sense of beauty and sublimity in the contemplation of the matchless charm of the natural scenery of these Islands.

The Commissioners are not prepared to admit at this early period in the history of the Park, that the comparative failure, during the past year, to obtain the expected revenue from the sources named is conclusive evidence of a lack of appreciation of the interesting points on the part of the visitors, or that the payment of the small toll exacted is the cause of the failure, but rather that the wonderful effects and beauties of the points of interest referred to are not yet fully known to the public.

On the New York side of the river the collection of the revenue, even after the experience and efforts of four years, have proved equally delusive. There, the tolls are somewhat similar to our own, viz.: (1) tolls from the inclined railway; (2) rental of points of interest and convenience, and (3) franchise of the carriage service. From all these sources, under $10,000 were received in 1887, and it was estimated that only $8,000 would be obtained in 1888. In consequence of these small receipts the State, in addition to transferring the Park to the Commissioners as a gift, has had to supplement the revenue receipts in order that the annual expenses might be defrayed. The Superintendent of the New York Reservation attributes, to a large extent the failure to raise revenue, to a combination of the hack and livery men by which visitors are taken to bazaars and places outside the Reservation where, it is alleged, the drivers received commission on the sale of goods and for the patronage brought to such places. The Commissioners are fully aware that similar practices have seriously operated against the revenues of the Ontario Park, and in order to overcome the difficulty it may become necessary to take such steps as will effectually put a stop to the misrepresentation, and not infrequently fraud and extortion, that has been resorted to by this class, who more than any other, have proved a curse to the locality.

The Commissioners, after much consideration of the question, are forced to admit, that even under improved conditions, the sources from which the revenues are now drawn will prove inadequate to meet the annual cost of maintaining the Park, exclusive of the payment of the interest and sinking fund on the debentures. In view of this the Commissioners have given a great deal of thought during the past year to various measures, having for their object the augmentation of the revenue, and at the same time increased comfort and convenience of visitors to the park.

The first and most important of these is the promotion of an undertaking for the construction on the bank of the river, of an electric railway between the park and Queenston. Perhaps at no place on the continent of America are the conditions so favourable for building, attracting travel, and, from a financial view, successfully operating an electric railway than between the points named; the

locality is the most celebrated in the world, offering no engineering difficulties in construction, possessing inexhaustible means for the creation of electric power, with the finest views of the Falls, Whirlpool Rapids, Whirlpool and the gorges of the river in full view from observation cars from the beginning to the end of the line, all tending to increase the already great crowds of people from all parts of the world and constantly increasing local travel between Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. With all these advantages, the privilege to construct a railway along the banks of the river should, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be a most valuable asset for the purpose of increasing the annual revenue of the park. Believing this to be the case a survey of the route is now being made, and when completed the Commissioners propose asking the consent of the Government to advertise for proposals for the acquirement of the franchise for a term of years to be agreed upon.

The second scheme for increasing the revenue and greatly improving the means of seeing and enjoying the Park, is the establishment of a line of coaches to run at stated times between the Mowat and Dufferin Gates.

The third is the leasing of part of the old Museum for the purposes of a restaurant, the want of which is a very serious inconvenience at present. As these two last schemes are commented on by the Superintendent in his report, it is unnecessary to make further reference to them, except to express the hope that a not inconsiderable annual revenue will be derived from these two sources, as well from the right to take and to dispose of photographic views within the Park grounds—the whole to be under the supervision and oversight of the Superintendent of the Park.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ended 31st December, 1888, were as follows:—

Receipts.

Balance at credit in Imperial Bank of Canada, 1st January, 1888..		$165,109 65
Received from sales of old structures, material, etc.		1,143 50
" from Hydraulic Lift tolls	$3,029 35	
" from Island Bridges tolls	1,698 07	
		4,727 42
" from Imperial Bank for interest on moneys at credit.....		4,090 39
		$175,070 96

Expenditures.

Amount paid for land awards, including cost of arbitrations, legal expenses, etc.	$82,286 02	
Salaries and wages, including wages of labourers, etc., in connection with works of improvement, etc..	13,683 89	
Paid for contracts, material, etc., in connection with works of improvement, etc.....	12,236 48	
Paid coupon interest and bank commissions	21,061 66	
Balance at credit in Imperial Bank, 31st December, 1888	45,802 91	
		$175,070 96

The following summarized statement exhibits the entire receipts and expenditures connected with the Park up to 31st December, 1888 :—

Receipts.

Sale of Bonds		$534,667 14
Sales of old structures, etc., in 1887	$1,142 05	
" " " 1888	1,143 50	
		2,285 55
Revenue from visitors in 1887	1,716 25	
" " 1888	4,727 42	
		6,443 67
Interest from Imperial Bank, 1887	4,038 06	
" " 1888	4,090 39	
		8,128 45
From the Government prior to sale of bonds		18,929 04
		$570,453 85

Expenditures.

Amount paid for surveys, etc		$3,547 69
Amount paid for lands, etc., 1887	$350,979 53	
" " 1888	82,286 02	
		$433,265 55
Amount new works, etc,, 1887	26,045 93	
" " 1888	25,920 37	
		51,966 30
Interest on bonds, 1887-88 (18 months)		31,500 00
Interest on temporary loan and for advertising and preparing bonds		4,309 74
Bank Commission		61 66
Balance in Imperial Bank, 31st December, 1888		45,802 91
		$570,453 85

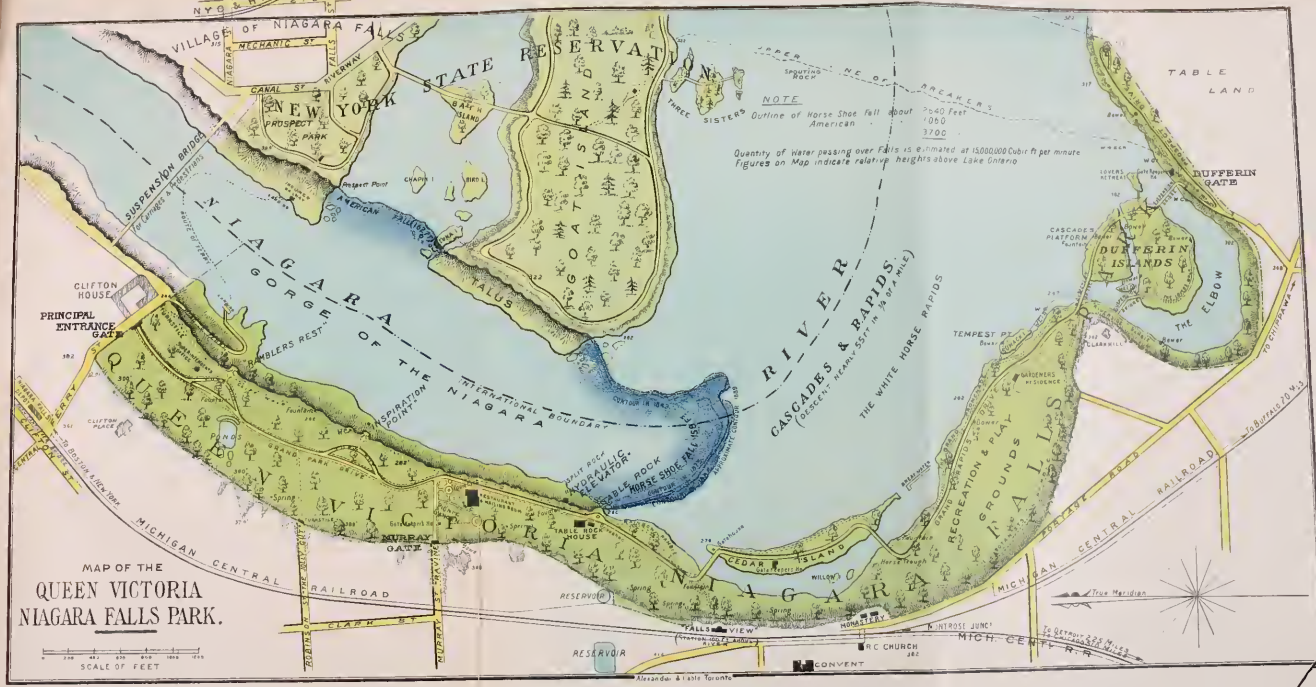
The report of the Superintendent and a tabular statement of the visitors to the Park, also a return of the officers appointed and the salaries paid to the same will be found in the Appendix. The map shewing the Park boundaries and the plan of improvement and restoration is also attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. S. GZOWSKI,
Chairman.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
J. G. MACDONALD,
JOHN A. ORCHARD,
Commissioners.

TABLE LAND
BREAKERS
2640 Feet
1060 "
3700 "
stimated at 15,000,000 Cubic ft. per minute.
rs above Lake Ontario
WRECK
DRIVE
PROSPECT
LOVERS RETREAT
Gate Keeper's Ho
DUFFERIN GATE.
SUSPENSION BRIDGE
CASCADES
PLATFORM
Fountain
DUFFERIN ISLANDS
THE LOVERS WALK
THE ELBOW
TO CHIPPAWA
TEMPEST PT
SUMACK I.
CLARK HILL
GARDENERS RESIDENCE
GRAND RAPIDS DRIVE
PROMENADE
RECREATION & PLAY GROUNDS.
FALLS
TO BUFFALO 20 MLS.
PORTAGE ROAD
RAILROAD
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
THE BOTANIC GARDENS
True Meridian
TO DETROIT 225 MILES
TO CHICAGO 510 MILES
MICH. CENTL. R. R.
322'
351'
317'
302'
297'
282'
362'
368'


NYC & HRR R.R.
VILLAGE OF NIAGARA FALLS
NIAGARA
MECHANIC ST.
CANAL ST.
RIVERWAY
NEW YORK STATE RESERVATION
PROSPECT PARK
BATH ISLAND
GOAT ISLAND
SUSPENSION BRIDGE
For Carriages & Pedestrians
Prospect Point
CHAPIN'S
BIRD'S
AMERICAN FALLS
LUNA
NIAGARA GORGE OF THE NIAGARA
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
RAMBLERS REST
INSPIRATION POINT
CLIFTON HOUSE
PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE GATE
CLIFTON PLACE
GRAND PARK DRIVE
To BOSTON & NEW YORK
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
QUEEN VICTORIA PARK
MURRAY GATE
CLARK ST.
NIAGARA FALLS PARK & RIVER R.R.
TABLE ROCK HOUSE
HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR
TABLE ROCK
HORSE SHOE FALL
CROTCH
CONTOUR IN 184
RESERVOIR
RESERVOIR
RIVER
CASCADES & RAPIDS
(DESCENT NEARLY 55FT IN 3/4 A MILE)
THE WHITE HORSE RAPIDS
UPPER NE OF BREAKERS
NOTE
Outline of Horse Shoe fall about 1050
American 3700
Quantity of Water passing over Falls is estimated at 15,000,000 Cubic ft per minute
Figures on Map indicate relative heights above Lake Ontario
THREE SISTERS
SPOUTING ROCK
TABLE LAND
GRAND TRUNK R.R.
DUFFERIN GATE
CASCADES PLATFORM
DUFFERIN ISLANDS
THE ELBOW
TEMPEST PT.
GARDENERS RESIDENCE
To CHIPPAWA
To BUFFALO 19 M.
RECREATION & PLEASURE GROUNDS
NIAGARA FALLS
CEDAR ISLAND
WILLOW
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
To DETROIT 228 M.
To CHICAGO 528 M.
True Meridian
FALLS VIEW
(Station 100 Ft. Above River)
MONASTERY
R.C. CHURCH
CONVENT
NIAGARA JUNCT.
MICH. CENT. R.R.
Alexander & Table Toronto
MAP OF THE
QUEEN VICTORIA
NIAGARA FALLS PARK.
SCALE OF FEET

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK

ETC., ETC.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

The Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit herewith a Report on the works accomplished in the Park, under your directions, since my appointment as Superintendent on the 5th day of May last.

Immediately on receiving instructions from Colonel Gzowski, the Chairman of the Board, I proceeded to the Falls and assumed control of the properties which had at that time been acquired by the Commissioners. As many of these properties were cumbered with unsightly wooden structures of comparatively little value and useless for the purposes of the Park, they were disposed of by public auction on the 19th of May, and immediately removed. The tidying of the grounds and filling in of cellars, etc., followed, and by the end of June the general appearance of a large portion of the property had been greatly changed and improved.

Fencing-in of Grounds.

The boundaries of the Park had been clearly defined by iron monuments planted by Mr. McAree, P.L.S., but owing to the conformation of the lands embraced, it was considered necessary to enclose the whole by a substantial fence, having openings only where public entrances were required, according to the Act. As the boundary is for the greater part along the very steep slope which naturally defines the westerly and southerly limits, the construction of a fence proved difficult and tedious, involving much extra labour in distributing and handling materials. A seven strand barbed wire fence with stout cedar posts eight feet apart, was selected as the most efficient and economical. On the north boundary, or along the side of the Clifton House Mill Road, a neat iron post and plain wire railing was substituted.

Gates, etc.

The gates and registering turnstiles, which are to be placed at the several entrances, have been procured but they have not been put in position. The northern or principal entrance will have an ornamental iron gate, which it is intended to place under a suitable covering of cedar work. The western and southern entrances will have cedar gates of neat design, with rustic coverings to suit.

Bridges

The bridges connecting with the several islands received early attention, and a large amount of work was required to place them in a safe and serviceable condition. The two Cedar Island bridges were found to be in a dangerous condition, and had to be almost entirely rebuilt—their proximity to the Falls, and consequently to the destructive influence of the spray, render them peculiarly liable to decay. A new and substantially built Howe truss was made to span the large opening of the bridge nearest Table Rock, the crib work piers were rebuilt where necessary, superstructures renewed and additional timbers provided, and all exposed wood work thoroughly coated with paint.

The two suspension bridges formerly designated "Castor" and "Pollux," together with the truss bridge near the latter, each received a thorough overhauling, new timbers being provided where required, and all exposed wood and iron work repainted.

The foot suspension bridge, leading from the beautiful walk around the base of "Clark Hill" to the Dufferin Islands, and which it is said has been in use for a period of over thirty years, was found to be in need of extensive repair, two of the piers had to be entirely renewed, and the other two, which are also used as anchorage piers, were repaired and the concreting made good. The main anchorage at the west end of the bridge, besides being a faulty design, was found to be outside the limits of the Park. A new and suitable abutment was built within the Park grounds, the cables cut and properly secured thereto.

As this bridge required stiffening an additional set of cables and suspenders was put on, adding greatly to the stability of the structure: the whole of the wood and iron work was thoroughly painted.

In addition to these main travelled bridges, there are a number of smaller ones of greater or less extent, but aggregating with their approaches a length of 910 feet, which carry the numerous walks through the Dufferin Islands over streams and to rests and points of interest—these were all entirely renewed and in each case ornamental railings of cedar work provided.

The "Lover's Walk," a promenade extending for a considerable distance around the great bend of Dufferin Islands, and which rests upon the crib work designed as a protection against the erosive action of the swift current and of the ice upon the shore of the island, required very considerable outlay, but it was absolutely necessary to entirely renew the whole of the work in order to preserve the banks from further damage and maintain the island in its integrity. The platform at the cascade was also found to be in a very decayed condition and had to be rebuilt in each case, good substantial cedar railings have been erected and the crib work fully packed with large stones and carefully planked over.

Roads and Paths.

From the first inception of the Park scheme it has been considered a *sine qua non* that the dusty roadway which extended from the Clifton House hill to the museum garden should be abandoned, and the quiet contemplation of both the American and Horseshoe Falls from the many excellent points of sight along the edge of the cliff made possible to pedestrians without their being endangered by passing vehicles, or enveloped in a cloud of dust. This has now been done; a substantially built roadway of graceful alignment and easy gradients, has been constructed from the main entrance on the Clifton House hill, at a point affording convenient access for carriages approaching from either the railway station or the International Suspension Bridge, thence sweeping by an easy curve past the

Superintendent's office, and close to the large pond, where a drinking trough will be provided, by an easy and commanding route to a junction with the old road in front of the museum garden, where it is also joined by the road leading from the western entrance of the Park or Murray street. This roadway has been made eighteen feet in width throughout or fully sufficient for two carriages to pass with ease, and it has a fully gravelled walk of four feet in width on either side, separated from the carriage way by a narrow margin of sod. The sides and slopes of the paths have always been nicely trimmed and sodded, and both roadway and paths have had efficient drainage provided.

This avenue is now a marked feature of the Park, and when additional shade trees have been planted and matured, and the turn outs provided opposite the special points of interest on the edge of the cliff, the effectiveness of the improvement will be still more apparent.

South of the line of Murray street, the route of the old roadway along the river bank and through the beautifully wooded Cedar Island was found to be the most desirable, and has been followed throughout, excepting at a point just south of the second bridge on Cedar Island, where the detour was made to carry the road over a knoll commanding an extensive view of the central part of the rapids, and also affording visitors one of the most delightful of the many rainbow effects created by the ascending mists.

The old roadbed was widened in all cases to a minimum of eighteen feet, a heavy coating of gravel applied and the entire width well shaped and rolled to an even and hard surface.

In addition to the main roads, the southern entrance to the Park, which will be by the hill at the late burning spring, was carefully drained and gravelled and a strong guard rail put up along the river side of the slope. A new turn was also made at the top by which carriages ascending the hill can turn round with ease and proceed along the brow of the hill to the extreme end of the Park, thus affording a grand and comprehensive view of the surroundings of the noble river from above the head of the Rapids.

Gravelled Footways.

A broad and well built walk has been constructed along the edge of the cliff from the northerly boundary to the Table Rock, and from thence, following closely the general line of the river bank, to the Dufferin Islands a distance of one and three-fifths of a mile, where the path crosses the bridges connecting the main land with Cedar Island, separate footways will be constructed so that the pedestrians may not be endangered by passing vehicles. This pathway has been carefully rolled to an even surface and affords a continuous view of the river and of the American shore.

A great deal of labour has also been expended in repairing the many winding pathways which traverse the Dufferin Islands in every direction.

It is generally conceded that a visit to the Falls, which fails to embrace a ramble through the beautiful secluded by-ways, and over the many rustic bridges which span the tiny streams dividing this group of islets, is very incomplete, and that a very small proportion of the many thousands who come every year to contemplate the sights and enjoy the surroundings of the great Cataract have as yet known the many attractions of this delightful retreat—re-named in honour of the nobleman who first projected the scheme for reclaiming the district for public benefit.

Drainage.

The swampy parts lying to the north of the Falls have been carefully sub-drained, and the numerous springs which flow out at the base of the wooded hill

forming the natural boundary of the Park on the west, gathered to the drains in such a manner that the lands may be kept sufficiently dry for the cultivation of good sodding, in place of the rank swamp grass heretofore existing, and yet provide for the free growth of plants which are here indigenous.

No attempt has been made to reclaim the wet lands south of the Falls, but abundant culvert accommodation was provided for the out-flow under the roads and walks.

Lift.

It was early decided that the comfort and convenience of visitors wishing to experience the sensations produced by a trip under the "sheet of water" required other and better facilities than the toilsome descent and ascent of the circular wooden stairway presently in use. After careful consideration of the requirements, it was decided to erect a powerful hydraulic vertical lift; suitable location was found, but a short distance from the Falls, where the cliff is nearly vertical instead of overhanging its base by many feet.

The preparation for, and erection of a work of this kind within the scope of the spray's most potent influence was an onerous one, which only those who have experienced its paralyzing effects can appreciate.

But Mr. Fensom, of Toronto, an experienced builder of every variety of lift, to whom this work was entrusted, has succeeded in accomplishing the task; all the machinery and appliances are now in good working order.

The lift is sufficiently large to accommodate eight to ten visitors with their accompanying guides, and occupies but three-fourths of a minute in the upward or downward journey. The car runs in an open wrought iron tower of great strength and stability, designed with special reference to the requirements of the case, all its appointments have been found satisfactory.

The water required to work the lift is brought in large pipes from the river above the Falls, a distance of some four hundred feet; these pipes are laid in a channel blasted out of the compact limestone rock—a tedious and somewhat expensive work—being entirely within the limits of recurring spray. A small outlay is still required to make this work complete.

Owing to the extraordinary accumulation of ice on all exposed objects in the immediate vicinity of the Falls, it was found necessary to encase the iron tower in which the lift runs with tight wooden shutters having glazed openings for admission of light—these shutters will be removed in summer, affording on three sides an unobstructed view; visitors will be able to enjoy the unfolding of the magnificent panorama as they gently glide down, in the open cage, to the pathway under the overhanging cliffs, by which they are conducted behind the falling waters.

Buildings.

For the accommodation of some of the Park employees three of the buildings situate on the grounds have been preserved and fitted up as dwellings, viz.: the enclosed portion of the old wooden "Observatory" which stood on Cedar Island —this will be occupied by one of the gate keepers. A portion of the old "Street" mansion has been made into a residence for the head gardener, and the building at late Burning Springs, near the southern limit of the Park, will be occupied by the gate-keeper at this entrance.

The occupancy of these positions by the officials of the Park will, it is hoped, materially assist in securing good order within its bounds, and prove a check on any who may be mischievously inclined.

The brick cottage, near the principal entrance, has been fitted up for the offices of the Superintendent, its location and general arrangements being suitable for this purpose.

A large and substantially built stone structure owned by Mr. Saul Davis, known as the Museum, has not yet been vacated, but it will be in the hands of the Commissioners before the end of March. It will then be necessary to determine to what use, if any, both it and the stone building known as the Table Rock House shall be put to, or if the ends the Commissioners have in view can be better secured by removing the one or both.

The Table Rock House is so frequently deluged with spray in summer, and surcharged with accumulations of ice in winter, that it is almost impossible to keep it weather proof, and in any case a large annual outlay will be necessary for its preservation. The museum is further removed from the effects of the spray, and therefore does not require so large an outlay for its maintenance; but it cannot in any wise be described as an ornament to the Park or in harmony with its surroundings.

The materials in these buildings are of considerable value and can be advantageously used in many ways should the demolition of the structures be resolved on by the Commissioners.

Wall at the Burning Spring.

Besides the works generally described above, others of an important character have been carried to completion. The poorly constructed stone retaining wall, protecting the river bank at the end of the bridge, near southern entrance, was undermined, and in danger of falling—it has been taken down, and a heavy wall of large stones, laid in cement, substituted.

The steep bank, where the Park adjoins the grounds of the Carmelite Monastery, required careful consideration, as the outbuildings and premises at some points were endangered by the slipping of soil from under them. A stone retaining wall would have involved a large outlay, besides being of doubtful utility from an engineering point of view, owing to the peculiar nature of the soil. Crib work piers were therefore built upon a broad base, and connected by a rivetment of stout timbers, which will answer every purpose.

The abandoned roadway along the cliff, north of Murray street, was torn up, all useful stone removed, and the whole space covered over with six inches of good soil, which will be sodded, or sown with grass, in the Spring.

Many other works, small in themselves, but essential to the appearance and utility of the Park have been performed, and in each case care has been exercised to secure, as far as possible, works of a permanent character so that the cost of maintaining in the future may be reduced to a minimum.

As the Prospect House Hotel and Table Rock House properties were not vacated until late in the season, nothing could be accomplished in the way of improving the grounds occupied thereby. An auction sale of all the wooden structures connected with these properties was held on the 3rd of January, 1888, and most of them have already been removed. The filling up of depressions and removal of foundation walls and other works necessitated by the change must of course be deferred until Spring.

The improvement caused by the removal of so many unsightly and glaring structures from the immediate vicinity of the Falls will be very apparent, and when the grounds occupied by these buildings have acquired their natural condition, and a few additional trees have been planted, the change will gratify every visitor, and enhance the beauty of the scene from every point of view.

Notwithstanding all that has already been accomplished, a considerable outlay will still be required to put the works and grounds in a fair condition for future maintenance. At several points on the main land, and on Cedar Island, the shores which are exposed to the swift current require protecting by means of crib work. In some places slides have already occurred and at others the protection provided by former owners have been carried away and must be replaced if the shore is to be maintained in its present form.

The turn-outs from main driveway have also to be constructed, and connecting paths made to the path along the brink of the cliff.

Platforms and shelters are to be built at the two selected points of view on the cliff, and arbours or shelters at one or two points on the Dufferin Islands.

The western entrance roadway requires to be graded and gravelled and a pathway made to connect with the entrance from Robinson street.

As already stated, the erection of the shelters at the entrance gates has still to be provided, and conveniences for visitors erected. These items, with the balance due on works already performed, and a reasonable allowance for filling in the cellars of buildings lately sold, will require additional expenditure.

The amount expended on the works referred to in this report, to the 31st December last, including costs of superintendence, is $26,045.93. Owing to the dismantling of the bridges in the early part of the season, and the widening and repairing of the various roads later on, the islands were of necessity closed to the public. I have not opened them since the works were completed pending instructions from the Commissioners. For the same reason, and also on account of the Lift not being in working order, no steps have been taken towards the collection of revenues required for maintenance of the Park.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JAMES WILSON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

The Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report on the works accomplished within the Park, under your directions, during the past twelve months.

Before describing in detail the main features of the work of the year, permit me to make a brief reference to the scope of the operations determined on by the Commissioners.

In order to conserve to the utmost the limited means at command for the restoration of the natural scenery, and taking into account the extensive area embraced by the Park, it was considered essentially necessary that only the works immediately required for the safety or convenience of visitors, or for securing the early enjoyment of the grounds as a public park, should be taken in hand, consequently many contemplated and most desirable improvements had to be left in abeyance, and very strict economy exercised in carrying out the works that were authorized.

Severe Weather.

The winter of 1887-8 was, in this vicinity, remarkable for the amount of snow-fall and the duration of the "cold period;" this is evidenced by the unusual length of time the ice bridge remained in the gorge, viz., from January 14th to

April 4th; and although cold weather is in general a most desirable feature of our Canadian winters, yet the effects of freezing spray are so trying to all objects within the reach of its influence that a correspondingly great damage was caused to the trees and shrubs in the Park, and a considerable outlay required to remove the accumulations of ice from the vicinity of Table Rock. As an instance of the accretive power of the spray under certain climatic conditions, it may be stated that on the one inch diameter gas pipe railing at Table Rock ice was formed to a width of twenty-eight inches, and to a height of thirteen inches, by actual measurement.

Of course every object was subjected to similar influences, and where the ice itself did not form a proper support, the surcharged limbs, branches and twigs were torn off, and in many cases beautiful trees were bent over and broken.

The heavy accumulations of ice also retarded active operations in Spring, so it was comparatively late before we got properly to work.

Removal of Prospect House, etc.

The large building known as the Prospect House, together with its extensive barns and outbuildings, were disposed of by auction early in the year, and the work of demolition began. As soon as the weather permitted, filling up the large cellars and levelling and seeding down the grounds occupied by these structures followed, and by the beginning of June all the wooden buildings which had so marred the scenic beauty of the place were removed, and nature invited to resume her more perfect work.

Turn-outs.

The turn-outs from Grand Park Drive, referred to in last year's report, were constructed in order to afford visitors entering the Park in carriages a near approach to the magnificent points of sight since named "Rambler's Rest" and "Inspiration Point," where platforms and seats have been provided on the edge of the cliff, and from which unrivalled views of the entire panorama of the Falls may be enjoyed. In each case connecting pathways have been provided, and visitors are invited to leave their carriages and spend a few minutes at each place.

Gate Houses.

The erection of gate houses at the several entrances to the Park received early attention. The principal entrance opposite the Clifton House is provided with an ornamental wrought iron gate, with posts of a neat pattern. On either side are registering turn-stiles for the admission and tally of pedestrians, and the whole is protected by a suitable rustic gate house, with offices at each end for gate men. The structure is ornamental in character, and was designed to harmonize as much as possible with its surroundings. All exposed work is of cedar. The various wall surfaces are broken into panels and filled in with intricate designs carefully executed in round cedar of uniform size, the roof being underlined with herring-bone work also in round cedar, the whole presenting a neat and serviceable appearance. It has been named the "Mowat Gate," in honour of the Premier of the Province of Ontario, the Honourable Oliver Mowat.

The western entrance has a rustic gate and gate house both of cedar work, with registering turn-stiles for pedestrians. At the southern entrance, or "Dufferin Gate," the former gate-house was moved and fitted up for use, and a rustic gate, with registering turn-stiles, provided.

At Robinson Street entrance, and also, at the entrance to the Cliff walk, registering turn-stiles only have been provided, as at these points visitors on foot only, are expected to enter or leave the Park.

Light rustic coverings have been erected to protect the stiles in bad weather. These it is intended to cover with creepers of different kinds in such a manner that all wood-work will be concealed.

Footways on Cedar Island Bridges.

To ensure the safety and comfort of pedestrians, broad footways have been added to the two bridges connecting Cedar Island with the main land. By this means the walk along the cliff, south of the Cataract, and along the waters' edge, is entirely separated from the carriage road, so that visitors on foot may traverse the whole of the distance, from the Clifton House to the Dufferin Islands, without being endangered in any way by vehicles.

Hydraulic Elevator.

All the works necessary to complete the hydraulic elevator and its appurtenances, which could not be completed by the end of last year, were pushed through, and everything got in readiness for the season's work.

During the summer the efficiency of the work was thoroughly tested, as many as thirteen adults having been taken up or down at one time. Nothing has occured to mar its perfect and continuous working, and it is hoped that the means taken to protect the machinery and tower from the effects of spray and frost, may ensure its utility throughout the winter.

The changing scene afforded by the downward or upward journey in the car is wondrously beautiful, and has been most enthusiastically dwelt upon by visitors.

In winter, when the tower is encased with wooden shutters, this fine panoramic view is not obtainable but is vastly more than compensated for by the marvelous accumulations of ice on the rocky talus or sloping river bank, and the exceedingly beautiful effects produced by the myriads of pendant icicles clinging to the ragged cliffs which overhang the pathway leading under the Falls. In the morning, when the rays of the sun are reflected by a thousand of these fantastic marble-like creations of the spray, impressions are made in the mind that can never be eradicated.

At the foot of the elevator a broad platform has been constructed for the convenience of those not desiring to approach nearer to the Falls. From this platform excellent views of the gorge and both Falls are to be had, and good opportunity is afforded for the very interesting study of the geological formation of the banks.

Drinking Fountains.

Six drinking fountains have been provided, five of them being fed by the perennial springs flowing out of the high wooded bank which flanks the Park in the west. These fountains are distributed at convenient points near the main thoroughfares, and have been much appreciated by the travelling public.

A drinking trough for horses, supplied with spring water, has been placed at a convenient point.

Opening of the Park.

The chief works of construction having been well advanced by the middle of May, the by-laws and regulations for the government of the Park were published, the several gate-keepers assigned to their respective positions, and on the

24th day of May, the sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the grounds were thrown open to the general public. For various reasons the Commissioners decided not to have a demonstration on the occasion. Shortly after this, however, many of the leading citizens expressed a desire to manifest their appreciation of the establishment of the Park by providing a grand civil and military display in honour of the event, and subscribed liberally to a fund for that purpose. The celebration was held on the 21st of June, when no fewer than 12,855 visitors witnessed the pageant and roamed at will over the property. The Commissioners placed the whole of the grounds at the disposal of the citizen's committee, and also reduced the charges to go under the Falls to a merely nominal sum. Notwithstanding the numbers and consequent crowding at points of special interest, no accident of any kind occurred to mar the pleasurable recollections of the day.

Of course the formal opening of the Park to the public did not by any means indicate that all works of restoration were to be considered in a completed state. A work of this nature can never be said to be completed, as in addition to works of maintenance proper there will be always opportunities for improving and modifying the physical characteristics and of producing greater harmony both of kind and degree in the various accessories; but in this case many works essential to the utility of the Park remain to be done, as want of time necessitated large portions of the grounds being left undrained and unimproved.

What could be accomplished, in addition to the numerous works of maintenance, without involving much expense was undertaken; and a reference may here be made to some of the improvements effected.

Improvements Effected.

Murray street and the grounds lying south of it as far as the Table Rock were drained and put into shape. The plank pathway south of Murray street was replaced by a gravel walk, in keeping with the other portions of the property. At Table Rock the conveniences for viewing the Falls were extended and improved, and the railing made more secure. The enclosed building at the foot of the old "Observatory" on Cedar Island, and the rough-cast building in the picnic garden was fitted up for residences for the gate-keepers. Cobble stone gutters were laid along the main driveway in front of and on either side of the refreshment room. Extensive operations for the protection of the eastern shore of Cedar Island from erosion were well begun, and the guy ropes and fastenings of suspension bridges made secure.

The character of the old museum garden was greatly changed, and its enclosures and obstructions removed. The large stone building adjoining the Table Rock house was lowered and changed into a drive shed for the protection of carriage horses in wet weather while the visitors are under the Falls.

These are all works essential to the proper enjoyment of the property or to its preservation, and in each case the general appearance of things has been materially improved by their being carried out.

Perhaps, however, the most valuable of the works of restoration accomplished during the year, and one that has greatly improved the views from many points both within and without the grounds, has been the grading, terracing and sodding of the extensive spoil bank of the Canada Southern Railway, opposite the lower end of Cedar Island. This most important work was executed by the railway authorities under an agreement of an exceedingly favourable nature made by the Commissioners. Unfortunately the wet and backward season prevented the sods knitting together properly, and the trying nature of the soil (quicksand with

numerous springs) has caused portions of it to leave its place, still on the whole the result has been very gratifying, and with a little labour and attention next spring the work will doubtless be permanently beneficial.

Planting out Trees and Shrubs.

Notwithstanding all these various undertakings the very important work of planting out suitable trees and shrubs has not been neglected. This is a branch of our work that is of vital importance, as the beauty and value of the premises for all time to come must depend, in large measure, on the judicious selection and intelligent arrangement of the many species of trees and shrubs which may be found best adapted to the varying conditions presented in our extensive domain.

During the past season only a limited attention could be given to this important work, but notwithstanding the urgency of other duties, about four hundred trees and flowering shrubs have been placed in carefully selected positions. As many of these are already well developed, they will be of immediate use for shade or ornament, a most important factor when it is remembered that some sections of the property are destitute of foliage. Where enclosures were desirable, hedges of suitable kinds have been planted, and a large number of vines and creepers have been placed in needy spots.

By reference to the appendix it will be seen that a large number of the most thrifty varieties are embraced.

This locality has long been renowned for its abundant and very luxuriant supply of flora. A catalogue recently prepared by a gentleman residing in Buffalo, the Honourable Mr. Day, enumerates no fewer than nine hundred and nine species of "flowering and fern-like plants growing without cultivation in the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara." A very large proportion of these are to be found within the immediate limits of the Park. This is strong testimony to the favourable conditions existing here for the development of plant life, and indicates the desirability of introducing many species of ornamental trees and shrubs not at present grown in Canada.

Visitors entering the Park.

From the 24th of May to the end of the year, the number of people entering the Park has been 213,874, or an average of nearly one thousand per day. Of this total number, 127,254 were in carriages and 86,620 on foot. Irrespective of the occasion of the military display, on the 21st of June, the largest number on any one day was 4,272, on August the 22nd, and the least number 137, on December the 18th.

No difficulty whatever was experienced in maintaining order, and so far as known, there has been no accident of any kind during the season's operations.

It was confidently expected that the majority of visitors would avail themselves of the opportunity of their visit to see the upper portion of the Park, including the rapids and cascades, and of enjoying the many delightful rambles and retreats which have been provided on the Dufferin Islands. Events proved, however, that a very large proportion of visitors were entirely ignorant of what was to be seen or enjoyed beyond the face of the Cataract, and it also speedily became apparent that active hostility on the part of a large number of hackmen would be encountered It goes without saying that a large proportion of the visitors to the Falls place themselves entirely under the guidance of the hackman they may by chance engage to take them to see the many special features of the place. Before the establishment of the Park, large commissions were paid by the private individuals controlling the best means of access to some of these

specially attractive features, and the hackmen were thus pecuniarily interested in taking their patrons to these points exclusively. Now, of course, all the inducements of this nature have been removed from the Park, and hackmen are prohibited from soliciting for passengers within the grounds. These limitations of the perquisites and privileges formerly attached to the calling have not at all been received in a friendly spirit, but many of the hackmen manifest a lively spirit of retaliation, and have with, it must be confessed, a considerable measure of success, diverted the stream of travel from two principal sources of income we now possess, viz., the trip under the Falls and the upper reaches of the Park, for which a greatly reduced fee is charged. Doubtless, when the Commissioners assume control of the "points of interest" further down the river, and the opportunities for receiving commissions for taking visitors to view nature's wonders are not available, this most unreasonable opposition will cease, and the unrivalled attractions of the islands and upper rapids will be duly appreciated, and something like an adequate return received.

Another cause which led to the comparatively small number of visitors to this portion of the Park was the unlooked for, and in some cases, very unfair spirit of antagonism to the tolls charged, which speedily manifested itself in a large and influential section of the press, and in several instances, antagonism to the tolls, developed into misstatements of a grave character. Doubtless, this was often done in ignorance of the magnitude of the works accomplished by the Commissioners or the extent of territory that had been acquired and opened, entirely without charge, to the public use; but in many instances it is exceedingly difficult to account for the palpable misstatements of facts by journals whose accredited agents must have been better informed.

Of the whole area embraced by the Park, by far the largest portion is entirely free to any and all who may desire to enter, the only restrictions being the customary rules for the preservation of order. This "free" portion embraces all the lands lying along the river bank from the Clifton House to Cedar Island, and extending from the river to near the top of the wooded bluff on the west. All the best views of the Horseshoe and American Falls are to be had within this territory.

Before the establishment of the Park the only privileges enjoyed by the public were confined to the narrow and exceedingly dusty or muddy roadway along the edge of the cliff.

This large extent of property which has been acquired and made free to all, has been vastly improved, and every facility for the enjoyment of visitors provided, yet all this is manifestly lost sight of in the attempt to secure entire immunity from tolls or charges of any kind; and in the evident desire to prejudice the minds of the public, statements have been freely made that no portion of the Park could be entered, or any of its attractions enjoyed, without payment of a fee. Excursionists were also advised that games of any kind were prohibited within the grounds, and efforts were made to induce them to go elsewhere.

Notwithstanding all these evil influences a number of excursionists did come, and every one of these went away highly delighted with their visit, and expressing an intention of returning year by year.

It is greatly to be regretted that the facilities for reaching the Park from Lake Ontario are so badly arranged. One very large excursion, desirous of coming to the Park, from Toronto, was obliged to land at Lewiston and run up by rail on the American side, then cross over the upper suspension bridge in order to avoid a lengthy delay at Niagara for railway connections. A number of other excursions were lost to us by this somewhat vexatious and indefensible arrangement. Those who did come, irrespective of these delays and drawbacks,

were usually too weary or their time was too limited to permit of them walking beyond the Falls proper.

All these things militated against the success of the Park, and especially of the upper or islands portion.

Folder.

As a means of counteracting to some extent at least, the prejudiced oppositions of hackmen and others, it was considered desirable to issue an illustrated "folder" giving authoritative information on many of the physical characteristics of the Cataract and its accessories, and pointing out the chief features of the locality, and the best points for viewing the various attractions. This work necessarily required considerable time for its preparation, and it was late in the season before it could be made of use. The occupants of every carriage now entering the Park receive a copy, and it is also exhibited at convenient points for the guidance of pedestrians. The folder is very attractive in appearance, and seems to be highly valued by those receiving it, as it is invariably preserved as a souvenir. There is every reason to expect that next season's returns will exhibit a marked increase in revenue, owing to the issue of this little guide.

Line of Busses.

Owing to the great length of the Park grounds, extending as they do along the bank of the river for a distance of two and a half miles, it was found necessary to provide a means of communication that would be at once cheap and efficient. As an experiment a line of busses was put on, running from the Mowat Gate to the Dufferin Gate, every thirty minutes, and affording patrons an opportunity of stopping off at any point *en route*, and resuming the journey by any subsequent buss. The charge made was only twenty-five cents for the return trip. This scheme appeared to answer all present requirements, but as it was not put in operation until September, it can hardly be said to have received a sufficient trial.

Refreshments.

The comfort and convenience of visitors and especially of those travelling on excursion tickets, required that some provision be made for the supply of suitable refreshments, as owing to the great distance of all the points of chief interest within the Park from hotel or restaurants, families were put to much inconvenience. A portion of the building formerly used as a museum was fitted up for the purpose, and counter refreshments supplied at reasonable rates.

The franchise was only granted as an experiment, and until the end of the year. It will be advisable to continue the arrangement, under such restrictions as the Commissioners may consider to be necessary.

The total amount expended on the works and improvements during the year, and including cost of superintendance and maintenance, is $25,920,37.

Appendices shewing the number of visitors for the several months, receipts etc. etc. have been attached.

The whole respectfully submitted,

JAMES WILSON,
Superintendent.

MEMORANDA OF TREES AND SHRUBS PLANTED OUT IN 1888.

210 yards run of Privet Hedge.
99 " " Spruce " (Norway).
27 " " Berberry " (Scarlet).
31 " " Elderberry Hedge.
2 Quince trees.
32 Elm " Dover.
63 Maple " Sugar.
16 " " Silver leafed.
2 Dogwood " Red.
34 Horse Chestnut trees.
2 Basswood "
102 Willow trees, laurel leafed.
3 Spruce " Norway.
12 Catalpa Speciosa.
6 Pine Wellingtoniensis.
2 Privet Californian.
24 Quince-Japan, scarlet.
2 Spirea Bilardii.
12 " Prunifolia-Flore Pleno.
6 Syringa Coronarius.
4 Viburnum or Snow Ball.
17 " Snow Berry.
13 Wiegela Rosea.
2 " Variegated.
3 Viburnum Opulis or High Cranberry.
1 Almond Pink, double.
1 Poeny tree, double.
1 Euonymus Strawberry or Spindle tree.
1 Trumpet Flower Vine.
2 Forsythea Viridissina or Golden Bell.
3 Berberry.
2 Red Cedar.
13 Lilac, various.
12 Mountain Ash.
1 Walnut.
3 White Cedar.
1 Tartarian Honeysuckle.
113 Vines of various kinds.

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

Return of Visitors from May 24th to 31st Decemrer, 1888.

1888. MONTHS.	Mowat Gate.			Murray St. Gate.			Robinson Street.	Dufferin Gate.			Total number of Visitors.
	Number of Carriages.	Visitors in Carriages.	Visitors on Foot.	Number of Carriages.	Visitors in Carriages.	Visitors on Foot.	Passengers on Foot.	Number of Carriages.	Visitors in Carriages.	Visitors on Foot.	
May 24th to 31st	422	1,444	2,391	80	232	297	134	7	26	11	4.535
June	3,982	14,735	12,880	378	1,211	1,617	1,274	53	253	110	32,080
July	8,023	29,479	15,104	470	1,698	1,465	1,371	35	110	56	49,283
August	8,193	32,411	18,920	599	2,196	1,939	1,559	46	159	52	57,236
September	6,179	22,464	9,904	496	1,748	1,251	1,070	45	139	39	36,615
October	2,728	9,172	4,933	339	1,018	931	835	10	27	26	16,942
November	1,472	4,481	2,960	290	759	917	774	4	14	8	9,913
December	1,106	3,075	2,859	167	395	658	264	3	8	11	7,270
Totals	32,105	117,261	69,951	2,819	9,257	9,075	7,281	203	736	313	213,874

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

Names of Officers Appointed Therein and the Salaries Paid Each.

NAMES.	Nature of Appointment.	Rate of Salary.
1. James Wilson, C. E.	Superintendent	$2,000 00 per year and house.
2. James Quillinan	Accountant	800 00 per year and house rent.
3. Roderick Cameron	Gardener	600 00 per year and free house.
4. William Bowman	Policeman	2 00 per diem.
5. Walter Waite	Gatekeeper	1 50 " and free house.
6. James Wilcox	"	1 50 " and house rent.
7. Willas W. Whistler	"	1 50 " and free house.
8. Joseph Wynn	"	1 50 " "
9. Thomas Wilson	"	1 50 " and house rent.

RETURN

To an order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 5th day of March, 1888, that there be laid before the House a Return, shewing separately in regard to companies doing business under Ontario charters, the amount of fire insurance at risk on the 31st December for each of the years from 1881 to 1887, both inclusive; the number of policies in force on the 31st December in each year of which there is a correct record; the total amount of losses paid each year, and the total amount of expenses during each year; the percentage of losses and expenses; the cost of expense on every $1,000 at risk in purely mutual, mixed mutual, and cash and stock companies.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 18th, 1889.

(*Mr. Snider.*)

RETURN shewing separately in regard to Companies doing business under Ontario years from 1881 to 1887, both inclusive, the number of policies in force on the losses paid each year, and the total amount of expenses during each year; the Mutual, Mixed Mutual and Cash, and Stock Companies.

Classes of Companies and Particulars.	1881.	1882.
A.—Purely Mutual Companies:—	$ c.	$ c.
1. Amount of Fire Insurance at risk at December 31	44,053,270 00	50,644,560 33
2. Number of policies in force at December 31	34,941 00	42,226 00
3. Total amount of losses paid each year	79,188 38	71,160 15
4. Total amount of expenses* during each year	30,934 60	32,603 17
5. Percentage of expenses to losses and expenses	28 09	31 42
6. Percentage of losses to losses and expenses	71 91	68 58
7. Cost of expenses on every $1,000 at risk	70	64
B.—Mixed Mutual Companies:—		
1. Amount of Fire Insurance at risk at December 31	30,609,986 79	29,421,891 04
2. Number of policies in force at December 31	34,199 00	32,395 00
3. Total amount of losses paid in each year	116,038 73	118,318 42
4. Total amount of expenses during each year	56,887 99	56,857 52
5. Percentage of expenses to losses and expenses	32 90	32 46
6. Percentage of losses to losses and expenses	67 10	67 54
7. Cost of expenses on every $1,000 at risk	1 86	1 93
C.—Joint Stock Companies:—		
1. Amount of Fire Insurance at risk at December 31	11,898,558 02	12,277,686 02
2. Number of policies in force at December 31	13,506 00	17,352 00
3. Total amount of losses paid in each year	75,505 07	70,581 22
4. Total amount of expenses during each year	52,122 42	43,756 34
5. Percentage of expenses to losses and expenses	40 84	38 27
6. Percentage of losses to losses and expenses	59 16	61 73
7. Cost of expenses on every $1,000 at risk	4 38	3 56

* Note.—"Expenses" here includes the following items:—General

Charters, the amount of Fire Insurance at Risk on the 31st December, for each of the 31st December in each year, of which there is a correct record; the total amount of percentage of losses and expenses; the cost of expense on every $1,000 at risk in purely

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
56,471,654 14	63,238,154 83	69,766,337 83	75,375,688 58	80,897,187 75
45,781 00	51,318 00	56,035 00	60,341 00	63,686 00
65,634 00	105,197 55	122,393 55	122,492 47	154,289 31
36,648 18	45,272 87	54,916 65	62,435 25	65,401 52
35 83	30 09	30 97	33 76	29 77
64 17	69 91	69 03	66 24	70 23
65	72	79	83	81
28,075,600 97	27,237,715 12	25,998,588 15	28,271,814 73	31,654,230 42
29,707 00	28,368 00	27,115 00	28,003 00	30,710 00
127,336 51	110,258 12	103,067 23	150,938 54	188,087 96
51,817 28	54,892 18	60,210 81	77,002 35	86,081 88
28 92	33 24	36 88	33 78	31 40
71 08	66 76	63 12	66 22	68 60
1 85	2 02	2 32	2 72	2 72
7,095,816 98	7,958,496 00	9,446,699 00	10,515,005 00	11,190,612 83
6,385 00	7,406 00	8,638 00	9,765 00	10,446 00
53,125 50	42,060 87	49,889 29	67,258 72	61,793 01
23,174 58	25,709 90	29,378 25	31,337 57	33,464 07
30 37	37 94	37 06	31 78	35 13
69 63	62 06	62 94	68 22	64 87
3 27	3 23	3 11	2 98	2 99

Expense Account, Agents' Fees and Commissions, and Law Costs.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1889.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

To His Honour SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc.,

The undersigned begs to transmit herewith the reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the year ending 31st December, 1888,

Very respectfully submitted,

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner, etc.

DEPARTMENT

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

To the Honourable, the Commissioner of Public Works :—

SIR :—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Inspection of Factories in the Western District of the Province during the year.

I entered upon my duties as Inspector for the Western District early in July, 1887. The said district comprises as follows :—The city of Toronto, west of the centre of Yonge street, and the counties of Brant, Bruce, Elgin, Essex, Haldimand, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington, and Wentworth.

During the remaining portion of that year I made informal visits to the principal factories under my supervision.

In January of the present year, the prescribed forms and regulations being ready, I commenced my first formal inspection. As on many previous visits, I inspected the factories accompanied by the proprietor or foreman of their respective establishments in order that their attention might be drawn to any matters requiring the same, but more particularly—where children were employed—that they might be present when any apparently under age were being questioned. Attention was also given to matters affecting the comfort, health and safety of employees, especially where females and children were at work.

The comfort of employees does not come specifically under the Act, although it does inferentially. I found here and there workrooms which were either too hot, too cold or draughty. In other establishments I found children and young girls seated on high nches or stools, with no support for the back, and smaller children unable to rest their upon the floor ; very tiresome positions in which to continue for ten hours daily, and ause crooked spines, round shoulders and contracted chests. I called the e employers to these matters, suggesting suitable measures of relief, which, I have h faction of knowing, have been generally taken.

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REPORTS

OF THE

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In considering the question of safety, I frequently found it necessary to order that better protection be afforded to employees. I have given careful attention to condition

of machinery, belting, gearing, shafting dangerous from its position, large belt holes, open stairways, landings not railed, steps loose or badly worn or with nailheads projecting, open raceways and flumes, open vats, bridges or passage ways between buildings, elevators often without safety-catches or devices for protecting open hatches. I have also paid particular attention to the chances of escape, in case of fire or panic, of those at work above the second story, and to the safe or unsafe condition generally of buildings in use as factories.

The question of the health of employees engaged my most careful attention. I noted the condition of the air of workrooms, whether pure or foul, or whether affected in any considerable degree by the dust, vapors, fumes or gases resulting from the various processes carried on.

I distributed the forms and schedules as required, and instructed the employers in their use.

Having gone over my whole district, where I could learn that any factories existed, I proceeded in October to visit again those factories where females and children were employed. On these occasions I informed employers that I desired to go over the premises alone, to which no objections were offered. I conversed with employees, enquiring as to their hours of labor and overtime, and whether there were any complaints to be made. In no case did I find that the legal limit of sixty hours (as the regular week's work) had been exceeded since my previous visit, except in certain cases where exceptions had been granted.

In my interviews with many manufacturers I found them to be entirely ignorant of the requirements of *The Factories' Act.* I found several employing females and children in the busy season until 8, 9 and 10 p.m., as overtime. I also noticed non-conformity with the Act in other respects. I have experienced more or less difficulty in having the factory registers started and continued in a proper manner. This is the result more of indifference than of hostility to the law, and I have every reason to believe that future inspections will reveal its close observance.

The necessity of having certificates of age, respecting boys between the age of 12 and 14 years, and of placing their names upon the factory register has had the effect of deciding many manufacturers to employ none under the latter age.

I wish to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and civility of factory owners in my district and to their willingness to act upon my suggestions, even when at times involving considerable expense and inconvenience. Some suggested changes not yet carried out have been delayed for satisfactory reasons. These cases include radical changes in and extensive additions to buildings, fire escapes and machinery, the merits of which are at present under consideration.

I derived much and valuable information from employees in the various factories visited, relative to their own and neighbouring establishments. Generally speaking their views upon the dangerous, or otherwise, nature and condition of machinery were not in conflict with my own. At times, however, I was compelled to change my opinions when informed of accidents occurring even to careful workmen from similar machinery.

Coming now to deal at greater length with some of the more important matters to which, in pursuance of my duties, I had to give attention, I will speak on a subject of greater importance to employees.

Ventilation.

The great problem of supplying pure air in sufficient quantities without creating draft, and of removing that which is foul, under the varying conditions of a changeable climate such as that of Canada, has not received the attention it deserves from employers. In the season of mild weather when doors and windows can be opened, there is no difficulty in maintaining the proper condition of the air inside; but the case is very different in the inclement season when there is a very marked difference in the temperature indoors and out, even when workrooms are large and airy. Then in this season of the year the days are dark and short, and lights are burning sometimes all day and always a couple of hours in the afternoon, still further consuming the scant supply of air and contributing their

quota to the poisonous emanations in the room. Under such conditions as the foregoing, the temperature generally rises to 80 or 85 degrees, further adding to the discomfort of the inmates. The supply of pure air must be considered relative to the number of occupants in the room. In England, in the year 1855, a Royal Commission appointed for this purpose (among others) fixed 600 cubic feet space as the proper allowance per man —day and night—in the barrack rooms, or about 7 square feet of floor space in a room with ceiling 12 feet high.

I have inspected factories where nearly 200 females were operating sewing machines driven by power, seated on each side of long tables so closely together that it was impossible for the air to circulate. Thus foul air would accumulate, which should be removed by some system of ventilation.

The chief and more general impurities in the air of workrooms are carbonic acid and carbonic oxide (gases). The former is exhaled from the lungs and both are produced by coal stoves, lighted candles, lamps and gas. They are both very deleterious to health—carbonic oxide to a great degree. Pure air contains only about one-half of one per cent. of carbonic acid. These are facts apparently of no importance to those who give them no consideration, and seldom cause a thought to the architect or employer, when arranging for the construction of a factory. At such a time the ventilation of workrooms could be easily provided for, without much additional expense. In winter, however, it is scarcely possible to have the air of workrooms as pure as in the summer.

Closets.

The condition of closets is also very important to the health of employees, but it does not receive the attention it deserves. In cities and large centres, these matters are regulated by the municipal laws; but elsewhere they are not so easily dealt with, being for the most part out of doors over vaults. These should be often cleaned out, at least once annually, and frequently disinfected with chloride of lime, or a solution of copperas, which is cheap and very effective. In many country town and villages in my district, I am glad to be able to report that the local boards of health deal with this matter very effectively.

Accidents.

I have learned of fifty accidents that have occurred in my district during the year; only five of which, however, were reported to me. This is owing to the fact that section 21 provides that factories in which neither children or young girls are employed are not compelled to report such occurrences. Thirteen of these accidents happened in Toronto. I append a list of those reported to me, and also a list showing the nature of the more serious ones, and the class of factory in which accidents happened. It is gratifying to note that only two accidents are known to have happened to females, of whom there are employed in my district no less than 5,814. Doubtless some accidents of a reportable nature have happened in my district since my last inspection. Allowing that there may have been ten such (a large estimate), the total number of accidents will not exceed 60, amongst a total number of 26,000 persons employed in factories coming under the operation of the Act, or one accident to every 434 persons. Certainly not a large proportion in twelve months. The fact speaks well for the employers, who have so largely adopted means for the prevention of accidents, and also for the employees, whose intelligence and caution have saved them from injury.

In connection with this, I give an extract from the report of Mr. Whymper, Superintending Inspector for the Southern Counties of England for 1887. He says:—"Factory Acts and Inspectors may, should, and, as I now contend, do help to save life and "limbs by their efforts to call attention to, and protect dangerous gearing; but they cannot, "although indeed they are often credited with the power to do all sorts of things, eradicate people's love for amusement, their inattention, their recklessness."

Most accidents are traceable to one or the other of these causes. And again, "If "workpeople would but remember to replace protections which have been removed for "some temporary purpose, their fellows would run less risk while engaged in getting "their livelihood."

It may be interesting to note that in Great Britain and Ireland, where the "Factory and Workshops Act" has been in force for about a quarter of a century, and in its present nearly perfect shape since 1878, there came to the knowledge of the Factory Inspectors 6,827 accidents for the year ending 31st October, 1887. This should be proof that inspection cannot prevent accidents, but it is powerful to reduce the number.

The guarding or boxing in of machinery is closely allied with the subject of accidents, and the duties of an Inspector concerning large belts, pulleys, fly-wheels and large gearing are clear. There are on many machines, however, small and slow-running gearing and small belts and pulleys which do not seem to be in the least degree dangerous to attendants, if proper care is exercised and recklessness avoided. In wood-working establishments, a large proportion of the accidents happen in connection with circular saws and shapers. Guards have been devised applicable to many of these machines, but as a rule workmen do not care to use them. Both workmen and employers have so expressed this fact to me. While inspecting a large furniture factory during the summer, noticing a number of lads at work between 15 and 18 years of age, I enquired of the foreman if many accidents happened to beginners. He replied that during the first five or six weeks the boys were careful, but as they became more familiar with the machinery, they became correspondingly reckless, and frequently received injuries.

Tin stamping machines are responsible for the loss of a great many fingers, and so far nothing has been devised to make them less dangerous. Great care is therefore required in feeding them. The occupation is a monotonous one, and it is no wonder that the hand finds its way under the stamp at the wrong instant. I believe that the attendants of these machines should be allowed short rests, at intervals, when the mind becomes confused from anxiety, to avoid injury.

I am glad to be able to report that there has come to my knowledge the occurrence of but one fatal accident in my district during the year. The next most serious, although not fatal, was the loss of an arm by an employee of the Watson Manufacturing Company, of Ayr.

I might here remark that Canadian makers of machinery would do well to protect, as far as possible, all parts of their machines likely to cause accidents. English makers of woollen, cotton, and flax machinery, whose machines principally are in use in Canada, protect these parts so well, that it is simply impossible for an attendant to be hurt by them, excepting through sheer negligence. In Great Britain, the Inspectors require the back gears of turning lathes to be guarded, which I gather from their report is unpopular with both employers and men. I have not thought it necessary, nor have I met any machinists who so consider it, neither have I learned of any accidents happening from the lack of such guards. In my inspections, I have always paid particular attention to elevators in use, the protection of hatchways, and safety catches. There are certain sources of danger, however, that cannot always be provided against, such as, defects and breakages to the winding machinery and counterbalance weights becoming detached. I have learned of no accidents happening in connection with elevators in my district during the year. A boy who undertook to slide down the rope of a hoist on one occasion, going too fast, burnt his hands, let go his hold and dropped quite a distance. It was not known until reported by the lad himself.

Fire-Escapes.

Fire-escapes and other means of exit from factories are matters which have my most careful consideration. The best and only fit fire-escape, and that best suited for the use of females and children is, in my opinion, an iron balcony at each story, opening from at least two windows, and connected by inclined iron stairways, with hand-rails. I noticed that the principal fire-escape in use in Buffalo, N. Y., is an upright ladder passing through balconies on each story. These ladders are practically useless to females. A convention of United States Factory Inspectors has pronounced in favour of the iron balcony and inclined stairway only. It is, moreover, of the utmost importance that fire-escapes should be sufficiently strong and well secured to the building, to sustain any number of persons likely to be upon them at one time.

Fire Protection.

Appliances for extinguishing fires, more or less effective, are provided in nearly all the factories in my district; and, generally speaking, the larger the establishment the better the protection. The larger woollen and cotton factories, and some others who insure in the American Manufacturers' Mutual Companies, have provided a system of automatic sprinklers, stand pipes and branches, hydrants, tanks, and efficient force pumps, reducing the risk from fire to a minimum, and thereby effecting a very low rate of premium. The sprinklers referred to, are distributed overhead in each room and connected with a tank or tanks of water. The openings are closed by fusible plugs, which melt when the temprature reaches 120 to 140 degrees, as the case may be, the water flooding the floors. In the picker room of a cotton factory in my district, on a Sunday afternoon, last summer, the windows and the doors being closed, the heat of the sun became so great that the fusible plugs were melted and the sprinklers set in operation, affording satisfactory evidence of the reliability of these appliances.

Again, many employers are reducing the risk from fire by adopting gas and electricity for lighting, instead of coal oil; and the use of steam for heating, instead of wood and coal stoves with rickety pipes which have caused many fires. The risk to employees is thus materially diminished; but there always will be the risk of fire originating in the manufacturing processes carried on in special lines of industry—notably in woollen, cotton, and knitting factories, paint and varnish works; also in spontaneous combustion of waste.

Hours of Labour.

During the year I have bad 18 applications for permission, under Section 8 of the Act, to continue work until 9 o'clock p.m., during a period not exceeding 36 days per annum.

Those factories employing females or children, or both, are 180 in number, of which only 70 insist upon the full 60 hours as a week's work. Of this number 4 are in Toronto, 6 in Hamilton, 1 in London, 2 in Berlin, 4 in Merritton, 3 in Paris and the others in smaller towns and villages. These are principally manufacturers of woollens, cottons, hosiery, felt goods, slippers, cane weaving, ropes and twine, silver plating, paper, brooms and brushes, and staves and headings. I append a table, showing the hours of labour weekly in factories in the City of Toronto. Factories elsewhere in my district, employing females and children, the hours range from 59 down to 44. The table will give an idea of the inequality in the working hours, even in industries of a similar nature. Factories in which all, or nearly all of the work is done by expensive machinery, representing large outlays of capital, are usually run the full time allowed by law.

The Hour at Noon for Meals.

I find it customary in many factories, to allow less than the full hour at noon and allow the time so gained on Saturday afternoon. When the employees have expressed themselves satisfied with this arrangement, I have not interfered. Many factories employing females by piece work, allow them to begin work later and quit earlier than usual, making up time at noon.

Exemptions.

During the year I have received notice from 127 employers, claiming certain exemptions under Section 21, on the ground of not employing children or young girls.

Unsafe Buildings.

I have had one case in Toronto of a new building where the floor beams had a clear stretch of about 28 feet without support, and having a machine weighing nearly 7 tons in the upper story. The floors were very much deflected, some of the joints cracked, and the

employees in fear for their lives. I took the opinion or two experts belonging to the Public Works Department, and on their advice ordered such supports and repairs to joints as would remove the danger.

Prosecutions.

There has been but one prosecution under the Act, viz.: Mr. S. T. Fenton, of the Erie Preserving Company of St. Catharines, on a charge of working young girls and women later than 9 p.m. Mr. Fenton admitted the charge, so no witnesses were called. He said, in extenuation, that at times the fruit and vegetables in process of working were not at that hour in a state to be left until the next day without detriment; work was therefore continued until they should be in proper condition. This, I know, is frequently the case in canning factories. It being the first prosecution under the Act, and in view of the extenuating circumstances, I did not press for more than a nominal fine of five dollars, and costs one dollar.

Number of Employees.

I have recorded the number of employees working in factories in my district, as follows:—

Males between 12 and 14 years	249	
Over 14 years	19,889	
		20,138
Females between 14 and 18 years	1,588	
Over 18 years	4,226	
		5,814
Total		25,952

Of boys under 14 years, 63 were employed in canning factories during but a small portion of the year, not exceeding four months; the remainder, 186 in number, being employed in factories operating the year around. I found 50 factories employing boys under 14 years. Of these three were canning establishments, and four stave works. I have, in all cases of doubtful age, obtained certificates, the correctness of which I have had no reason to doubt. In some cases upon certificate being demanded, the children were taken away for obvious reasons.

The number of factories inspected does not indicate the whole work done by me. Many were visited several times, to see that forms were posted where necessary, registers written up, to investigate complaints, to see that necessary alterations or improvements were made, etc. I have inspected specially a second time, 97 factories employing females and children, and some a third and even a fourth time. I have found some employers very dilatory in commencing the factory register; but this is not likely to be the case to any great extent hereafter.

I append a list showing the numbers of males and females employed in factories, in places visited by me. The numbers given are of those at work at the time of inspection. The numbers of females I have taken from the factory registers. This has been a year of depression in many lines of industry—I believe more or less in all. Many factories were running with but part of their full staff, in some instances but one-third, and in others with but half their usual number 32 hours per week.

I append also a list showing the classes of industry carried on at each point where there are six or more factories. There are establishments making a variety of articles which do not appear in this list. For example some of the Hamilton stove foundries make scales, saddlery hardware, lanterns, brass locks and hinges, enamelled ware, etc.

I have been in communication with the Hon. H'y. Dorn, Chief Inspector of Factories for the State of Ohio; Mr. James Connolly, Factory Inspector, and Mr. John Franey, Assistant Inspector, for the State of New York; and Mr. Leonard D. Campbell

Deputy Commissioner of Labour for the State of Maine. To these gentlemen I am under obligation for copies of the forms in use in factories' inspection in their respective States, and for their Annual Reports; which have been of great value to me, as containing their opinions on the different matters coming before them, respecting health and safety—they having had so much and varied and valuable experience in this direction.

This being my first report I have touched upon some matters that it may not be necessary to mention in succeeding reports. I have for the same reason given a rather detailed account of my work of inspection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BARBER,
Inspector of Factories, Western District.

(See Tables 1 to 6, Appendix page 12.)

APPENDIX—TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.—Shewing hours of labour in different trades employing females, Toronto—West side.

No of Factories.	Kind of Work Done.	Weekly Hours of Labor.
9	Book-binding	54, 52, 54, 52, 55, 52, 50, 49, 52.
5	Boots and Shoes	49, 49, 49, 56, 44.
3	Coffin Trimmings	48, 53, 54.
3	Corsets	49, 49, 56.
3	Shirts, Collars, etc	50, 51½, 52½.
2	Cane Weaving	59½, 60.
2	Fur, Making up	53, 53.
2	Paper Boxes	52, 50.
1	Mirrors, Frames, etc	48.
1	Broomes and Brushes	52.
2	Cigars and Tobacco	44, 44.
1	Hosiery	60.
1	Carpets	60.
1	Bags and Horse Clothing	49.
1	Wallpaper	57½.
1	Straw and Felt Hats	53.
1	Carriage Trimmings	45.
1	Plating	50.
1	Window Shades	53.
1	Overalls	53.
1	Thread Spooling	52.
1	Laundry	55.
1	Tin Stamping	60.
1	Twine and Rope	60.
1	Baby Carriages	54.

TABLE No. 2.—Shewing Location of Factories and Number of Males and Females employed.

LOCATION.	Factories.	Males.	Females.	LOCATION.	Factories.	Males.	Females.
Acton	3	100	47	Norwich	1	32	58
Aylmer	2	36	48	Oakville	2	90	.....
Ayr	1	175	2	Paris	6	272	250
Baden	1	25	.....	Petrolea	2	150	.....
Berlin	14	525	377	Preston	6	305	77
Brantford	15	1099	158	Port Dover	1	40	41
Bullock's Corners	1	15	14	Port Elgin	1	25	15
Chatham	7	270	19	Ridgetown	1	30	11
Chesley	1	25	1	Rockwood	1	12	11
Clinton	2	115	.....	armia	4	134	8
Delhi	1	66	172	Seaforth	2	94	21
Dresden	2	110	.....	Simcoe	2	50	63
Drayton	1	45	60	Stratford	2	87	20
Dundas	7	438	153	Strathroy	2	65	80
a	2	46	27	St. Catharines	7	268	54
Galt	8	863	57	St. Mary's	1	13	12
Georgetown	3	85	55	St. Thomas	4	502	27
Glenwilliams	1	30	15	Tilsonburg	1	30	.....
Guelph	13	924	67	Thorold	2	32	38
Grimsby	2	65	9	Toronto	95	4503	1644
Hamilton	53	3667	942	Walkerton	3	167	11
Harriston	1	46	.....	Walkerville	4	319	.....
Hespeler	1	127	100	Wallaceburg	4	330	.....
Ingersoll	3	293	6	Waterford	3	33	53
Kincardine	2	82	.....	Waterloo	6	282	108
Listowel	1	145	5	Welland	1	30	.....
London	36	1425	380	West Flamboro	1	15	13
Merritton	6	300	214	Wiarton	1	25	.....
Milton	1	25	.....	Windsor	3	47	40
Mitchell	1	2	23	Wingham	3	81	21
Mount Forest	1	54	.....	Woodstock	7	960	7
Niagara Falls	2	42	25				

TABLE No. 3.—Shewing the Distribution of Trades at points where there are six or more factories.

NATURE OF TRADE.	Berlin.	Brantford.	Chatham.	Dundas.	Galt.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	London.	Merritton.	Paris.	Preston.	St. Catharines.	Toronto.	Waterloo.	Woodstock.
Agricultural implements	....	5	2	....	....	....	2	6	....	1	1	....	5	2	1
Baby carriages	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Bags and horse-clothing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Bar iron	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Barrels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Billiard tables	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Binder twine	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Biscuits and confectionery	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boots and shoes	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	5	....	....
Brass works	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Breweries	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Bridges (iron)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Brooms and brushes	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Bookbinding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	....	....
Buttons	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Canneries	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Carriages and sleighs	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	....	....
Carriage parts	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....
Carpets	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Cigars	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Cigar boxes	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clothing	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coal oil and parrafin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coffins	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Corsets and hoopskirts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Cotton goods	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Distilleries	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Edge tools	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Felt boots	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Foundry and machine shops	....	....	1	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Fringes and tassels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Furniture	3	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	2	....	4	1	1
Furs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Glass goods	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glass (stained)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Gloves	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hats (straw and felt)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Hosiery	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Iron pipes	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knitted goods	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....
Lanterns	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laundries	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Lithographers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Mirrors and frames	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Nails	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Organs	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Overalls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Paper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper boxes, etc	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pianos	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Plated ware	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Pork packeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pulleys (wood)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Reaper knives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Sash, door and planing mills	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	11	....	....
Saws and lead pipe	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Saw mill machinery	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scales	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Screws	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sewer pipes and tiles	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 3.—Shewing Distribution of Trades, etc.—*Continued.*

NATURE OF TRADE.	Berlin.	Brantford.	Chatham.	Dundas.	Galt.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	London.	Merritton.	Paris.	Preston.	St. Catharines.	Toronto.	Waterloo.	Woodstock.
Sewing machines	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shirts and collars	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Show cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Soil pipes and sinks	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staves and headings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stoves	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Suspenders	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tanneries	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thread spooling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....
Tin stamping	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Tobacco	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Trunks and valises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Twines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Utensils (domestic)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wall paper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Watch cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Wagons and sleighs	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Whips	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winceys	.. .	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Window shades	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Wire goods	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodworking machinery	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woollen goods	....	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....

TABLE No. 4.—Shewing details of accidents reported during 1888.

DATE OF INJURY.	EMPLOYER.	PLACE.	NAME OF PERSON INJURED.	AGE.	NATURE OF INJURY.
February 27...	Wm. Bell & Co.....	Guelph.....	Henry Darby...	40	Fingers cut by buzz-planer.
March 5...	Watson Manufacturing Co.....	Ayr	Herbert Cook	27	Arm caught in belt and torn off while trying to put it on pulley.
August 23...	McCrae & Co.....	Guelph	Wm. Monaghan	15	Lost forefinger by being caught in worsted comb.
September 7...	D. W. Karn & Co	Woodstock	Geo. Page	25	Three fingers cut off by buzz-planer.
October. 6...	Dick, Ridout & Co..... ...	Toronto.	Annie Slean	16	Legs burned by benzine.

TABLE No. 5.—Shewing industries in which accidents happened during 1888.

Woodworking, Pianos, Furniture, etc	19
Machine Shops and Agricultural Implements	8
Woollen Factories	3
Cotton Factories	3
Tin Stamping Works	4
Brass Works	2
Foundries	2
Boot and Shoe Factories	2
Broom, Paper Box, Twine, Thread Spooling and Shirt Factories, Lithographic Works and Confectionery Manufactory, each one	7
Total	50

TABLE No. 6.—Shewing nature of some of the more serious accidents not reported.

Number.	NATURE OF ACCIDENT.
1	Man killed in stave factory by carrying a ladder which came in contact with a fly-wheel.
1	Chain of crane broke letting a heavy casting fall on man's toes, crushing two badly.
6	Fingers cut off and injured by saws and planers.
1	Board thrown by saw against man's stomach.
1	Man's hand cut off at wrist by planer.
1	Man's hand crushed by drop hammer.
1	Bale of cotton fell on man from the breaking of rope.
1	Arm Broken.
1	Man's hand cut by circular saw while under the influence of liquor.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1888.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on factories inspection for the year 1888, in the Central District, comprising the City of Toronto, east of the centre of Yonge Street, and the counties of Addington, Durham, Dufferin, Frontenac, Grey, Haliburton, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox, Northumberland, Ontario, Peel, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Simcoe, Victoria and York.

Having been supplied with the forms required by the regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, and a copy of the Factories Act having been left at each factory on making an informal visit in 1887, the inspection of the factories in the City of Toronto, east of Yonge Street, was begun in January and continued in February and March, and the forms supplied, to be posted as directed.

Only those factories defined as such by the Act have been recorded as inspected. Many factories, not so defined, have been visited at the request of their proprietors, who appeared desirous of conforming to the provisions of the Act, although not required to do so.

I have endeavoured, in enforcing the Act, to put a liberal construction upon its requirements, not asking to take undue advantage of any non-conformity not in wilful violation of the Act.

I experienced difficulty in getting the "registers" filled up correctly where females and children were employed, necessitating, in many cases, four or five visits. I am pleased to be able to report that in all cases I have been courteously received; and in but one instance, where a separate closet for females was required, necessitating the expediture of a few dollars, has objection been made.

AGE OF CHILDREN.

While there is an evident desire on the part of employers to observe the law, especially respecting the employment of children of tender age, much yet remains to be done in order to exclude such from factories. Parents having in the majority of cases, neglected to register the births of their childeren, it is difficult to verify the certificates of age given by them. Out of nearly one hundred, considered doubtful and sent in to the Registrar-General's Department for verification, only twenty-five per cent. were found to have been registered. I have reason to believe that children have, in many cases, been instructed to state their age as greater than it really was. Instructions were given requiring certificates of birth from the parents of all those whom I had reason to believe were under age.

An idea seems to prevail that parents may take their children to work with themselves in a factory, even though they be under age. In such cases I have sent the children out of the factory. Where I have discovered at work children slightly under age, who are orphans, or whose parents are in delicate health, I have not insisted upon their dismissal, but have notified employers to be careful to engage none such in future.

In certain cases children are employed by parties who take contracts, and, although working in a factory, yet claim that because the number they employ is less than constitutes a factory under the Act, they are exempt from its provisions, although the total number of persons employed in such factory would entitle it to be classed as such. I have not entertained any such claims, which are evident attempts to evade the provisions of the Act.

Fault has been found with Inspectors for allowing children under 14 years to work in some factories, and not in others.

Employers notifying the Inspector of their intention to conduct their factories upon the system of not employing therein either children or young girls, and obtaining certain exemptions by reason thereof, render themselves liable to prosecution by employing children or young girls, while other employers are permitted to do so without becoming thus liable.

It is somewhat of an anomaly that children should *entreat* as a favour to be permitted to work, as if they but lived to that end; while criminals are *sentenced* to work as a punishment. With all the improved labour-saving machinery, it still appears to be necessary to utilize child labor, in order that such machinery may be operated to advantage.

As ignorance is said to be the mother of crime, it might be well to consider whether, before being allowed to work, children should not have teachers' certificates of their ability to read and write. Such requirement would incite children to knowledge and bring parents to a sense of their duty.

In only one or two cases have I found children cleaning machinery in motion. They admitted to me, however, that they had been forbidden to do so.

I append lists of factories in which I found at work children under age. I also append a list of factories to which I have given permission to work overtime, which is required only for females and children. Where overtime has been permitted, the same has been recorded in the register.

Closet Accomodation.

Complaints have been made by parents and others of the lack of closet accomodation for females; but as the places complained of were not factories within the meaning of the Act, I had no power to enforce a remedy. I have, however, urged upon those concerned the necessity of providing such conveniences, and often with success. Others who are tenants only, upon their premises, deem it to be the duty of the landlord. This question should have been considered when renting the premises. Where I found closets used promiscuously, I have given instructions to set apart closets on alternate floors for the use of males and females respectively. It would appear that lack of closet accomodation is due more to thoughtlessness than anything else. It has, nevertheless, been the cause of much suffering and serious injury to the health of females concerned.

Dust.

In many cases where dust is generated in the process of manufacture, and where fans for its extraction can be provided, promises have been made to provide same; in a few instances, however, it has been stated that the available power has been all utilized, and that a larger engine or one for the express purpose would be required in order to drive a fan. As many complain of injury resulting from inhalation of dust and vapors, dollars and cents should not be considered beside the health of individuals.

While the majority of employers appear to be desirous of securing the health and comfort of their employees, others appear to be indifferent to their welfare.

Accidents.

The number of accidents reported, and which I have otherwise ascertained as having occurred in my district during the year, is 39. The number of fatal accidents reported is 6. I append lists of these.

It may be confidently assumed that many other than those here referred to, have occurred. Doubtless many which should have been reported have been overlooked; and many have occurred in factories not under the operation of the Act, or not required (under Sec. 21), to report same. I have endeavoured to investigate the cause of accidents, as soon as practicable, after learning of their occurrence. When not reported, however, they can be ascertained only on the occasion of a subsequent visit, when, if any length of time has elapsed since the occurrence, information is not usually reliable.

It is to be regretted that in the majority of cases, there has been no insurance against accident effected. Some provision would appear to be necessary for the relief of those who suffer hardships in consequence. Certain employers insure their help against accidents, others take up subscriptions, and find work for those who may be disabled in their employ, while others pay the expenses incurred, and the wages of the person injured, until able to return to work. Often, however, the injured are left to shift for themselves.

There is a tendency, when an accident occurs, to put all the blame on the victim, as the result of carelessness. While it may be true that many accidents are the result of carelessness, many are due to an excess of zeal in the interests of the employer, whereby unnecessary risks are taken, and work performed which was not expected of them.

Fire-Escapes.

The necessity of outside fire-escapes to prevent casualties in case of fire, is obvious. In buildings where there is but one exit, such fire-escapes have been ordered; but where there is an exit to the roof of an adjoining building, some consider that all the protection that is necessary is thus afforded. It is open to question, however, whether the trap in the roof would not be the means of creating a current of air, and produce such a volume of smoke that any one trying to escape in that way would be apt to suffocate. A balcony fire escape, properly constructed, would afford a much more rapid and reliable means of exit than any other.

Fire-escapes were ordered to be and have since been erected at Messrs. A. Jardine & Co., and C. P. Reid and Co's factories.

Elevators.

The necessity for safety catches on elevators, and for the inspection of the cables operating them, is apparent. There are elevators not provided with catches in warehouses adjoining factories, which do not come under the operation of the Act. While much has been done in providing guards, etc., on elevators, since the passing of the Act, much yet remains to be done. In cases where no notice has been taken of defects pointed out, formal notice giving a reasonable time to remedy them, has been given, prosecution being the result of non-compliance. Formal notice, requiring safety catches to be provided, was served on the following firms, who have since complied: H. & W. J. Crothers, Kingston; Sylvester Brothers, Lindsay; the Uxbridge Organ and Furniture Co., Uxbridge.

The cable of Messrs. Sylvesters' elevator broke after notice had been served on them, two men being upon it at the time; being four feet from the ground, however, fortunately no injuries were sustained.

Prevention of Accidents.

Circular (rip) saws are the cause of many accidents. As guards for such saws have been patented, and are highly recommended by those using them as being very satisfactory, especially for large saws, all firms operating saws would do well to make provision for the safety of their employees in this respect.

Swing (crosscut) saws should also be similarly guarded. Being easily attached, there is no excuse for not having guards on all saws of this class. Stops should also be provided to prevent the saw swinging out farther than the outer edge of the table, in case of the rope, operating the weight, breaking.

Accidents in putting on belts might be prevented by the speed of the engine or motive power being slowed down. In the case of the accident which occurred at the works of the Mowat Manufacturing Co., Whitby, whereby the young lad injured lost an arm, the statements of the lad and of the foreman over the apprentices were directly at variance; the lad, only some three or four weeks at work, asserting that he had been directed by the foreman to lace the belt and put it on the pulleys, which the foreman denied.

In the case of the man hurt at the stone mill of the Rathbun Co., Deseronto, by being thrown on the carriers by a slab, the accident appears to have been due entirely to the carelessness of a fellow-employee in not placing the slab properly upon the rollers, but allowing it to project over the frame; in which position it caught the man and forced him on the carriers and against the saw, cutting off his arm above the elbow, his head and feet being cut also. In the rush with which work is carried on in sawmills accidents are inevitable. Operatives on piece-work, in order to earn a fair wage, must take great risks. In many factories, more especially in cities, boilers for steam engines are located in the basement. Those in charge of such should be required to have a practical knowledge of the work, and should also be strictly temperate. I regret to say that I have been informed that, in one or two cases, the man in charge has been under the influence of liquor while on duty. Boilers which are insured are subject to periodical inspection, otherwise they are not. It would be well if these latter were required to be inspected by a competent person at stated intervals, and certificates of inspection given to the owner for production when demanded by any authorized person.

Condition of Buildings.

As regards the condition of buildings in which work is carried on, some moulding shops, although they may be admirably adapted for ventilation in summer, by reason of the numerous openings in the roof and walls are ill adapted to afford protection to employees against the inclemency of the weather in winter.

Wages.

As matters relating to wages are noted in detail by the Bureau of Industries, I have not deemed it necessary to report thereon.

Exemptions.

Seventy-three firms in my district have taken exemptions under the Act (section 21), by sending to the Inspector the notice required by the regulations, and are therefore not required to send notice of accidents which may occur, nor to affix any notice or abstract in their factories, and are exempt from those provisions of the Act which relate to the cleanliness, freedom from effluvia, overcrowding or ventilation.

Hours of Labor.

I append herewith a table, showing the factories in Toronto, and the working hours of those employing females.

Sawmills in the Gravenhurst district formerly were run eleven hours per day, but a strike took place for a reduction to ten hours, and a compromise of ten and a-half hours daily was effected. A foreman informed me that the output was the same as when eleven hours was worked.

Complaints.

Any complaints which have been made, I have enquired into as soon thereafter as practicable, and, when necessary, I have visited factories at 6.30 a.m., and where overtime was being worked, at 9 p.m.

I append herewith a list of the number of factories in each place in my district, with number of persons employed and dates at which visited; also, a list of industries carried on, together with the motive power in each place.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
Very respectfully,

JAMES R. BROWN,
Inspector of Factories, Central District.

(See Tables 1 to 6, Appendix page 22.)

APPENDIX—TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.—Shewing Factories in which were found at work children under age specified by Act.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Place.	Kind of Children at Work.	Number.
Kingston Cotton Co	Kingston	Girls under 14 years, (parents had given false certificates)	3
Streetsville Woollen Co	Streetsville	Girls under 14 years	2
Streetsville Knitting Co	do	do	2
Auburn Woollen Co	Peterborough	do	1
The Rathbun Co	Rossmore	Boys under 12 years	3
do big mill	Deseronto	do	1
*Peters & Kane, saw mill	Midland	do	1
*Thomson & Baker	Gravenhurst	do	1
*Isaac Cockburn	do	do	1
*Peter Knechtel	Hanover	do	1
*C Beck & Co	Penetanguishene	do	1
*Victoria Harbour Co	Victoria Harbour	do	1

TABLE No. 2.—Shewing Factories permitted to run overtime.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Place.	Nature of Permit Granted.
Christie, Brown & Co	Toronto	When owing to accidents, etc., materials cannot be worked up in ten hours.
Wm. Algie	Alton	When accidents to machinery work in finishing department only.
Wellington Boulter	Picton	When excessive quantities of fruit are delivered.
A. C. Miller & Co	do	do do do
The Copp, Clark Co	Toronto	Two months.
Abbott, Grant & Buell	Brockville	Two weeks.
H. & W. J. Crothers	Kingston	do

* First visit to these factories.

TABLE No. 3.—Shewing accidents reported and ascertained as having occurred in Central District during 1888.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Nature of Accident.	Number.
Jas. Thompson, paper mill, Newburg, fatal	Man putting on belt in basement without having engine slowed down, in accordance with shop regulations. Arm torn out at shoulder. Lived four hours	1
Heaps & Co., chair factory, Oshawa, fatal	Man while planing short pieces of lumber was struck by a piece driven with great force, striking an old rupture and causing inflammation. Lived 48 hours	1
Victoria Harbour Co., saw mill, Victoria Harbour, fatal	Man fell twenty-five feet from a platform while trying to clear obstruction at "burner." He was forbidden, owing to his age (67), to go on platform, which had no railing in order to deter children from going upon it. It is designed to make alteration this winter which will obviate the necessity for any one going upon it in future	1
The Rathbun Co., stone saw mill, Deseronto, fatal	Man employed cleaning up sawdust, etc., on ground floor, struck his head against arm of friction pulley, which, from its position, cannot very well be guarded, causing concussion of the brain. Died second day	1
Cobourg Matting Co., Cobourg, fatal	Young lad (16), supposed to have been trying to swing on small hand belt, 1¼ inch, hanging from main shaft when not in use, was carried around the shaft and falling on the floor broke his neck	1
Gilmour & Co., saw mill, Trenton, fatal	Boy found dead after 6 p.m. in the refuse carriers over-hanging the hopper at the furnace. Supposed to have got into the carriers for the purpose of getting a ride as the mill was stopping, and to have stumbled, with the result mentioned	1
Jas. Smart Manufacturing Co., Brockville	Burn	1
Jas. Smart Manufacturing Co., Brockville	Hurt on lathe	1
J. McLeod's Planing Mills, Kingston	Saw, three fingers cut off	1
Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Peterboro'	Saw, two weeks off work	1
Oshawa Malleable Iron Co., Oshawa	Burns	2
Mowat Manufacturfng Co., Whitby	Putting on belt, arm torn off at shoulder	1
J. M. Walker & Co., Belleville	Saw, two weeks off work	1
Knechtel Furniture Co., Hanover	Finger cut on hoist	1
Ontario Wheel Company, Gananoque	Finger caught in gear	1
P. W. Ellis & Company, Toronto	Finger crushed by drop hammer	1
A. J. Parker, Silver Plate Factory, Toronto	Fell down hoist after work hours	1
Dominion Tin & Stamping Co., Toronto	Cord of thumb cut in lathe	1
Dominion Tin & Stamping Co., Toronto	Finger cut by power press	1
Dominion Tin & Stamping Co., Toronto	do do	1
The Rathbun Company, Deseronto	Arm crushed in carriers, cut off below the elbow	1
The Rathbun Company, Deseronto	Four fingers and thumb cut off	1
The Rathbun Company, Deseronto	Arm cut off and head and feet cut by saw	1

TABLE No. 3.—Shewing accidents reported—*Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	Nature of Accident.	Number.
The Auburn Woollen Co., Peterboro'	Cleaning cards in motion, arm cut off above elbow	1
Brodie & Son's Woollen Mill, Peterboro'	Arm broken putting on belt	1
Brodie & Son's Woollen Mill, Peterboro'	Two fingers taken off by mule gear	1
Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Toronto	Burned, dress coming in contact with gas stove	1
Canada Wire Mattrass Co., Toronto Junction	Tackle block falling out, leg broken	1
Kingston Cotton Company, Kingston	Hand crushed between rollers, was not doing his own work	1
Markham Woollen Mill, Markham	Scrotum torn in mule gear	1
A. C. Black & Company, Orillia	Hand cut on shaper	1
The Longford Lumber Company, Orillia	Hand cut, off work two weeks	1
The Longford Lumber Company, Orillia	Hand cut, off work six weeks	1
The Longford Lumber Company, Longford	Putting on belt, arm and ribs broken	1
D. Williams & Co., Collingwood	Foot broken in fulling mill	
Withrow & Hillock, Toronto	Joint of finger off with planer gear, used finger to take chip from gear	1
The Ontario Lumber Company, Midland	Hand cut on saw, off work two weeks	1
Mickle, Dymond & Co., Gravenhurst	Finger cut on saw, off work two weeks	1

TABLE No. 4.—Shewing industries in Toronto (east of Yonge street) and working hours where females employed.

No.	Occupation.	Hours.	No.	Occupation.	Hours.
1....	Baking Powders, etc.....	57.	1....	Jewelry	57.
2....	Biscuits	60.	1....	Knitted goods.....	55½.
4....	Bookbinding	52, 54, 53.	1....	Leather	.....
4....	Boots and shoes.....	49, 54.	1....	Lithographers	.....
1....	Boxes	.....	1....	Mill stock....	58.
5....	Breweries	.....	1....	Mill machinery.....	.....
1....	Canned goods	57.	1....	Pork packing.....	.....
1....	Castings and pipes.	....	1....	Paints and dry colors.....	.....
3....	Cigars	44.	1....	Safes.....	....
1....	Clothing	50.	2....	Sashes and doors	.....
3....	Confectionery	49, 54.	1...	Scales.	....
1....	Corks	56.	1....	Silverware	.....
2....	Dresses, mantles, etc.....	54.	1....	Soap	58.
1....	Dyeing and cleaning.....	60.	1....	Distillery	.....
1....	Elevators.....	.....	1....	Syrup.....	.....
1....	Engines and boilers.....	.....	2....	Tinware.....	60.
2....	Fur sewing.....	54.	1....	Woollens.....	60.
1....	Gloves	57.	1....	Watch cases.....	....
1....	Glue, sand paper, etc.....	.....			

TABLE No. 5.—Shewing Factories in each place in the Central District and Persons employed.

No.	Place.	Persons Employed.					Dates when visited.
		Males.	Women.	Young girls.	Females under 14.	Boys between 12 and 14.	
2	Alton	22	34	9			May 4, Nov. 21.
2	Aurora	139					June 22.
3	Barrie	85					May 2, Oct. 31.
1	Beeton	6	22	2			May 3, Nov. 13.
10	Belleville	217	112	6			July 7, Oct. 1, Dec. 1.
2	Bowmanville	404					May 31.
1	Bracebridge	40					Aug. 2.
1	Bradford	75					June 21.
1	Bobcaygeon	104					June 12.
1	Brighton	7	14	4			Aug. 23, Oct. 25.
8	Brockville	465	41	12			April 21, Aug. 28, Dec. 8.
1	Brooklin	22					June 8.
3	Campbellford	115	69	29		1	May 21, Oct. 18.
1	Cannington	19	10	2			July 18.
1	Cedar Dale	75					June 8.
3	Cobourg	363	59	17		5	April 27, Aug. 23, Oct. 25.
5	Collingwood	169	19	8		1	Aug. 15, Oct. 31.
6	Deseronto	570				16	July 10, Oct. 3, Dec. 5.
2	Fenelon Falls	75					June 13.
9	Gananoque	391	32	10		1	April 23, Aug. 29, Dec. 7.
9	Gravenhurst	303				2	Aug. 9, Nov. 22.
1	King	23					Nov. 16.
14	Kingston	946	121	42		8	April 26, July 12, Oct. 25, Dec. 6.
1	Kinmount	30					June 14.
1	Lakeport	7	19	9			Aug. 25, Oct. 26.
1	Lakefield	55					May 29.
1	Lambton Mills	36	19	5		2	May 14, Nov. 14.
2	Lindsay	84					June 15, Oct. 16, Dec. 28.
2	Longford	94					July 25, Aug. 3.
3	Markham	101	15	9		2	May 17, Oct. 16.
1	Meaford	25					Nov. 1.
4	Midland	209				2	July 26, Aug. 16, Oct. 30.
1	Napanee	27					July 11, Dec. 5.
1	Napanee Mills	21	7	1			July 11, Dec. 5.
2	Nassau	160					May 29.
2	Newburgh	54	5	2			July 11, Dec. 5.
3	Newmarket	166					June 21, Nov. 8.
6	Orillia	184	1				July 24, Oct. 27.
9	Oshawa	450				2	June 7, Sept. 6, Oct. 26.
3	Owen Sound	90					Aug. 8.
8	Peterborough	501	74	12		3	May 28, Oct. 17, Dec. 29.
2	Penetanguishene	89				2	Aug. 16.
2	Picton	20	44	44	45	14	July 11, Oct. 2.
3	Port Hope	60	12	2			May 30.
1	Port Perry	35					July 19.
1	Rossmore	63				4	July 9, Oct. 1.
1	Severn	38					Aug. 2.
2	Streetsville	55	51	16		8	May 11, Oct. 24.
56	Toronto	2556	599	211		19	
2	Toronto Junction	87	4	4		4	April 4.
5	Trenton	309					July 6, Oct. 4.
1	Uxbridge	41					May 18, July 30, Oct. 17, Dec. 29.
3	Victoria Harbor	107					Aug. 17, Oct. 30.
2	Waubaushene	158					July 26, Oct. 29.
1	Weston	110	41	4		8	April 12, Sept. 4, Oct, 23.
3	Whitby	124	4	2		3	June 6.
1	Windermere	143				14	Jan. 21, Feb. 15, Nov. 8.
	Totals	10924	1428	462	45	121	

Table No. 6.—Shewing motive power in use in factories in Central District and nature of industry carried on.

No. of Factories.	Place.	Steam H. P.	Water H. P.	Nature of Industries.
2	Alton	.....	120	Knitted goods.
2	Aurora	85	.....	Agricultural implements.
3	Barrie	165	.....	Sashes, doors, engines and boilers, lumber.
1	Beeton	5	.....	Hosiery.
10	Belleville	250	75	Carriages, furniture, agricultural implements, lumber, clothing, machinery, biscuits.
2	Bowmanville	175	.....	Furniture, pianos and organs.
1	Bobcaygeon	.....	295	Lumber.
1	Bracebridge	60	.....	Leather.
1	Bradford	100	.....	Lumber.
1	Brighton	40	.....	Shoe laces, etc.
8	Brockville	316	.....	Stoves and implements, biscuits, leather and gloves, hardware.
1	Brooklin	25	.....	Leather.
3	Campbellford	.....	500	Woollens and paper.
1	Cannington	25	.....	Woollens.
1	Cedar Dale	75	80	Hand agricultural implements.
3	Cobourg	215	60	Woollens, matting, R. R. cars.
5	Collingwood	320	.....	Knitted goods, lumber.
6	Deseronto	1350	.....	Lumber, cars, machinery, terra cotta, etc.
2	Fenelon Falls	135	.....	Lumber pulp.
10	Gananoque	50	630	Implements, hardware, woollens, carriages.
9	Gravenhurst	785	.....	Lumber, lath and shingles.
2	Hanover	120	.....	Furniture, felt boots.
1	King	35	.....	Leather.
1	Kinmount	.....	100	Lumber.
14	Kingston	756	.....	Woollens, cottons, leather, pianos, biscuits, etc., locomotives, cars, machinery, stoves.
1	Lakeport	8	.....	Canned goods.
1	Lakefield	.....	370	Lumber.
1	Lambton Mills	150	75	Woollens.
2	Lindsay	40	.....	Agricultural implements, carriages.
2	Langford	340	.....	Lumber.
3	Markham	142	.....	Woollens, carpets, waggons.
1	Meaford	25	.....	Sashes, doors.
4	Midland	380	.....	Lumber.
1	Napanee	25	30	Furniture.
1	Napanee Mills	40	60	Paper.
2	Nassau	75	238	Lumber.
2	Newburgh	105	40	Paper.
3	Newmarket	250	.....	Woodenware, lumber, leather.
6	Orillia	300	.....	Carriages, furniture, lumber, woodenware, carriages and furniture.
9	Oshawa	305	.....	Malleable iron, implements, leather.
3	Owen Sound	85	.....	Machinery, etc., sash and doors.
8	Peterboro'	145	383	Implements, machinery, bridges, woollens, etc.
2	Penetang	170	.....	Lumber, leather.
2	Picton	20	.....	Canned goods.
3	Port Hope	45	.....	Leather, leather laces, woollens.
1	Port Perry	25	.....	Mill machinery.
1	Rossmore	160	.....	Lumber.
1	Severn	100	.....	Lumber.
2	Streetsville	.....	230	Woollens, hosiery.
56	Toronto	2625	.....	See separate list.
2	Toronto Junction	60	.....	Pianos and organs, mattrasses.
5	Trenton	2045	300	Lumber, lath, shingles, sashes and doors.
1	Uxbridge	25	.....	Furniture.
3	Victoria Harbor	310	.....	Lumber.
2	Waubushene	600	.....	Lumber, boxes.
1	Weston	250	40	Woollens.
3	Whitby	130	.....	Agricultural implements, leather and saddlery hardware.
1	Windermere	120	.....	Bolts, spikes, etc.
	Totals	14187	3626	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1888.

To the Honourable
The Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—In submitting my first report I consider it my duty, and I am happy to bear witness to the courtesy extended to me by the owners and managers of factories which I have visited during last year, in my district, comprising the counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell and Stormont, and the Districts of Algoma, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Rainy River and Thunder Bay. I also bear witness to their willingness to comply, in every respect, with the Act and Regulations.

During my inspection, and upon my first visits, I have made it a rule to leave copies of the Act and Regulations with the employers and managers of works, with a view to their becoming more acquainted with their various provisions; and I have also taken occasion to let it be known to workmen and employees, that I would receive and keep in strict confidence, any complaints or suggestions they might have to make with regard to the working of the Act, and would give all their communications full consideration; but up to this date, I am happy to report, that I have received none whatever, convincing me that good feeling seemed to exist between the employers and the employees.

I must say, however, that when early last summer I was in Cornwall, for the purpose of distributing the notices required to be put up in working rooms of factories, and giving general information and explanations as to the requirements of the Act, I heard some rumours that complaints were being made of the improper and unhealthy state of water closet accommodations, and of the impurity of the water they were compelled to use in some factories. Although no such complaints were ever made to me directly, I considered the matter of such importance that, on my first following visit, I secured the services of a medical gentleman of considerable experience, and together we made a thorough and general inspection of all factories in that locality, paying special attention to the matter complained of. The results of our inspection were that there was no foundation for such complaints, and employers generally were found to be willing to comply with the statute, as will be shown by the report of Dr. Hamilton, which I fully endorse, and submit herewith.

The various factories in my district which I have inspected since my appointment, may be classified as follows:—Cotton and woollen, biscuit, box,and bookbinding factories, paper and sawmills and foundries. In many of these steam power is used, and in some the boiler is located in the basement of the main building, and very often several persons working immediately overhead. This state of things I consider very dangerous, as explosions from various causes may happen, in which case we would have to report terrible calamities and great loss of life. A great many reasons could be given to show the necessity of having all boilers placed in rooms separated from the main building; but, as the Factories Act does not refer to the matter, I will abstain from making any suggestions.

I have found the factories in my district generally clean and free from effluvia; all drains and privies seemed to be in a proper condition.

The majority of the large factories I have visited are so located and constructed as to provide proper and sufficient ventilation during the summer season; but there are very few in which a proper system has been provided to ventilate the workrooms during winter, or during such time that windows cannot be kept open. I must say, however, that I have nowhere found any of the rooms crowded to such an extent that the occasional opening of doors and windows would not be sufficient to renew the air. I consider that all factories should be provided with proper outlets to carry off the vitiated air without causing heavy draughts, and that the Act should compel any person, intending to construct buildings for manufacturing purposes, to submit plans of same shewing the

provisions made for heating and ventilation, and for escape in case of fire ; such plans to be approved before the building is allowed to be used as a factory.

There was one factory in Ottawa in which, owing to its location and construction, the ventilation was insufficient at all times, but the proprietor informed me that he intended carrying on the business for but a few months ; promising, however, that if he decided to continue it in a permanent manner, he would construct a new and suitable building, and would comply with the requirements of the Act in every respect. In all other matters the Act was complied with.

The water closet accommodation in all factories I have found reasonably sufficient, and kept in a clean and proper state ; but in two instances the approaches to them for females and males were not separated, though the closets themselves were properly divided. These closets were in buildings which had been erected previous to the passing of the Act. From my observations I have come to the conclusion that there was an absolute necessity for enforcing the Act in this respect, therefore, in all cases where I have found separate water closets existing in workrooms where females and children are employed having but one approach, I have ordered a change.

In factories where some of the employees had to take their noon meal on the premises, I found that suitable places had, in all cases, been provided ; and none were compelled to take their meals in workrooms which the manufacturing processes therein carried on would render unfit and unhealthy.

During my first visits of inspection I found some elevators not provided with the safety catches, guards, or trap-doors necessary to prevent accidents, as required by the Act. Since that time, however, these have been provided with protection of some kind.

In some factories the elevators are not provided with self-closing hatches or trap-doors, having wooden bars only, placed some three or four feet from the floor, which are often left open. These guards I considered very insufficient, and suggested a change as persons falling near the elevator would be liable to fall down the hatchway.

I have found belting, shafting, gearing and moving machinery, in all factories in my district, fairly fenced in and guarded ; and I consider that very few accidents would occur, if workmen would exercise more prudence while using or working around machinery in motion.

I have paid special attention to the lumber saw mills in my district where the machinery used is of a more dangerous character than that in any other class of factory. It is astonishing that so few accidents occur in these mills. Where a large number of men are employed, and lumber sawn on a large scale, the machinery used is supplied with modern improvements which diminish considerably the danger of accidents ; but in some mills of smaller capacity which I have inspected, although not factories under the Act, I have observed that in order to save labour and practice economy, as with modern improved machinery, the various parts of machinery and saws were so crowded as to not allow the workmen sufficient floor space around or between them to work with safety, nor sufficient space to put up proper guards. I have seen one instance where the edging and butting saws were so close together that the workman in attendance had to be extra cautious to prevent being caught in one when moving out of the way of the other. In several of the mills the band and circular saws are not sufficiently protected. T accidents which occur through them are so serious that all mill-owners should see the importance of properly guarding them ; and not justify their neglect to do so by saying that no accident ever occurred at their mill, or that it would interfere with their work. Dangerous machinery can be used even several years without accident, but they are liable to happen at any moment, and from observation while inspecting some of the principal mills, I consider that all machinery and saws can be properly guarded without interfering with their working. Some of the old style edging saws require guards to prevent lumber from rising on top, in which case the lumber is thrown back with great force and the life of the person in charge is endangered. Notwithstanding the serious nature of these accidents, I find edging saws unprotected in several saw mills, which, considering the importance of the matter, I would suggest should be brought under the operation of the Act, and subjected to inspection, irrespective of the number of hands employed.

Several factories are protected from fire by automatic sprinklers, and others with force pumps, pails and barrels constantly filled with water, and all are provided with satisfactory means, of some kind or other, for extinguishing fires.

There are not many factories in my district which are required, by sec. 16, sub-sec-3 of the Act, to be provided with fire-escapes; but where there is a necessity for them, I regret to say that they have not been provided. I expect, however, that this important matter will receive proper attention from employers during the coming year, as promised; and that suitable fire-escapes will be erected where required. I have ordered that wooden ladders be at once procured, and kept near the building to be used in case of fire, pending the erection of suitable fire escapes of a permanent character; as I consider that such ladders would be of great service, even at buildings of only two storeys in height.

I have found the main door and the doors leading to the main stairways in several factories, opening inwards. This I ordered to be changed at once, and it has been done in every instance with but one exception, which, it was promised at my last visit of inspection, should be attended to without delay.

During my first visits of inspection, I found that boys under twelve and girls under fourteen years of age were being employed in several factories; but, since the employers have been informed of the provisions of the Act in this respect, the most of them have been dismissed. The law is, however, still violated by persons themselves employed in factories pressing the employment of their children, misrepresenting their age for the purpose of securing their employment and receiving the benefit of their labour. If the law compelling children to attend school was more rigidly enforced, I believe it would obviate this difficulty to a great extent.

In saw mills children are very often employed at work calculated to injure their constitutions, or at light work close to dangerous machinery, or during the whole of the night. I consider that to diminish the danger of accidents and to protect children from any labour which might affect their constitutions, none should be employed under fourteen years of age, as they are then more capable of forming an opinion as to the nature of the work, their own strength, and the dangerous character of the machinery with which they are surrounded.

Six accidents have been reported to me during the year. Of these, two were fatal, and the other four of a somewhat serious nature. The two first were caused by the machinery not being provided with proper guards. One occurred in the Canada Cotton Mill at Cornwall, by the falling of an elevator. The cable broke, and there being no safety catches it fell to the ground, crushing the workman using it, who was standing underneath. The other occurred at the Rockland saw mill and was caused by the springing up of a board on top of the edger saws, which were not provided with guards. The board was thrown back with such violence that the workman in attendance was struck and instantly killed. The other cases were purely accidental, and not caused by want of proper protection or guards to machinery. One occurred in a saw mill at Casselman, one in the Almonte woollen and knitting mill, and two in the Toronto paper mill at Cornwall. I may say, however, with regard to the first named, that if there had been more room between the edger and the butting saws it might, in my opinion, have been avoided.

Herewith is annexed as Appendix, the report of Dr. Hamilton, already referred to.

In conclusion, I may say that the operation of the Factories Act, so far as I have yet had experience of it, is calculated to benefit not only the employees who may be engaged in factories, but it is, in many respects, a protection to employers; enabling them to resist the importunities of those who would, if the law did not prevent it, seek to have employed young girls and children below the ages fixed by the Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours most respectfully,

(Signed), O. A. ROCQUE,
Inspector of Factories, Eastern District.

(See Medical Report, Appendix page 31.)

APPENDIX.

Medical Report of Factory Inspection.

Several complaints having been made to Mr. Rocque, an Inspector of Factories for this portion of Ontario, relative to the proper sanitary condition of affairs in the several factories in Cornwall, I, at his request, accompanied him in his rounds of inspection with a view of making a medical inspection of same, as to heat, light, water supply and other sanitary arrangements, as well as noting the ages of minors employed therein.

We first visited the Toronto Paper Company's Mills, a very large institution situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence River, and found everything pertaining to sanitary arrangements in the very best of condition. The water used for drinking purposes is obtained from a very deep spring well, free from all impurities, and situated in such a position as to reduce the chances of contamination to a minimum. The ventilation and light are also perfect; the position of the building on the river bank permits of a continual current of the purest air; the conveniences for w.c.'s are very good, separate and distinct ones being furnished for males and females, all being in a thoroughly clean and disinfected condition.

The mill is well heated with steam and thoroughly comfortable. I found none of the operatives employed to be under the age required by statute.

We next visited the works of the Cornwall Spinning Co., a small factory employing in the neighbourhood of twenty hands, and found everything about the place in a thorougly satisfactorily and sanitary condition. The water supply is taken from a good spring well, and is good and wholesome. The ventilation, heating and light are very good, and the arrangements for w.c. conveniences are good. I found none here employed below the statutory age.

The next factory visited was that of the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Co., a very large mill employing in the neighbourhood of 600 hands. Here, as in the other mills visited, I found everything in a thoroughly clean and healthy condition; the water supply for drinking purposes is taken from a very deep spring well, free from injurious impurities. The ventilation and lighting, as well as the heating arrangements, are of the very best; the w.c. arrangements are as nearly perfect as they can be, separate ones being furnished for males and females, and situated in different parts of the mill, thus avoiding the necessity of operatives being brought together, which objection might occur if the closets were double and in one situation. These conveniences are flushed daily, and thoroughly disinfected. As far as it was possible for me to obtain information, I found none of the operatives under the age required by statute. There were no complaints relative to overwork or too long hours.

The Cornwall Manufacturing Company's Mills were the next inspected, and after going carefully over all the premises, found the required conveniences for the comfort of the employees in a very satisfactory condition. All w.c.'s are well ventilated, thoroughly disinfected, and supplied with a continual flow of water for the purpose of flushing; the arrangements for the use of the w.c.'s by males and females are very good, being perfectly separated, and alternate flats of the mill reserved for the exclusive use of each, and so arranged as to be entirely distinct from the general work-rooms. The water used is of the purest quality, being supplied from the Cornwall water works' pipes, which are laid into the mill; some of the help are very small, but appear to be thoroughly posted as to the requirements of the statutes. Here, as in the other mills, the operatives seemed perfectly satisfied with the hours of work, and there were no complaints of overwork, nor did I find any that might come under the head of a medical inspection.

The Canada Cotton Company's Mills were the next inspected. I found here, as in the last, a good system of ventilation, and perfect light as far as possible. This large mill is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, thus giving it superior advantages for drainage, so that nothing of an unhealthy or foul nature is liable to accumulate about the premises. The water supply, as in the last mill, is procured from the water works, and is of the purest. The arrangement of the system of w.c.'s was not quite as perfect

in the old portion of the mill as in the new wing; but since the inspection, the suggestions of Mr. Rocque have been adopted, and now everything is in a very complete and thoroughly satisfactory condition. The heating of the mill is by steam, rendering it perfectly comfortable for the help; all the employees seem quite satisfied as far as I could learn with hours of work, and there were no complaints of overwork. I found none of the help under the age required by the statute.

I would here suggest, that owing to the tendency to deception as to age practiced by the younger employees, that in future it be compulsory on their part to produce a certificate from their clergyman, as to age, before being employed. This would relieve the several managers of the responsibility which they now carry, should an accident occur to any of those who might turn out to be under the statutory age.

During the above inspection, I have to thank the several managers for the attention shown me, and also for the readiness with which they accepted any suggestions that were offered by Mr. Rocque or myself.

Each and every one of the managers appeared to take a great interest in the comfort of the help, and, as far as I can learn or see, all employees are thoroughly satisfied with the treatment they receive.

C. J. HAMILTON, M.D.
Cornwall, Ont.

(No. 40)

Report upon the distribution of the Sessional Statutes, for the year 1888. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 41.)

Report upon the distribution of the Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1887. (*Not printed.*)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE—SESSION, 1887-88.

The Council of the Canadian Institute has the honour to lay before the members its Thirty-Ninth Annual Report:

Early in the past Session the President, Mr. W. H. Vander Smissen, to whose exertions so much of the increased activity and prosperity of the Institute were due, was unfortunately obliged, through the pressure of other duties, to resign, and the Vice-President being at the time absent in Europe, Mr. Charles Carpmael was elected to fill the vacant position. Twenty-six meetings, including the annual conversazione, have been held during the past session, at which thirty-nine papers have been read, in addition to fifty read at Section meetings. The aggregate number of papers read thus exceeds by seventeen that of the preceding year, when there were but seventy-two, and this number was again largely in excess of that of any previous year in the history of the Institute. The character of these communications has been fully equal to the standard of previous years, and the range of subjects (as shown in the appendix) has been unusually large. The average attendance at the regular weekly meetings has also shown an increase. It is also satisfactory to notice that there has been a considerable increase in the number of members who have made use of the reading-room. On the occasion of the annual conversazione, the Museum of Natural History and Archæology was opened, and there was an excellent exhibition of photographs by the Photographic Section. There was a large attendance of members and their friends. The Archæological collection is already extensive, and has been admirably arranged by the Curator, to whom the Institute is greatly indebted for his exertions, both in collecting specimens and in carefully classifying them. The Archæological Report, which has been bound up with the Annual Report of the Institute for the year 1886-87, is already in the hands of the members, and contains an account of what has been done by the Institute down to December last, in this field. Our exertions to add to our collection continue unabated, and the Council has thankfully to acknowledge the grant of $1,000 by the Ontario Government, which will enable us to devote a considerable sum, as in the past year, to this purpose. The number of books and pamphlets received during the year, is shown in Appendix III, to have continued to increase, and to have been considerably more than eight times as large as it was five years ago. A pamphlet has been prepared by Mr. Sandford Fleming, on the subject of "Time Reckoning," and issued by the Institute for the purpose of introducing the subject, in the educational institutions throughout the Dominion. In this pamphlet the principles of time-reckoning are set forth, with special reference to the recommendations of the Washington conference on the subject. A deputation of the Council of the Institute has waited upon the Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario, and acting on the recommendation of this deputation, the Minister has requested to be furnished with five hundred copies of the pamphlet, for distribution to the head masters of the various high schools and collegiate institutes in the Province. The Council has also sent copies of the pamphlet to the Ministers of Education in the other Provinces. It will be remembered that it was a paper by Mr. Sandford Fleming, read before this Institute, copies of which were forwarded with a memorial from the Institute to the Marquess of Lorne, then Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and through him to the British Government, and to various foreign scientific institutions, which first called prominent attention throughout the world to this subject. The views then advanced by Mr. Sandford Fleming, were very generally accepted by scientific men in all civilized nations, the subject was discussed at various congresses, and in October, 1884, a conference was held at Washington on the invitation of the President of the United States, at which twenty-five nations were represented, and the proposed reforms were by it recommended for adoption by all

nations. Your Council has every reason to hope that the pamphlet now issued will facilitate the introduction of these reforms in Canada. A memorial was also forwarded to the Minister of the Interior in connection with Geological and Mining affairs, and in reply a certified copy of a report of a committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 28th September, 1887, has been received, in which it is set forth that a Division of the Geological Branch of the Interior has recently been organized by the appointment to the permanent staff of the Survey, of a Mining Engineer and a Mining Geologist, to examine and report upon the mining industries of the Dominion, to collect mineral statistics, and otherwise to work out the economic geology of our mining districts. While congratulating the Institute on the increase in membership and activity, the Council feels it necessary to impress upon the members that much has yet to be done in the direction of the further extension of the Museum and Library. Our accommodation in these is still inadequate, and additional shelving and cases are required, The balance shown on our balance sheet is already expended. It therefore urges upon the members the necessity of supporting the present efforts of the Committee of Ways and Means by every means in their power, by contributions, by presenting the claims of the Institute to the public in every possible way, and by endeavoring to obtain new members. During the past year the Institute has lost by death one of its most distinguished honorary members, Prof. Balfour Stewart, of Owen's College, Manchester. Balfour Stewart's name was first prominently brought before the public by his researches on radiant heat, published in 1858. In 1859 he was appointed Director of Kew Observatory, and held this post until 1870, when he was appointed Professor ot Physics at Owen's College, Manchester. He died of apoplexy on December 18, 1887.

CHARLES CARPMAEL,
President.

Appendix I.

Membership.

Number of Members April 1, 1887	290
Withdrawals and deaths during the year	27
	263
Elected during the year	56
Total members, April 1, 1888	319

Composed of :

Honorary Members	6
Life Members	12
Ordinary Members	301
Total	319
Associates	54

APPENDIX II.

Treasurer in Account with the Canadian Institute for the Year Ending March 31st, 1888.

To Summary :—

"Balance on hand	$56 40
"Annual Subscriptions	909 75
"Rents	206 50
"Government Grant	1,000 00
"Journals sold	7 15
"Periodicals sold	38 80
"Donation	2 50
"Interest	1 14
'Proceeds of Note	200 00
	$2,422 24

By Summary :—

"Salaries	$314 00
"Printing Journal	813 27
" " Miscellaneous	59 00
"Stationery	2 00
"Postage	78 85
"Freight and Express Charges	13 53
"Repairs	36 64
"Gas	40 75
"Water	24 00
"Periodicals	120 76
"Furniture	11 15
"Housekeeping	43 80
"Fuel	20 75
"Insurance	52 00
"Blinds	10 00
"Gas Lights	19 20
"Taxes	9 75
"Journals purchased	2 50
"City Directory	3 00
"Chemicals for Museum	8 53
"Grant to Photographic Section	40 00
"Sundries	8 00
"Interest	218 00
"Promissory Note	300 00
"Balance, Imperial Bank	163 56
" " on hand	9 20
	$2,422 24

Bank Balance as per Bank Book		$273 67
Balance as above	$163 56	
" for Building Fund	110 11	
		273 67

Building Account.

1887.		
April 1, to Balance		$662 83
1887.		
April 29th, By Carpenters Contract, Certificate No. 3,..		$32 75
May 5th, " Painters " " " 1,..		113 40
Nov. 18th, " Plasterers " " " 1,..		41 80
Oct. 16th, " Roofers " " " 1,..		25 00
May 17th, " Contract for Cases.....	$ 50 00	
Oct. 24th, " "	75 00	
" "	100 00	
Nov. 16th, " "	65 00	
		290 98
Dec. 16th, " Law Expenses		3 64
1888.		
Jan. 13th, " Carpenters Account for Alterations and Shelves		45 15
" Balance in Imperial Bank.....		110 11
		$662 83

Archæological Grant.

To Grant, 1887	$1,000 00
By Grant to Fort Rouille monument	$200 00
" Purchase of Specimens.....	235 50
" Engraving of Specimens for Report.....	134 55
" Travelling expenses, sundry expenses and remuneration of the Curator	394 50
" Balance on hand.....	35 45
	$1,000 00

(Signed) W. A. DOUGLASS, ALFRED BAKER, } *Auditors.*

Assets.

Building	$11,500 00
Warehouse	720 00
Ground.....	3,000 00
Library	5,500 00
Specimens	2,000 00
Personal property.....	1,000 00
	$23,720 00

Liabilities.

Mortgage No. 1, due 1892.....	$3,000 00
" 2, " 1892.....	1,000 00
Note discounted.....	200 00
Balance in favour of the Institute.....	19,520 00
	$23,720 00

Appendix III.

Donations and Exchanges.—Books and Pamphlets received from April 1st, 1887, to April 1st, 1888 :—From Canada, 229 ; United States, 503 ; Great Britain and Ireland, 466 ; India and Australasia, 90 ; all other countries, 1,045. Total, 2,333.

Total number received in 1882-3, 280 ; in 1883-4, 800 ; in 1884-5, 730 ; in 1885-6, 1,502 ; in 1886-7, 2,230 ; in 1887-8, 2,333.

Appendix IV.

The number of Societies and Publications with which the Institute exchanges is 396

Appendix V.

The Periodicals subscribed for are the same as last year, with the addition of the *Amateur Photographer.*

Appendix VI

Classification of papers read by subjects :—Anthropology, 3 ; Archæology, 1 ; Biology, 2 ; Botany, 1 ; Chemistry, 1 ; Economics, 4 ; Geology, 4 ; Geography, 2 ; Jurisprudence, 1 ; Medicine, 1 ; Metallurgy, 1 ; Meteorology, 1 ; Philology, 4 ; Political Science, 3 ; Psychology, 1 ; Sociology, 1 ; Solar Physics, 1 ; Telegraphy and Telephony, 1 ; Zoology, 4 ; Miscellaneous, 2. Total, 39.

Read at Section Meetings :—Architectural Section, 12 ; Biological Section, 22 ; Geological and Mining Section, 6 ; Philological Section, 10. Total, 50.

Reports of Sections of the Canadian Institute, 1887-8.

(1) *Report of the Biological Section.*

The Biological Section of the Canadian Institute has held its regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in every month during the past session. At each of these meetings one or more original papers have been read on a variety of topics, as may be seen on reference to the programmes issued.

The "Microscope Fund" has, through the liberality of a few members and their friends, been sufficiently augmented to allow of the purchase of a first-class instrument, now expected to arrive in a few days.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. Middleton.

Schedule of Papers Read in Biological Section 1887-8.

May	2	1887,	"The English Rabbit as an Agricultural Pest,"..... William Brodie
	16,	"	"The Fresh Water Hydra,"..... W. E. Middleton
			"The Coleoptera of the N.W.T.,"..... Wm. Brodie
June	20,	"	"The Acclimatization of the English Goldfinch,"..... Wm. Brodie
Oct.	3,	"	"Canadian Ants,"..... Wm. Brodie
	17,	"	"Canadian Gall Insects,"..... Wm. Brodie
Nov.	7,	"	"Foreign Ants," ..... W. E. Middleton
	21,	"	"Hyphantria Cunea,"..... Wm. Brodie
Dec.	5,	"	"The Brownian Movement,"..... W. E. Middleton
			"Mind in Animals,"..... Wm. Brodie
			"The Calamorpha Moth,"..... Wm. Brodie
	19,	"	"Canadian Reptiles,"..... J. B. Williams
Jan.	16,	1888,	"Planorbis Corpulentus,"..... Wm. Brodie
			"Some Canadian Insects,"..... Wm. Brodie
Feb.	6,	"	"Birds' Eggs,"..... E. V. Rippon
			"Museum Collections and their Preservation,"..... C. Armstrong
			"Certain Alleged Digestive Glands of Carnivorous Plants,"..... W. E. Middleton
			"The English Sparrow,"..... Dr. Garnier
	20,	"	"Chloroform,"..... Wm. Brodie
March	5,	"	"Coleoptera of the N. W. T.," No. 2..... Wm. Brodie
April	2,	"	"Habits of Canadian Birds,"..... E. E. Thompson
	16,	"	"The Echini,"..... Rev. K. F. Junor

(22 papers.)

The Officers for the ensuing year are :—James H. Pearce, President ; W. E. Middleton, Secretary.

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(2) *Report of the Architectural Section.*

The Architectural Section of the Canadian Institute has the honor to present its Second Annual Report :

Since our first report to the Canadian Institute we have held weekly meetings during the winter months, closing the first session of our existence on May 9th, 1887, and commencing the session of 1887-88 on October 11th.

The following papers and addresses were delivered before this section during the past year :

April	4th,	1887,	Mr. C. F. Wagner read a paper on "Carpentering."
	11th,	"	Mr. J. W. Gray read a paper on "The Doric Temple in its Constructive Aspect."
May	2nd,	"	Mr. Curry gave an address on "Plumbing," illustrated by drawings, showing correct and defective work.
Jan.	17th,	1888,	Mr. M. J. Hynes gave an address on the subject of "Terra Cotta."
	24th,	"	Mr. Frank Douglas read a paper on "Renaissance Architecture."
	31st,	"	Mr. J. B. Vick gave an address on "Stone Cutting and Stone Setting."
Feb.	7th,	"	Mr. A. G. Gregg read a paper on "Architectural Lessons from the Human Figure."
	14th,	"	Mr. Jas. Wright gave an address on "Plastering."
	28th,	"	Mr. Wm. Simpson gave an address on "Joinery."
Mar.	20th,	"	Mr. R. J. Hovenden gave an address on "Painting."
	27th,	"	Mr. R. J. Hovenden gave an address on "The Manufacture; Adulteration and Application of Colors."
April	10th,	"	Mr. Wm. Phillips gave an address on "House Drainage."

The officers for the ensuing year are: Chairman, A. F. Wickson; Vice-Chairman, R. Dawson; Treasurer, C. D. Lennox; Secretary, J. F. Brown; Committee of Management, John Howard and G. F. W. Price.

ROBERT DAWSON,
Chairman.

TORONTO, April 10th, 1888.

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(3) Report of the Philological Section.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the constitution of the Canadian Institute I beg to submit the following report of the work of the Philological Section for the year ending March 31st, 1888:

The number of members on the roll is eighteen. Since the 31st March, 1887, the section has held eleven meetings. Since December 13th, 1887, the meetings of the section have taken place at twenty o'clock on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month of the session of the Institute.

At the meeting of November 14th, 1887, it was decided that the section should take up the study of "Phonetics," and the work of the members has to a great extent been the pursuance of such study.

At the meeting of January 10th, 1887, Mr. George E. Shaw, B.A., resigned the position of Secretary of the Section, to which office Mr. A. F. Chamberlain, B.A., was appointed.

During the year the following papers have been read before the Section:

(1) April 11th, 1887, "The Science of Language in Popular Education," by the Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Ph.D.
(2) 25th, " "Umbrian Inscriptions," by the Rev. Dr. McNish.
(3) May 9th, " "An International Alphabet with a System of Shorthand," by M. L. Rouse.
(4) Dec. 13th, " "The Organs of Speech, with Special Reference to the Production of Speech in the Larynx," by Dr. G. R. McDonagh.
(5) Jan. 10th, 1888, "Throat Sounds," by the Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Ph.D.
(6) 24th, " "Portuguese Nasal Sounds," by G. E. Shaw, B.A.
(7) Mar. 27th, " "A Contribution to the Study of the Franco-Canadian Dialect," by Jno. Squair, B.A.

(Signed)

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary Philol. Sect. C. I.

TORONTO, April 7th, 1888.

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(4) Report of the Geological and Mining Section.

This Section of the Institute was organized at a meeting held on the 20th of April, 1887, and its Regulations and By-laws were approved by the Council on the 30th of the same month. The names of sixteen members of the Institute are enrolled on the minute book as members of the Section.

Besides the inaugural meeting, six meetings of the Section have been held during the year. The attention of the Section was called soon after its formation to the want of statistics and other trustworthy information relating to the mining and metallurgical operations carried on in the Dominion, and the desirableness of the public being put in possession of such information as soon after the close of each year as possible. A memorial

setting forth these views was prepared by the Section, approved by the Institute, and forwarded to the Dominion Government in May of last year. In answer to this memorial the Government replied on the 28th September, that an Order in Council was passed creating a division of the Geological Survey to attend to these matters. Furthermore, in reply to an interview had with the Deputy-Minister of the Interior by an authorized sub-committee of the Section, consisting of the chairman and secretary, the Minister stated: (1) That the officers of the division referred to have been appointed; (2) That the publication of statistics and information by this division will hereafter be much more prompt after the close of each year than hitherto; (3) That the Dominion Government has co-operated and will co-operate with the Provincial Governments in the direction of acquiring mining and metallurgical information; and (4) That the Government is considering the publication of all reports of the Geological Survey relating to mining and metallurgy in Canada since 1863 in connection with the work of the forthcoming census.

A select committee of the Section has also prepared an exhaustive report, with tables of exports and imports, on the minerals and raw metallurgical products of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and the other Colonies of the Empire, more especially in regard to the trade of the several countries with each other.

In addition to the foregoing work accomplished by the Section, papers were read at the several meetings as follows:

1. "On the Mineral Production of Canada in 1886-7," by Wm. Hamilton Merritt.
2. "On Iron and other Ores of Ontario," by James T. B. Ives.
3. "On certain Lacustrine Deposits and their Economic Values," by Arthur Harvey.
4. "On the Physical Aspects of Iron Smelting," by Samuel D. Mills, of St. Ignace, Michigan.
5. "Notes on Thunder Bay Silver Ores," by Robert B. Headley, of Port Arthur.
6. "Notes on New Jersey Iron Ores," by Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Two officers elected at the organization of the Section, viz.: Alexander McNabb, Vice-Chairman; and J. T. B. Ives, Curator, having resigned in consequence of leaving the country, their places were filled by the appointment thereto of Arthur Harvey and David Boyle, respectively.

The following officers of the Section have been elected for the Institute year, beginning May 1st, 1888.

Chairman, William Hamilton Merritt; Vice-Chairman, Arthur Harvey; Secretary, A. Blue; Executive Committee, John Notman, A. Elvins, R. W. Phipps, Dr. P. H. Bryce and A. F. Chamberlain.

A. Blue,
Secretary.

Resolution adopted unanimously by the Geological and Mining Section of the Canadian Institute, at Toronto, on the 26th April, 1888:

Whereas, the late Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, for years recognized the importance of the mineral and metallurgical interests of the Dominion of Canada, and previous to taking office in the Government ably advocated through the press the desirability of more attention being paid to their development; and whereas, since taking office he has reorganized the Geological Survey so that a division of it may accomplish a practical utility in keeping a record of mining and metallurgical development in Canada, and has also made important and beneficial changes in our mining laws; Be it resolved, that, while expressing the most profound sorrow at his death, the Geological and Mining Section of the Canadian Institute desires to bear record to the great benefits accomplished by the deceased during his short term of office for the mineral interests of the Dominion of Canada; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his son, Mr. Robert White.

Toronto, April 26th, 1888.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT.

To the President and Council of the Canadian Institute, Toronto :

GENTLEMEN,—Absence from Ontario during the whole of last summer prevented my doing anything archæologically during the year from a strictly provincial point of view, but I am pleased to be able to inform you that the work of collecting at least, has not for this reason been a total blank, as during my residence of nearly five months in the United States I was enabled to gather a considerable number of specimens, many of which differ considerably from the types found in this country, and some being totally unlike anything met with in Ontario.

Having spent all my time in Cincinnati, which may be regarded as the centre of that region which contains so many evidences of the ancient mound-builders' peculiar art, I was afforded several opportunities of gaining such knowledge as may prove serviceable in future should any similar works be discovered within our own territory.

I have especially in this connection to thank Drs. Craig and Collins, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, for their extreme kindness and courtesy to me, both personally and as your representative. These gentlemen not only conducted me to interesting localities, but they secured for me the rare permission to open a number of mounds and to appropriate for the museum of the Institute anything of value that might be found therein. I regret to state, however, that owing to the unusual wetness of the season our digging intentions were frustrated on three or four occasions, until eventually the weather became too cold. Our gratitude is due also to Mr. Robt. Clarke, publisher, Cincinnati, for casts of the famous Cincinnati or Gest, and Waverly or Clarke "tablets," the originals of which are, in many respects, among the most interesting relics of pre-historic man that have been found in North America. Within recent years one or two writers have attempted to throw doubt upon the genuine character of the former tablet, but the weight of testimony warrants the full belief that the relic in question was actually taken from a mound near the north-east corner of Fifth and Mound Streets, Cincinnati, in November, 1841, and since that time it has remained the property of Mr. Gest, who owned a portion of the ground from which it was unearthed.

Mr. Robert Clarke, the custodian of this precious relic, in his pamphlet entitled "The Pre-historic Remains which were found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet," has carefully collected all the evidence for and against the genuineness of the "find," and has succeeded in showing conclusively that there is no room for a particle of doubt regarding the authenticity of the tablet in question.

With regard to the Clarke Tablet we learn (quoting from the Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History for January, 1887) that it "was discovered March 12, 1885, by Mr. J. P. MacLean in the collection of Dr. W. R. Hurst, of Piketon, Ohio, was obtained of him and disposed of to Mr. Clarke. . . . . The history of the tablet, as given by Dr. Hurst to Mr. MacLean, is as follows:—'The tablet was taken from a mound on the farm of Abraham Cutlip, about one mile south of Waverly and about three-and a half miles north of Piketon, about March, 1872. It was found about three feet from the bottom of the mound on the north side by Abraham Cutlip and David Allan, who were cutting away the mound. Dr. Hurst obtained it from them. The mound was on the second bottom of the river, had been fifteen to twenty feet high, but had from time to time been cut away, so that it was only about ten feet high at the time of the excavation. It was composed of clay. With the tablet were found darts, badges and human bones.'"

Another, called the Richardson Tablet, similar in design to those known as the Cincinnati and Clarke Tablets, was found "on the 31st day of January, 1879, in excavating a mound on the road leading from Wilmington, Ohio, to Harveysburg." An attempt has been made to give to all of these a phallic interpretation, and one writer professes to have discovered in the Cincinnati Tablet a system of time computation as applied to fœtal life.

However much or little of such symbolization the tablets are capable of bearing, the archæological student of Ontario will now have an opportunity to examine for himself in Toronto, with as much satisfaction as if he had the originals before him.

Of the other specimens I procured when away, the following may be enumerated :—

From North Carolina—Three large flints, one fragment of a steatite dish, four fragments of pottery, one pure quartz arrow-head, and thirty-five other arrowheads.

From Georgia—Fourteen arrow-points, mostly of quartz.

From West Virginia—Two smoothly wrought and peculiarly formed implements, one steatite ornament perforated with two holes, one small discoidal gambling (?) stone and four war arrowheads.

From Tennessee—One stone axe and eight flints.

From Mississippi—Seven war arrowheads.

From Alabama—Two rudely-formed axes, one spear-head and eighteen arrowheads of various kinds.

From Kentucky—Two pestles, four grooved axes, five plain axes, one hammer stone, one stone ornament, two fragments of pottery, twelve pieces of corn cobs and some burnt corn, two drills and eighty-six flints of great variety.

From Ohio—Five stone axes, two bone implements, three bone beads, two perforated unio shells, three smoothly-finished stone implements of unknown purpose, one perforated slate tablet, one small discoidal stone, one copper button-like specimen, three flint cores and twenty-four flints of different sizes and shapes.

From Indiana—Eight grooved axes, thirteen plain axes, nine discoidal stones, four fragments of pottery, one partly made axe or hammer, one perforated slate tablet or gorget, two paint-cup stones (?), five flint drills and thirty-three arrowheads. For many of these American specimens we are indebted to Miss Maria Tipton, of Paris, Kentucky; Mr. E. T. Hummell, of Decatur, Alabama; Mr. L. Deming, of Cincinnati; the Brothers of St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio; and to others whose names are mentioned in what follows.

From Arkansas mounds—Thirteen whole or nearly whole specimens of pottery vessels, which formed part of a collection made by Mr. C. W. Riggs, of Cincinnati, during the past twelve years. Also five ditto from the collection of Mr. W. K. Moorehead.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of procuring perfect, or comparatively perfect, specimens of earthenware, "modern antiquities" are frequently prepared and sold to the unsuspecting, most of whom are usually found among European tourists and travellers, and as the vessels in question were almost the only articles I procured involving any outlay, I was very careful to make inquiry relative to Mr. Riggs, his antecedents and reputation, the result in every case going to prove him thoroughly trustworthy in all respects. To private collectors and to directors of museums I can confidently recommend Mr. Riggs as not only a gentleman having the largest private collection for sale in the United States, but as one upon whom the most implicit confidence can be placed.

With two exceptions these are the only perfect specimens of earthenware in our collection, all the rest being mere shreds or fragments. Should we be able to secure good Ontario or Canadian pieces in the course of time, those will prove interesting and instructive by way of comparison, and in any event they will form an exceedingly valuable adjunct to our collection as illustrative of the work performed by a branch of the same people who were aboriginal in this country.

For more than a quarter of a century have our American scientific neighbors acted towards Ontario in a most friendly manner, visiting us frequently, carrying off to Washington and elsewhere every specimen worthy of preservation in their cabinets, and it seemed to me only fair even at this late day, to evince a spirit of good fellowship by way of reciprocity. It is therefore gratifying to state that acting upon this principle we have been able to add about five hundred objects of interest to the Provincial Archæological Museum in connection with the Canadian Institute.

Shortly after the issue of our last report a meeting of the Provincial Land Surveyors was held in the Institute. An invitation having been extended to the members of the Association to inspect our cases, Mr. James Dickson, P.L.S., of Fenelon Falls, expressed

his pleasure to find that a collection was being made, at the same time informing Mr. Jas. Bain and myself that he had a number of good specimens which he had been saving for years to present to just such an institution as ours, and that he would gladly forward them as soon as he returned home. Mr. Dickson was true to his promise, and it was not long until he expressed to us sixteen axes (one of them measuring fully a foot in length and the others upwards of ten inches), a mortar stone used for grinding purposes, an immense flint weapon or tool, gracefully formed and measuring ten and a half inches long, two very good stone pipes, several clay pipes and fourteen fragments of pottery, with the usual markings.

Other members of the Association expressed their intention to aid the collection as soon as opportunity offered, and when the nature of surveyors' duties is taken into account, it is evident that gentlemen of their profession might do much in furtherance of our archæological project.

About the same time also we received through Mr. John Notman, from a gentleman whose name was not ascertained, three portions of beavers' jaws with teeth, from a grave in Onentisati, Simcoe Co., two bone awls, one trumpet-mouthed pipe-head, and one of cylindrical form, all from the same locality, also two fragments of pottery from Ste. Marie, Simcoe Co.

Early in May, we received a small but valuable collection from the Pike Farm, Wolfe Island, through Dr. Dickson, of Kingston. During many years Wolfe Island has been a favourite hunting-ground for American collectors, and some of the best specimens in their museums are from this place. In several respects there is a marked difference between the materials and forms of implements found in the eastern portion of the Province as compared with those in the west, and the fine specimens procured through Dr. Dickson, added to those we got from Tidd's Island last year, are fairly representative of that section.

The Pike Farm collection consists of native copper beads, four heavy copper pendants, two small, pointed, copper instruments, two large stone axes (one of which is eleven and three-fourth inches long), one small axe, one small gouge, a slate implement (probably used for skinning purposes), sixteen unusually large flints, sixty-one arrow-heads, two small drills, two excellent stone tubes, three fragments of pottery, four slate tablets, perforated, and one rudely finished bead (?) of black material, flat and approximately circular.

Dr. Orr, of Maple, presented us with three good specimens from the township of Vaughan, viz.: a stone, partly formed in preparation for a pipe-head, a small mortar, of size and shape convenient for being used in the lap, and a small "banner-stone."

What is perhaps the most gracefully formed, and at the same time certainly the most capacious pipe in our collection, was presented to us last spring by Mr. Moon, of Madoc. It was found by a farmer near L. Moira or Hog Lake, within a short distance of the village of Madoc, about two years previously, the find being duly chronicled in the local paper.

From the Rev. Mr. Laboureau, of Penetanguishene, we have received a finger-ring made of brass, on the "seal" of which are engraved the letters I. H. S., in monogram form. It is probably the work of some old French *attaché* to one of those Huron missions, for which that portion of the country where the reverend gentleman is stationed, was so celebrated in the early history of Canada. The ring is contained in a small and neatly made case of recent Indian workmanship.

Only a few weeks ago we came into possession of one of the largest and best private collections in the Province, consisting of upwards of fourteen hundred pieces. Those were brought together by Mr. Wm. Matheson, of Lucan, in the county of Middlesex.

Apart from the extent of this collection, and the important fact that a record has been kept of all the principal articles, it is especially interesting as being so exhaustively illustrative of a limited area, nearly everything in it having been found within the townships of East and West Williams, Biddulph, Blanchard, and McGillivray. It is noticeable that pipes and bead-forms are scarce in this collection, as compared with those found further south and east, but this want is fully compensated by the unusually large number of perforated tablets, bird-forms and other even rarer shapes, of which there are many.

Chief among the objects procured from Mr. Matheson, may be enumerated fifty slate tablets or gorgets, perforated with one or more holes and varying to a great extent in form, seven banner stones, or as they are called in a recent publication emanating from the Smithsonian Institute, "butter-fly stones," thirteen bird-formed amulets (?), two spherical hammers of granite formation (these are encircled with a a deep groove for attachment to a handle), two flat hammers (both notched for handle attachment), six stone pipes, six short tubes, five shell ornaments complete, two imperfect ornaments of the same material, two copper spear or lance heads (one having a tine or prong for insertion in a handle, the other being provided with a socket to receive the handle), one native copper axe, showing unmistakeable traces of native silver, eleven grooved axes, one hundred and eighty plain axes, eleven iron tomahawks, some of them of a different pattern from anything already in our possession, six gouges, and a north-west "shaganappi" covered club. There are also several hundred flints, many of them of considerable size and well formed— others so rudely chipped as to prove admirable examples of the work done in what some writers would fain regard as the paleolithic period on this continent.

The large number of flints and axes in this collection will enable us to do, when opportunity offers, what we have hitherto been unable to perform satisfactorily, viz.: effect exchanges with individuals and institutions in our own and other countries.

From W. Ransom, Esq., England, we have received, through Mr. J. H. Pearce, President of the Biological Section of the Institute, a number of very good paleolithic flints, illustrative of early European "society." Most of these are from Hitchin and neighbourhood, in the county of Sussex, but some are from Persigny, France, and an exceedingly valuable specimen of celt in horn socket, is from one of the ancient lake dwellings in Switzerland.

Mr. Ransom's gift includes also some fragments of Samian ware and two specimens of the Roman stylus (all dug up in the city of London from a depth of ten feet below the surface) three beautiful arrow-tips, from Antrim county, and one from Derry county, in Ireland.

As Mr. Ransom's donation includes nearly all we possess illustrative of the stone age in Europe, we are indebted to him for the opportunity he has afforded us to compare equivalents of the two continents.

A genuine old English "Grey-beard" pitcher from the same gentleman is, perhaps, the only one in any Canadian collection, and will not be devoid of interest to those who fondly regard all that relates to the mother-land.

Owing to an oversight, our last report contained no reference to the gift of Sheriff McKellar, of Hamilton. This consisted of a *brach*, or old-fashioned handmill made by Mr. McKellar's father and used by the first settlers in the Talbot settlement. This *brach* was mounted in a portion of a hollow log, as originally used, and was sent to the Intercolonial Exhibition, London, after its return from which it was deposited with the Institute.

Another pair of *brach* stones was presented to the museum by the sheriff's brother, Mr. Peter McKellar, of Chatham. These two sets are probably the only ones of the kind ever made in Ontario, and it is gratifying to know that they have been preserved "to point a moral and adorn a tale" for coming generations.

Brachs or querns occupy a prominent place in the Archæological Museums of Britain and other European countries. It is not long since they were used in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and it is said they were employed still more recently in Cape Breton.

Taken altogether, the year has not been barren of results, at least in so far as increase to the museum is concerned. Upwards of two thousand specimens have been added to our cases, and the collection is beginning to assume a character such as to warrant the belief that in a few years the Province of Ontario will possess an Archæological Museum, which, if not what it might have been with an earlier start, will, at all events, go a long way towards placing us upon an equal footing in this respect with other progressive nationalities.

It is needless to repeat here that, but for the small grant made by the Provincial Legislature to assist in this work, we could have done absolutely nothing. The material already in our cabinets is worth many times more than it has cost, and at the present rate of increase in quantity will, in two or three years, require every inch of space in the museum.

Just in proportion as it grows in number, variety and instructiveness, will it become popular, and consequent upon its popularity, we may look for a corresponding increase in the number of donations.

Two of the chief drawbacks to its growth and popularity in the meantime are its situation on a third-story floor, and the impossibility of having it thrown open to the public at reasonable hours. There are probably thousands of people in this city who are totally unaware that there is even a small collection of such objects; but few throughout the province know of its existence, and tourist visitors never hear it mentioned.

I am not aware that any real progress has been made since last report was presented to you towards the satisfactory solution of the problem relating to the purpose or uses of the many different sorts of objects that for convenience sake have hitherto been known as "banner-stones" and "ceremonial" weapons. There are not a few writers on this subject who express themselves glibly as to the application of almost every specimen that comes under their observation, but the truth is that regarding a large number of types we are totally ignorant of the purposes they served in aboriginal economy. Still we have reason to hope that some light will yet be thrown upon at least a few of the obscurities. In the journal of American Folk-Lore for October-December, 1888, there is a brief article by Mr. Franz Boas, on a "Collection of Ethnological Specimens from Alaska," made "by Lieutenant Emmons, during a five years' stay" in that country. These have been purchased by the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, and we are informed that "the collector has taken great pains to ascertain the meaning of the various implements," as well as to "record the traditions referring to them."

Our knowledge of what have been called ceremonial weapons, gorgets or tablets, and various animal forms has always been seriously at fault, but even the scanty extracts given in the article referred to, from the notes of Lieutenant Emmons, seem to be indicative of something like certainty. For example, the holes so almost invariably found in such objects have always proved mysterious to students, but writing of an ornamented and perforated stone Lieutenant Emmons says: "The holes in this amulet are used to put into them what is picked from the teeth, so that witches will not get hold of it to bring destruction to the person." Although this hint may not serve to explain everything relating to the presence of holes in such objects, it will at any rate give us a clue, and it agrees fully with a vague impression I have long entertained that they were in some way connected with luck.

It is unnecessary to go very far back in our history to meet with similar superstitious beliefs. It is not long since diseased persons, especially children, were passed through the dolmens of Cornwall and Brittany, with the hope that a cure might be effected, and this belief was, no doubt, connected with one concerning witch craft or the evil-eye. Keys, rings and beads have always been regarded as particularly ominous. Among many amulets of a similar kind in the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is one (No. 182, Section I) which is "a flat oblong stone, four inches long, by two and three-quarters wide, and less than a quarter of an inch in thickness, notched on the sides, and pierced with two holes one and a half inches apart, formerly used as a charm for the cure of diseases in Islay, Argyleshire," and No. 196 in the same section is a "perforated stone which was hung up in a cow-byre in Cumberland, to protect the cattle from being bewitched." It would be easy to multiply instances relating to the past, and not very difficult to adduce many connected with the living generation.

It appears not impossible that the American specimens hitherto (for the want of better names), known as banner-stones, gorgets, and ceremonial weapons, were nothing more than amulets, supposed to have power against this or that kind of evil spirit, in accordance with the form or device of the objects themselves. Perhaps, also, this class of speci-

men may be found to include those tubes which have always been a puzzle, and of which our collection contains several fine examples. In the "Personal Narratives" of Humboldt, we find that writer in speaking of articles made from jadestone, remarking that the Spanish planters share the predilection of the Indians for these amulets, which are sold at a very considerable price, the form most frequently given to them being that of the Persepolitan cylinders, longitudinally perforated, and loaded with inscriptions and figures.

When we bear in mind that the Tlinglit of Alaska are less removed from a condition of genuine savagery than are most of the other North American aborigines, it is not unreasonable to expect enlightenment on many points from the notes of an observer like Lieutenant Emmons, who, as Mr. Boas states, "has taken great pains to ascertain the meanings of the various implements."

Since the issue of our first report last year, letters from different parts of the Province have been received by the Education Department, the Institute, and myself approving of the task we have undertaken, and giving information relative to localities and discoveries connected with the pre-historical or early historical existence of the Indians. Want of opportunity has prevented any advantage from being taken of these, but in all probability some original work will be performed next year at a few of the places to which attention has been directed, as well as elsewhere.

I am still convinced that from the five thousand teachers of rural schools in this Province, there is much valuable information to be gleaned. The question is how to reach them. Shall it be by a circular, or by a card in the educational journals? Perhaps both methods should be tried. We need not expect too much at first, but if the subject is kept persistently before the eyes of all who are engaged in rural school work throughout Ontario, there can be little doubt as to the profitable results. Perhaps even one letter from such a correspondent would fully repay all the trouble and expense incident to the plan.

Our collection has now assumed such proportions that it will be necessary to rearrange it, and in some measure to alter the classification. I intend also to paint a number on each specimen, and to catalogue them all. In many museums a number is all that serves to identify the pieces, and constant reference to a catalogue is thus involved on the part of him who wants to get information. This, however, is not my idea of how either to popularize a collection, or to facilitate the work of the student.

Everything possible should be done to enable young and old, learned and unlearned. to examine with pleasure and profit, at the least possible expense of time and trouble. This object can be obtained only by means of copious and legibly written, or printed labels,

It is gratifying to be able to state that as the existence of our collection becomes known so many persons having specimens willingly contribute them to the Museum.

Before this report passes through the press it is hoped that all the specimens will have been rearranged. The area of case room has been fully doubled, and we may now regard our Archæological Cabinets as not unworthy of examination by specialists in this department.

I have, etc.,

DAVID BOYLE.

Toronto, December, 1888.

NOTES.

We are too much disposed to overlook the fact that there are degrees of advancement in savage life, both with regard to comparative time and to peoples, even neighboring ones, that exist contemporaneously.

It is seldom that in the writings of those who profess to describe the "manners and customs" of the uncivilized we are permitted to get a glimpse of the true, inner social aspect of life. Much is related regarding the predaceous, warlike and religious practices of this or that savage nation—something perhaps about its marriage and burial usages, its costumes, its domiciles and its most striking or peculiar characteristics of any other kind, but as a rule the greater part of such descriptions is superficial, and too often "things are not what they seem." Unseen, because far deeper, lie the originating instincts, the motives and the habits of thought that find only partial expression in what catches the eye or ear of the alien and casual onlooker.

By means of what we now call "folk-lore" something is being done in various parts of the world to put us in touch with the inner life of the simple past and its lingering representative in our own time. The scope of our knowledge has thus been extended in a direction once thought to be too narrow and barren for research, and the results have aided in the solution of not a few ethnological problems. On this continent efforts have been successfully made to collect myths and legends of the Indian race, and the work is still going on, although of course, owing to lapse of time, much has been irrecoverably lost.

The more we learn about the aborigines of this portion of America the more are we brought face to face with the fact that their savagery fell but little short of civilization. Perhaps barbarism would be the best term to employ when speaking about the condition of such people as the Iroquois, and in many respects the Hurons were little, if at all, inferior.

That they were revengeful and blood-thirsty is undeniable, but among the nations they were not alone in this respect. Their manifestation of these qualities was simply less refined than that of others who probably regarded themselves as civilized beings. In social and political virtue they were unsurpassed, and in point of mechanical ability their capabilities and attainments were marvellous. It is extremely doubtful whether any other people in the world, similarly circumstanced, could be compared with them in the latter respect. The variety, tastefulness and workmanship of their relics are amazing.

"Patience and perseverance" are stamped upon most of their productions, for it appears probable that many specimens of their handicraft must have occupied them at intervals during years, or even a lifetime. To take a rough lump of granite or other equally hard material, and fashion it by persistent pecking and rubbing into a symmetrical plain or grooved axe, or to form a bit of huronite into animal semblance for some mysterious use, required a continuity of purpose and a skill in execution no less remarkable than if one of ourselves should undertake to produce a bust with the aid of no tool but a pocket-knife, or a piece of machinery with only a hammer, a saw and a file.

In the art of making coarse pottery they excelled, and the further south we go until we reach Peru, the more do design and workmanship improve. Nothing that was very elaborate seems to have been attempted in this line by the aborigines who inhabited our part of the continent. Here they seem to have contented themselves with plain, serviceable vessels, yet not wholly devoid of ornamentation. This consisted mainly of lines and dots impressed upon the clay when soft, with an occasional variation in the outline of the vessel, such as narrowing to form the neck, flaring of the lip, and the addition of projections of various kind round the mouth. Although immense numbers of earthenware fragments are found scattered all over this Province, entire vessels are very seldom discovered. Farther south this does not hold good to the same extent, but whether this is owing to a difference in the quality of the materials employed in the manufacture, or to the climate and the character of the soil it is not easy to say.

Whilst no doubt among the Indians, much more than with ourselves, there were individuals who preferred articles of their own manufacture, it seems abundantly evident

that trades were specialized by them to a considerable extent. The expert in pipes, arrows, etc., would confine himself mainly to such occupations. As corroborative of the remark made in our last report that "to the women, in all likelihood, was allotted the making of earthen vessels," I was informed by Dr. Collins, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, that there died recently an old woman belonging to a western tribe of Indians, who was said to be the last living representative of her people possessing the art of making pottery of the genuine, old-fashioned description. A friend of Dr. Collins, who was well acquainted with the old woman, persuaded her to make for him six specimens of her art. These he distributed among his friends, one falling to the share of Dr. Collins. I had the pleasure of examining this piece, and but for its comparatively new appearance it seemed to correspond very closely in material, form and ornamentation, with those that are occasionally taken from ossuaries in Canada and the United States.

The ancient people of the lower Mississippi valley were adepts in the production of pottery. The Louisiana historian, Du Pratz, refers to this fact, remarking that he found the Natchez Indians so expert that he got them to make a set of vessels for his own use. "The women," he says, "make pots of an extraordinary size, jars with a medium-sized opening, bowls, two-pint bottles with long necks, pots or jugs for containing hair oil, which hold as much as forty pints, and finally plates and dishes in the French fashion."

Father Marquette, in the account he gives of his voyage down the Mississippi in 1673, says: "They [the Indians of Arkansas] used in cooking, large pots of earth very curiously made, and large plates of the same material, which they employed for a variety of purposes."

Mr. George P. Thurston, in the *American Magazine of History* for May, writes: "Utensils and objects of well-burned clay are found in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and elsewhere, of varied, original and even artistic form, interesting mementoes of ancient life, but they indicate no knowledge of the potter's wheel. They are without glaze, and are but comparatively rude conceptions, fashioned by hand."

The absence of glaze here referred to was, in some measure, overcome by the Natchez, whose "red-stained pottery" is spoken of by Du Pratz, a specimen of which we now have in our collection. A black stain was also used, and vessels are occasionally found whose exteriors are ornamented with patterns consisting of both colors. There is little doubt that this staining vastly improved the serviceable qualities of the pots, besides adding greatly to their appearance, for the material so applied has filled up the pores so thoroughly that the vessels thus treated take a fair polish when rubbed, and are at all times comparatively smooth to the touch.

The following nine figures, now in our collection, represent average specimens of earthenware from mounds in Cross County, Arkansas. They formed part of Mr. C. W. Riggs' exhibit at the Cincinnati Exposition:

POTTERY.

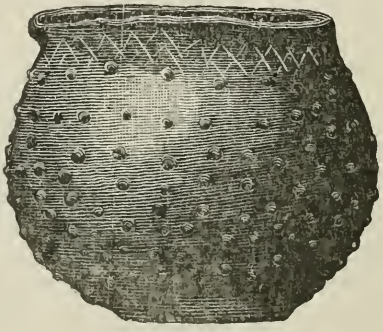

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 is of the greatest capacity in the lot, its widest diameter being about eight inches. Considering the size its sides are thin. Although the outline is not devoid

of gracefulness, the workmanship is rude. The flaring of the lip is not uniform, nor are the walls of equal thickness throughout. Perhaps, the chief peculiarity of this specimen is the ornamentation which consists mainly of small, rounded projections about one fourth of an inch in diameter, and fully an eighth of an inch above the general surface. If these have been made, as is probable, by the material when soft being pushed outwards with the point of a blunt instrument, all traces of this operation have been removed, for the inside is as smooth as if nothing of the kind had been done. Mr. Riggs, had only another specimen ornamented this way in his collection, and he informed me that the pattern was rarely found.

Fig. 2.

Much less in size, but more beautiful in every respect is Fig. 2. Four scrolls cover nearly the whole of the lower portion, and between these are small circles each containing a diagonal cross. The upper part, or neck is relieved with a series of bars extending from the lip to the body of the vessel, and these appear to have been luted to their places after the general form had been completed.

Fig 3.

The scroll design on Fig. 3 is similar to that on Fig. 2, but is more deeply marked, and round the neck are several loops of triangular form attached solidly to the vessel at their lower, or pointed ends, as well as to the lip itself. A clear space between these and the neck left ample room for suspension by means of a cord, but perhaps the intention was simply an ornamental one.

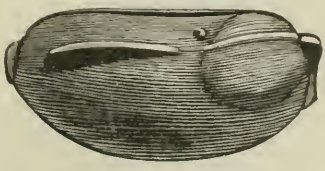

Fig. 4.

Fig. 4, nearly eight inches in diameter is fairly imitative of a frog, although the cut does not bring this out very clearly. In fact the legs and even the toes are plainly

modelled, and the protuberant eyes are well marked. Otherwise the specimen is perfectly smooth on the surface.

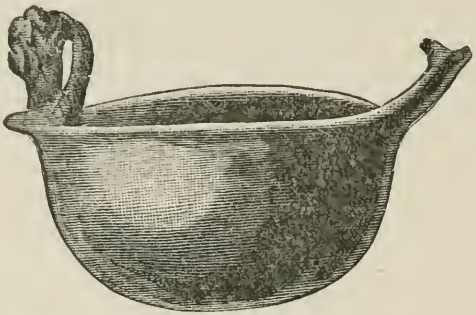

Fig. 5.

There has been a more pretentious attempt in the direction of art in Fig. 5. The handle, at the left of the cut, has certainly been a head of some sort, but whether a human one, or that of some other animal, it is now impossible to say, as the front portion has been destroyed. The projection on the opposite side has also been broken, and we can only imagine what it may have been. The body of the vessel is very well formed, and the burning has been better done than is often the case.

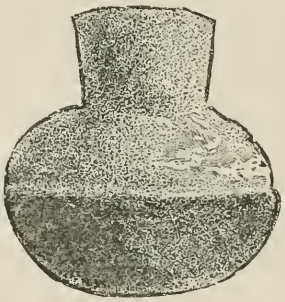

Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 is almost classic in outline, and is peculiar in having a slightly raised cincture or band round the middle of the body. The neck is not now full length, some pieces having been broken off, but it was probably never more than half an inch longer.

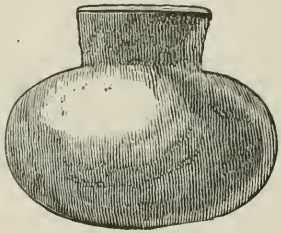

Fig. 7.

So far as shape is concerned Fig. 7 is a gem of aboriginal ceramic art. Its outline is almost perfect, and no attempt whatever has been made to ornament it. With the ex-

ception of a small fragment from the lip, this specimen is in every respect as good as on the day it was finished.

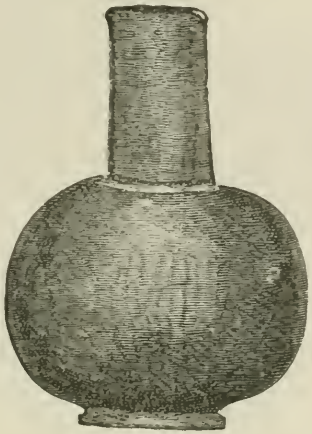

Fig. 8.

Fig. 8 is equally beautiful in form, and is remarkable both for the great length of the neck, and on account of having a well-made collar round its base to give it solidity when standing. Even here, however, there is no sign of the potter's wheel having been known—a close examination merely showing that the work has been done wholly by hand, but with infinite pains to make it as true as posible. The surface is free from markings.

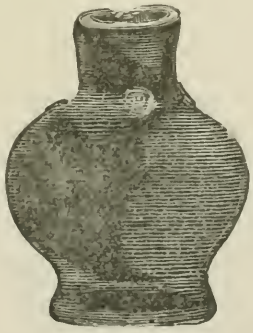

Fig. 9.

Fig. 9 is a specimen of the "red-stained pottery" mentioned by Du Pratz. Some pieces have been broken from the lip, and a chip has been knocked off the side. These fractures enable us to see that the red-stain did not penetrate beyond the surface. Here also, as in Fig. 8, there is a well-formed base giving the vessel quite a modern appearance so far as shape alone is concerned.

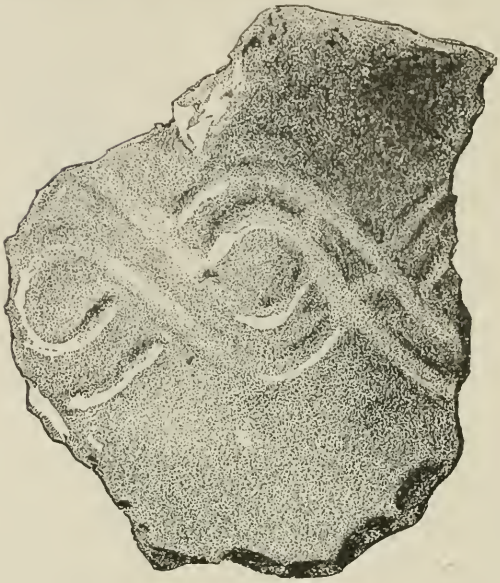

Fig 10.

The fragment here figured was presented to us with other things by the Society of Natural History of Cincinnati, and was found near Madisonville, Ohio, a neighborhood which has furnished many thousands of the finest relics that enrich the museums of the world.

The simplicity and beauty of the design (Fig. 10) are unique. The pattern is totally unlike the normal lining traced by the Indian on clay vessels, and indicates a taste considerably in advance of what is usually exemplified in ornamenting pottery, or, indeed, anything else.

CLAY PIPES.

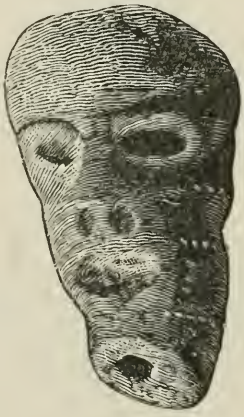

Fig 11.

Fig 11 differs considerably from most aboriginal attempts to imitate the human face. It has been moulded in strong relief—the superciliary ridges are very prominent,

and the eyes, nostrils and mouth are deeply depressed. As is often the case, the face has been made to look towards the smoker when the pipe was in use. Unfortunately the stem of this pipe has been broken and lost.

Fig. 12. (Nearly full Size).

We seldom associate a sense of humor with Indian character, but Fig. 12 would appear to indicate that the maker of the pipe represented had some of this quality in his composition. The eyes and mouth are set awry and at different angles, giving an exceedingly comical air to the face—much more so, in fact, than is brought out in the engraving.

This was presented to us by Master Theophilus O'Connor, of Glen Huron.

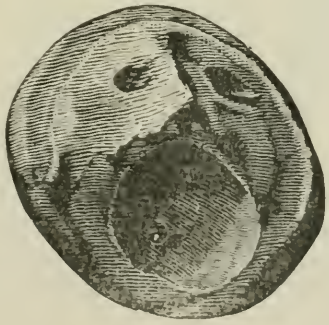

Fig. 13. (4 5 size).

If another illustration of aboriginal humor is wanted we have it in Fig. 13. This represents the top or upper edge of a clay pipe, the open mouth of the human face forming the bowl. This is a unique specimen so far as the design is concerned—at least

I have not heard of anything similar elsewhere. It was found in Nottawasaga by Master Herbert O'Connor. The figure is only about four-fifths of the full size.

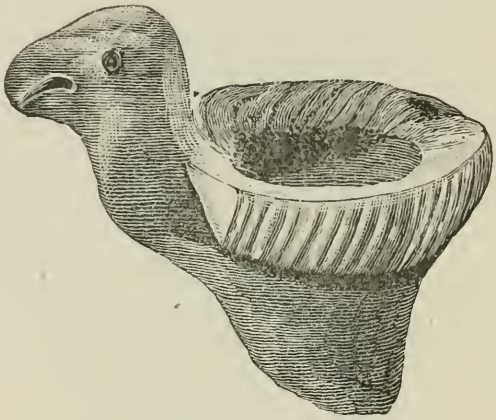

Fig. 14. (Full Size.)

A very fair imitation has here been made of the head of a bird of prey. This clay pipe (Fig. 14), is from the township of Nottawasaga, and was presented to us by Mr. Albert Lougheed. Unfortunately, the break prevents any certainty as to how the stem pointed, but very likely it was in the same direction as the beak. The lip of the bowl is of more than the usual thickness in Huron pipes.

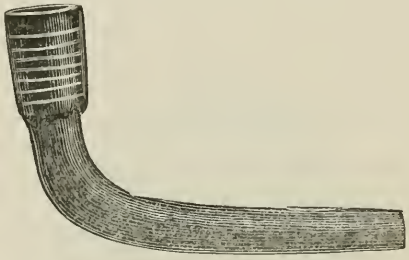

Fig. 15.

The very slender-looking pipe figured here is one of the few almost perfect clay specimens in the museum. Fig. 15, is only about one-fourth of the full diameter, having been too much reduced by the engraver; still, the proportions are correct. In the making of such curved stems, it is probable that a flexible twig or other vegetable stalk was introduced through the entire length when the clay was straight, or else the material has been moulded round a bent core, and in either case the burning has been effected with the core in position, so that when this operation was completed the hole was left perfectly clear. This fine specimen is from the Baby farm at Lambton, where it was found by Mr. James Kirkwood.

STONE PIPES.

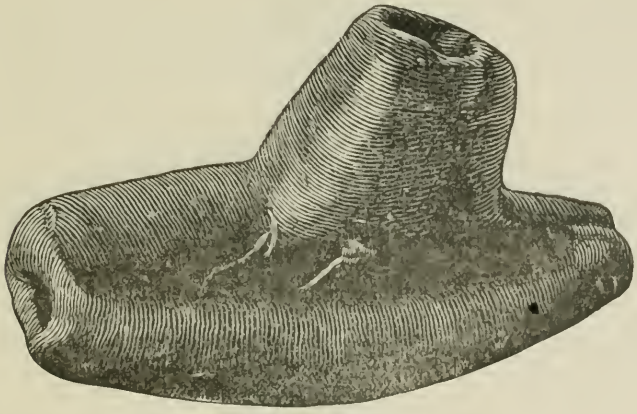

Fig 16. (full size).

Fig. 16 was presented to us by Mr. W. G. Kidd, Public School Inspector, city of Kingston. It is made of steatite or soapstone, a material plentifully found both *in situ*, and as "drift," and one which is easily wrought. This pipe is by no means symmetrical,

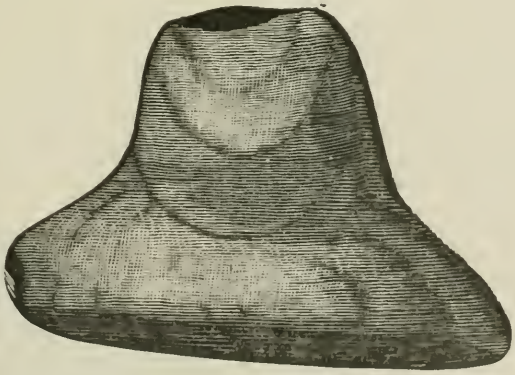

Fig. 17.

for not only does the bowl slope backwards from the stem end, but it inclines considerably to one side when the base rests on a level surface. The workmanship is very rude and

the type is regarded as one of the oldest. Compared with Figs. 17 and 18, as given in the report for 1887, it would seem almost to complete the series from the rudest to the

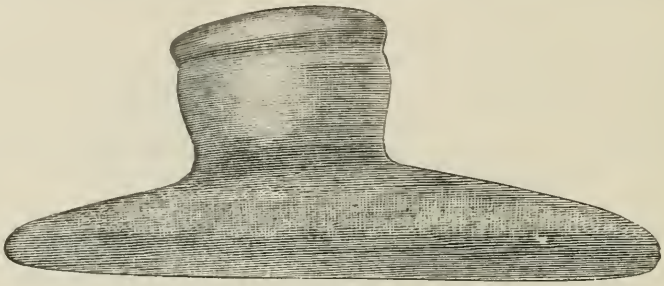

Fig. 18.

most elegant form in this class. It was found under a pine stump in the township of Pittsburg, county of Frontenac, not far from the St. Lawrence.

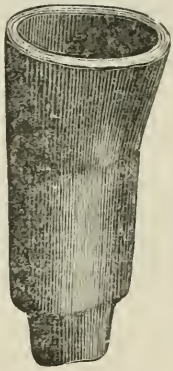

Fig. 19. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Size.)

Fig. 19 is a very good specimen of plain pipe-head. As it is quite black and smoothly finished, the nature of the stone cannot well be ascertained without injury to the appearance. It is perfect in every particular. The short stem-piece being intended for the insertion of a wooden tube. The appearance of the pipe thus complete would be very much like that of a cigar-holder. It was found by Mr. Wm. Bradley, of McGillivray township, on the Grand Bend of the Sable River, and formed part of the collection purchased from Mr. Matheson, Lucan.

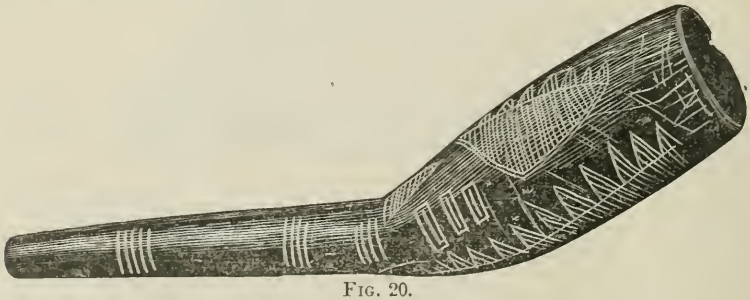

Fig. 20.

In pattern and finish, Fig. 20 is as far removed as possible from the Pittsburg specimen. This gracefully formed pipe is almost as perfectly round and smooth in the

bowl as if it had been produced in a machine. The stem is a flattened oval—the upper and lower being the compressed sides. The wall of the bowl is no thicker than that of an ordinary clay pipe, and, with the exception of a small chip out of the lip, the specimen is absolutely perfect. Its total length is seven inches. The greater portion of its surface is covered with delicate markings in which many people profess to see a pictograph representing wigwams, fortifications and tallies. This pipe is also made of steatite. It was found on the bank of Lake Moira, or Hog Lake, a few miles from Madoc, and was presented to the museum by Mr. Moon, of that village.

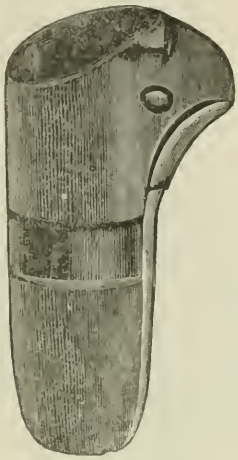

Fig. 21. (4-5 Size).

This pipe (Fig. 21) is also a well finished specimen. It seems to have been modelled from the head of a hawk or eagle. The material is quite black. There is a hole at the back for the insertion of a stem. This specimen was found by Mr Frank Scott, London township, and formed part of Mr. Matheson's collection.

Fig. 22.

Fig 22, from the same collection, was found on the farm of Mr. Thomas Stanley, township of McGillivray. It is of a light, fine grained stone, and has had much labor

expended upon it. The lozenge pattern on the upper portion of the bowl is accurately worked ; the rings forming the neck are almost perfectly true, and the circular form is so correct that one is apt to conclude that the pipe must have been made with the aid of a lathe. As seen in the engraving, two chips have been knocked off this otherwise perfect specimen—one from the upper and one from the lower part.

Fig. 23. ($\frac{2}{3}$ Size).

Fig. 23 is another from the Matheson collection. The material is limestone, which has been rendered perfectly black exteriorly. The head and shoulders forming the bowl are circular, but the stem-holder is square. There is no attempt at detail in ornamentation beyond the rudely formed features of the face. This very good specimen was found at Hope Bay (near Wiarton), in the county of Grey, by Mr. John Hewton.

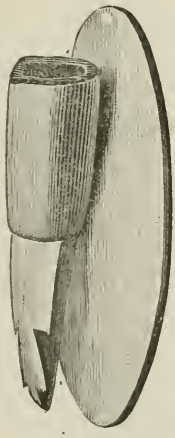

Fig. 24.

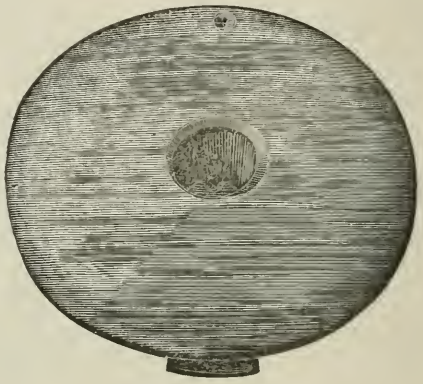

Fig. 25 (Size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

The very singular pipe figured here (Figs. 22 and 25) dispels former doubt relating to Fig. 26 which appeared in last report.

It is quite certain that this is a pipe. It is constructed on the same plan as Fig. 26, but with much better effect. It is made of a fine-grained sandstone. The disc is three inches and a half in diameter, comparatively thin, and the bowl is detached from the disc

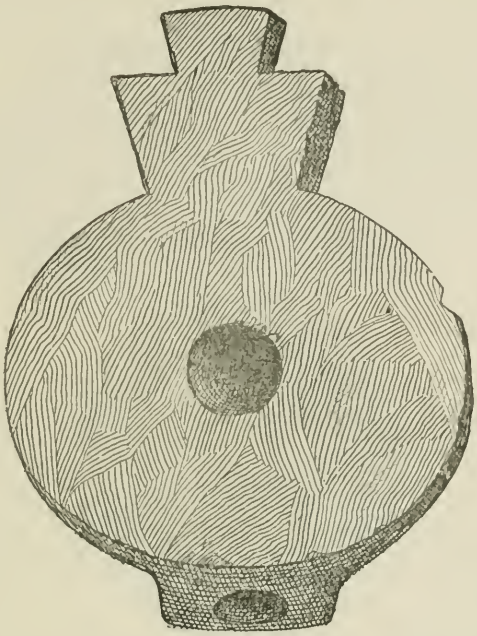

Fig. 26.

except in the centre, where it communicates with the large stem-hole from the opposite side, as seen in Fig. 25. The lower half of the bowl-piece is wholly ornamental, and it is noticeable how nearly the design corresponds with the lower end of Fig. 26 ; the one however, belonging to the bowl and the other to the disc. At the edge of Fig. 25, just above the mouth of the bowl, is a small hole, as if for suspension, and this probably was the way it was carried, serving, no doubt as a bit of personal decoration when not otherwise in use. This beautiful and unique object was found by Mr. James Cluness, on his farm in the township of West Williams.

Fig. 27.

The tastefulness of design and treatment of subject in Fig. 27, are suggestive of an aboriginal Michael Angelo. The material of which this pipe is composed, is a hard, compact

limestone. The bowl proper is, in its cross section, square, and the sides are straight, the width at the mouth not greatly exceeding that of the base. The head, which is so exquisitely carved on the front side, shows nothing characteristic of Indian physiognomy. Every feature is well brought out, and the finish of the workmanship is of a very high quality. This pipe is perfect in every respect. There is a stem-hole at the back. Fig. 27 is from the celebrated Lougheed farm, in Nottawasaga, and was presented to the museum by the finder, Mr. Albert Lougheed.

IMPLEMENTS OF STONE.

Fig. 28. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Size).

Dependent, as the former people were, mainly on stone for their tools and implements, they were quick to perceive in water-worn pebbles such shapes as might be readily adapted or modified for specific purposes. The museum of the Institute contains many specimens of this description. Naturally, most stones of the kind in question are oval or spherical, and as these required comparatively little labor to form hammers or club-heads, every first-rate specimen found was, no doubt, appropriated for such purposes. These stones in their natural condition are often found in graves where they have been deposited with finished articles, as if to furnish material for use in the spirit land. Sometimes without the expenditure of a single blow on them, they were encased in raw-hide and attached to the end of a handle, but frequently a groove was cut round the middle for the reception of a stout leather thong, the ends of which were firmly wound about a shaft. Fig, 28, procured from Mr. J. Wood, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is a good example of the latter method, intentionally. Most of the surface possesses the appearance so characteristic of water-wear and subsequent weathering, but the aboriginal finder had begun to peck a groove all round, as is perfectly evident from the lighter color and sharper outline of the markings, as well as from the slight depression itself.

Stones of the kind referred to are frequently picked up in fields a long distance from water-courses, and are highly prized as Indian relics by youthful collectors, who cannot account for the symmetrical forms and smooth surfaces otherwise than by attributing these to human skill ; but unless such specimens are found along with what are unmistakable objects of Indian art, they are totally valueless, except as geological curiosities.

Of a simple adaptation in this line Fig. 40 is a good example. It is a flat water-worn stone, originally ovate marginally. Near to the smaller end notches have been chipped for the purpose of fastening a handle, and it is evident that the intention was to make

use of it as a temporary working hammer, or as a club-head for less innocent purposes. Two of these form part of our collection.

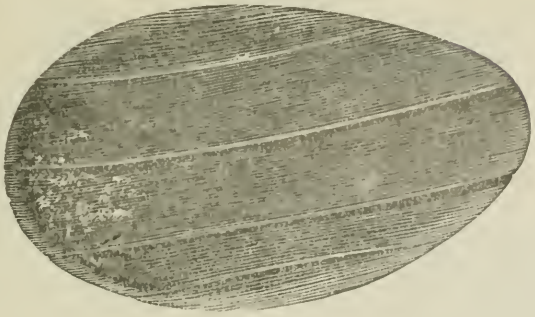

Fig. 29. (full Size).

Fig. 29 is composed of a fine, close-grained argillite, cut deeply on both sides, as if for the purpose of being broken off to form beads. Other specimens in our cases illustrate the same treatment, but this is interesting as shewing the advantage taken of a water-worn stone for the purpose of economizing labor. The other specimens referred to have been rough blocks, which were first smoothed on the larger parallel sides before the cutting was begun. (See Fig. 37). Fig. 29 was found by Mr. Richard Prance, on the eighth concession of McGillivray township. From the Matheson collection.

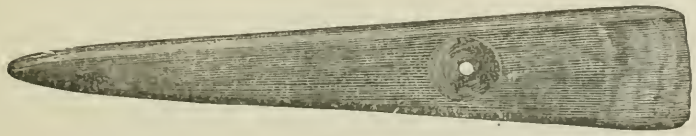

Fig. 30. (Full Size.)

This specimen (Fig. 30) is somewhat peculiar. It is made of blue slate, and has been sharpened to a chisel edge at the wide end. The small end is carefully rounded, and the whole of the object is well finished. As a cutting tool it would be useless, and the

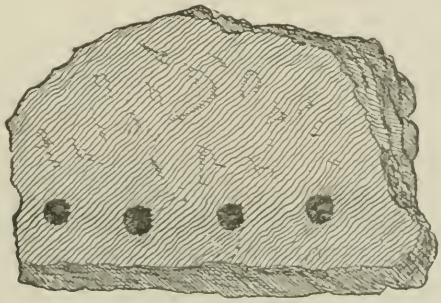

Fig. 31.

presence of the hole rendered it too weak for any operation requiring much pressure. Perhaps it was worn as an ornament, or as a button or pin to fasten clothing, and might

also have been used to mark patterns upon earthenware, fragments of which in the museum have certainly had the aid of some such instrument in their ornamentation.

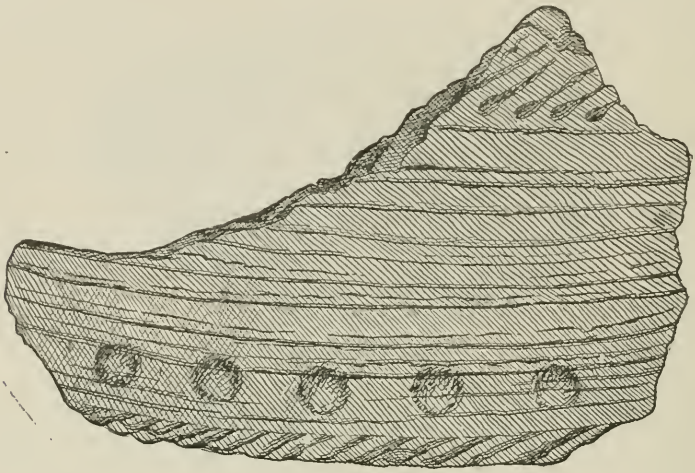

Fig. 32.

Fig. 31 shows where a tool having a pointed end like Fig. 30 has been pushed into the clay from the inside of a wide-mouthed pot, and Fig. 32 exhibits the effect of this operation on the outside. Both pieces are fragments of the same vessel.

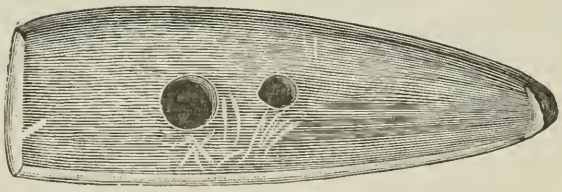

Fig. 33. ($\frac{3}{5}$ Size).

Five other specimens that I regard as having been similarly used, were recently presented to the museum by Mr. A. F. Chamberlain, M.A., he having procured them from a Mr. Stevens on Noncon Island, Lake Scugog. The one figured (Fig. 33), was found in a grave along with a copper axe, stone axe, slate tablet, bone spear, and other articles including a piece of pure plumbago.

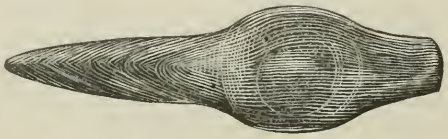

Fig. 34. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size).

Fig. 34 is very unusual in form, and the only use that suggests itself to me is that of a pottery-marker. One of the noticeable features of Fig. 34 is that it has not been

bored. It is from near the city of Hamilton, in Butler county, Ohio, and was procured from Mr. W. K. Moorehead, now of Washington. The material is veined blue slate.

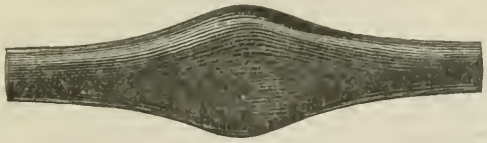

Fig. 35. (¼ Size).

Fig. 35 is from Shelby County, Ohio, and was presented by Mr. Moritz Fischer, Curator of the Kentucky State Museum, in Frankfort. It is of argillite, like Fig. 34, is flat on one side and rounded on the other. On the lower, or flat side, a beginning has been made in the boring of two holes, each about three-fourths of an inch from the middle, and in the direction of the ends.

Another specimen, somewhat similar in shape in our collection, is from Mason county, West Virginia.

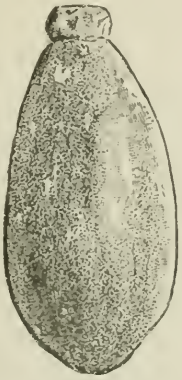

Fig. 36. (½ Size)

Fig. 36 belongs to the class of stone relics commonly known as "sinkers," but was more probably a personal ornament—a pendant of some sort, the notch or neck answering one of the purposes usually served by a hole. In this respect it corresponds with the hematite specimen, Fig. 78. This stone was found in W. Middlesex.

Fig. 37. (About ½ Size.)

This is an instructive specimen, showing some of the steps taken preparatory to making red sandstone or freestone beads. The rough block has been smoothed on two

sides, and long cuts have been made for the purpose of procuring pieces suitable for boring. We have several finished beads of this material in our cases, from the counties of Simcoe, Wentworth and Middlesex. Fig. 37 is from the Lougheed farm, Nottawasaga.

Fig. 38.

Fig. 39.

Stone hammers, like those figured (Fig. 38 and 39), are not often found. Fig. 38 is of limestone and Fig. 39 is of granite rock. It will be observed that the groove in Fig. 38 is between one-third and one-fourth of the whole length from the top, while that of Fig. 39 is in the middle, although, owing to preponderance of bulk, the lower end of the latter is also the heavier. It does not seem at all likely that these tools were employed to strike anything harder than wood, and perhaps the chief use to which they were applied was the driving of stakes in connection with the building of wigwams or "log-houses," or in fastening poles in the ground for fortification purposes. Fig. 38 was found 42 miles north-west of Brandon, Manitoba, by Mr. Titus Andrews, and Fig. 39 at Point Edward, Ont., by Mr. Louis Earnest. Both were procured from Mr. Matheson.

The former specimen is six and a quarter inches long and four and a quarter wide, while the latter is five inches long and four and a half inches wide.

A hammer of this kind found in Ohio weighs sixty pounds.

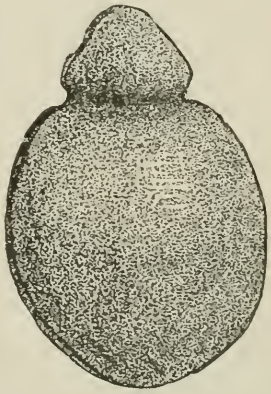

Fig. 40.

Fig. 40 is quite different in construction. It is simply a flat water-worn stone, measuring not more than an inch and a quarter at the thickest portion, and of soft shaly limestone.

Advantage has been taken of the natural ovate form to cut notches near the small end for the attachment of a handle, but it could have been intended only for temporary use. It is a little over eight inches long and nearly five inches in width. A smaller

one of the same kind is in the museum. Fig. 40 was found on lot 15. con 2, Biddulph and was procured from Mr. Matheson.

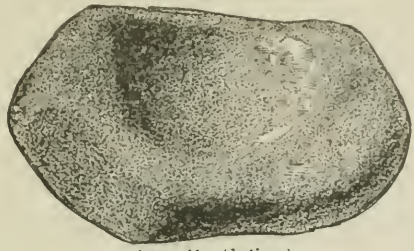

Fig. 41 (½ Size.)

Fig. 41 is a hollow limestone pebble. Stones in this condition are usually spoken of as "paint-pots," or "paint-mills," the supposition being that the work of hollowing has been performed artificially, and that the Indians employed them for grinding or holding the paints they used for personal decoration. While it is not improbable that some of these stones were employed for such a purpose (especially when they are found associated with other articles in graves), it is more likely that their peculiar form is the result of the action of water. The hollow has formed the matrix of a fossil which, having dropped out, subsequent attrition of sand and gravel in a water-course speedily deepened, rounded off and left smooth.

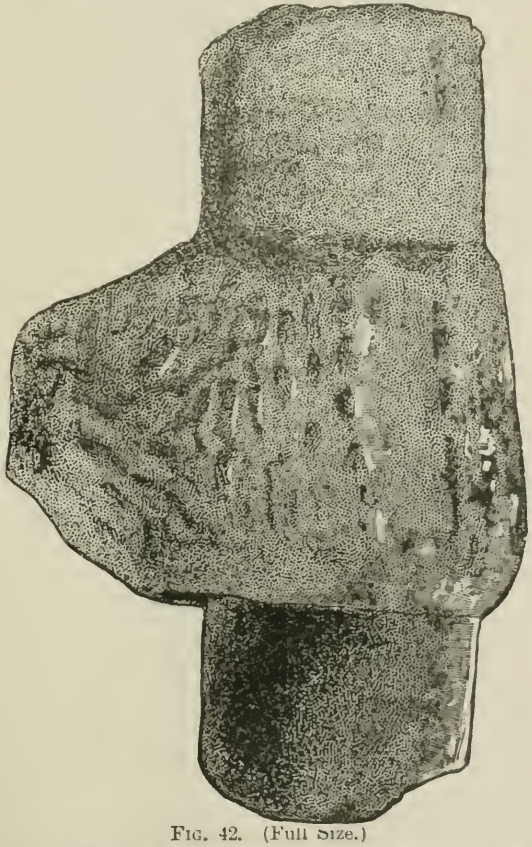

Fig. 42. (Full Size.)

Fig. 42 is part of the small European collection presented to us by Mr. W. Ransom,

Hitchin, Sussex, England. The upper three-fourths consist of deer horn, into which a deep hole has been worked from the under side, forming a socket in which there is fixed a small stone celt, identical in form with many that are found in this country. The handle, to the left, has almost wholly decayed, leaving only what is shown in the cut, unless indeed we regard the implement as a chisel, in which case the upper end would have been the part held in the hand. This specimen is from a lake-dwelling in Switzerland, and is introduced merely for comparison with our own.

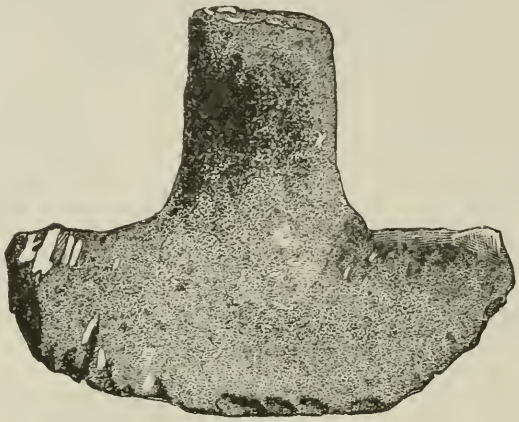

Fig. 43.

Fig. 43 has evidently been employed as a cutting tool, the neck having been fixed in a socket or otherwise fastened to a handle. The type is of very rare occurrence in America. Many European collections contain highly finished symmetrical specimens. This one is from the County of Middlesex (where it was found by Mr. Delaney), and was procured from Mr. Matheson.

Fig. 44.

Grooved axes are rare in Ontario as compared with Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and some neighboring States. In most cases also with us, the channel has been cut all the

way round in implements of this kind. To the south of us, however, in the larger number of these axes one of the narrow sides (probably the rear one when in use), has been left ungrooved, and occasionally specimens are found having the ungrooved edge slightly furrowed longitudinally, suggesting the idea of a wedge having been employed to tighten the tool when it became loose in its withe handle. The excellent axe shown at Fig. 44, is one of two procured through the kindly offices of Dr. Craig, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, from Mr. Rajon, J.P., of the same city.

Fig. 45.

Gouges are seldom grooved. Fig. 45 is an exception. The inference is that this specimen was intended to be fastened to a handle. No signs of abrasion, however, are to be seen about the groove, but this may be owing either to the effect of "weathering" or to the tool not having been much used after it was made. The latter is the more likely supposition, as the "bit" is quite sharp and smooth. Fig. 45 is fully eight inches long. It was found on lot 18, con. 7, McGillivray township, by Mr. John Taylor.—Matheson Collection.

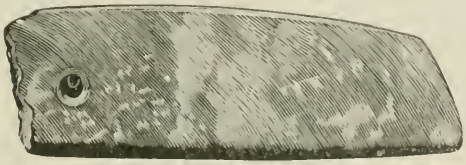

Fig. 46. (¼ Size.)

There can scarcely be any doubt that Fig. 46 was intended to be used in the dressing of skins. The material is slate, and the lower edge has been sharpened by rubbing or grinding wholly from one side—like a carpenter's chisel. The hole was for convenience in carrying. Fig. 46 is nearly a perfect specimen in every respect, and is especially interesting as having been found within the city limits. It was taken from a cutting on Withrow Avenue by Prof. W. H. Vander Smissen and myself in the summer of 1887.

Fig. 47.

A considerable number of those mysterious stone tubes have been added to our collection during the year. Two of the best are from Pike's farm, Wolfe Island. They are made of a fine-grained, buff-colored stone, very much like the lithographic stone of commerce. The diameters of the two are nearly the same, but one is only half as long as the other. The longer one, measuring eight and a half inches, is shown at Fig. 47. Both of these differ from the common form of tube in the hole being more than twice as wide at one end as at the other. In Fig. 47, at the end showing the hole, the wall of the tube is scarcely one-eighth of an inch in thickness, while at the opposite extremity it is twice that. In addition to this the sides, although beautifully rounded, are not parallel throughout their full length, as the diameter increases slightly (but only slightly) at the end where the hole is enlarged.

It is probable that, like the "gorgets" and "ceremonial" stones, the tubes were regarded as being both ornamental and lucky. Were they ever employed as pipes? Even if it could be shown that they had some specific use, the element of superstition would still have to be taken into account, as we have the authority of Schoolcraft and others for believing that all, or almost all, the decorative "environments" of the Indian were looked upon as being more or less in the nature of amulets.

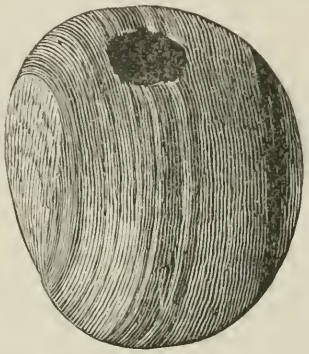

Fig. 48.

We may consider Fig. 48 from the same point of view. It is fashioned from a piece of thick and richly-veined slate—spherical except on one side, which has been made slightly concave in line with the hole which penetrates the piece. It was found on lot 20, con. 18, West Williams, by Mr. Alex. Thompson.

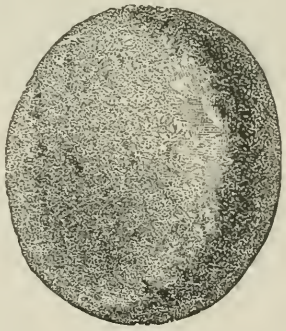

Fig. 49.

Fig. 49 is an unfinished specimen of the same kind, but of different material. A beginning has been made in the drilling of a hole in what is clearly a water-worn stone. It is from Brookfield, Missouri, and was procured from Dr. Rear, Toronto.

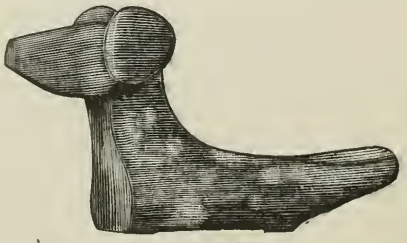

Fig. 50. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Size)

The purpose or intention of objects like Figs. 50 to 52 is yet unexplained. Mr. Wilson of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, in a recent pamphlet states, that

an Ojibeway Indian had informed him they were employed in playing a game of chance. This sage Indian affirmed that several of them were put into a vessel and shaken up. The vessel was then inverted like a dice-box, and the count was reckoned for or against the player, in accordance with the number found standing or fallen when the vessel was removed. There is more than one reason for believing that the Ojibeway was a mere guesser at truth, and a very poor guesser too. 1st, because the bases of some are rounded off so much, or are so narrow, that it requires careful adjustment to make them stand at all. 2nd, many are top-heavy and therefore easily overbalanced. (Fig. 51 is illustrative of this,

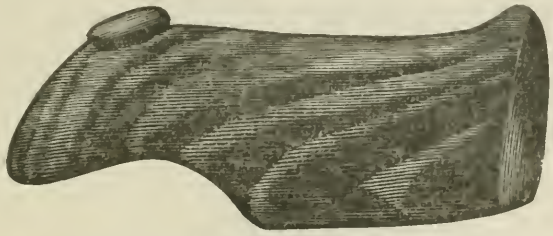

Fig. 51. (½ Size.)

and of the convex base.) In the third place, what is perhaps the strongest reason why these objects were not so employed, consists in the fact that they seldom show any signs of abrasion. On the contrary, they are, of all relics those that are most frequently found in the best state of preservation. Other reasons might be adduced, as, for example, that these bird-forms are chiefly made of slate, or some equally fragile material. Fig. 50 however, is an exception to this, it being formed of huronite, a very hard and refractory kind of stone. Our collection contains another of these bird-forms, made from the same material.

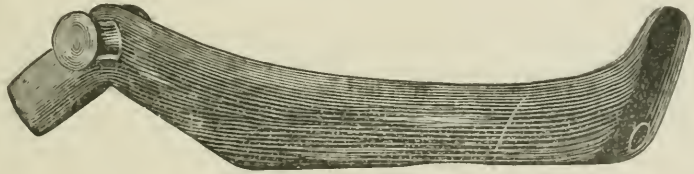

Fig. 52. (½ Size.)

In Figs. 50 and 52 the eye pieces stand out from the head like cuff buttons having a long and substantial stalk.

Fig. 51 is the only specimen of the kind I have seen having a projection on the crown. These three are from the township of West Williams. Fig. 50 is from the farm of Mr. Archibald McEwan ; Fig. 51 from that of Mr. W. H. Johnston, lot 9, con. 21 ; and Fig. 52 from Mr. Robert Gray's property, on the 18th concession. They are part of the Matheson collection.

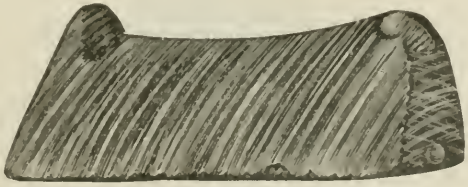

Fig. 53 (½ Size.)

Forms similar in material and construction but without any pretence at the imitation of birds or other animals are not uncommon. Fig. 53 is an example, but many of

them are quite plain, being flat on one side, and round on the other, with the ends at right angles to the sides. In every case these and the bird-forms are perforated at each end of the base or flat side, the holes being bored diagonally as in Fig. 53, but where bars are formed across each end, as if in imitation of feet, the holes penetrate these in the middle and at right angles to them in the direction of the object's longer axis.

Schoolcraft described all such specimens (Figs. 50 to 53) as knife-handles, but as no blades have ever been found showing any arrangement for attachment to articles of this sort, it must be concluded that this was not their purpose.

It seems more probable that they and the perforated tablets—perhaps also the stone tubes—were worn partly as articles of personal adornment and partly as amulets or luck-stones, and we can ill afford to smile at the superstitions of the aborigines in this or any other respect so long as we have among ourselves persons who keep coins (known as pocket-pieces) for luck; who carry horse chestnuts to ward off rheumatic attacks, and who suspend old horse-shoes over their doors, for what?

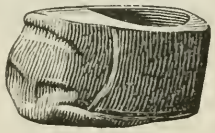

Fig. 54. (⅔ Size.)

Fig. 54 is one of the incomprehensibles. Although small and unfinished a good deal of labor has been spent upon it. The material is that light grayish-blue slate, so much in favor for perforated tablets, and what we call "ceremonial" weapons. An oval cavity has been made on the upper side, and at the end facing us in the cut a beginning has been made in the carving of a human face. But the further end is the most instructive part of this object, for there we are able to perceive the method employed to detach it from another piece. A thin flake of flint has been used as we would use a file to make a deep incision all round, and when the part has been sufficiently weakened the two pieces have been forcibly broken.

It should not be omitted to state that a hole has been bored through this stone from the bottom of the cavity already mentioned.

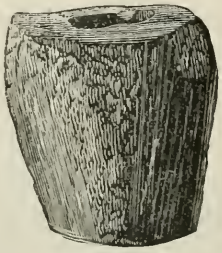

Fig. 55.

Another slate object is shown as Fig. 55. It measures three by two-and-a-half inches, and looks as if it had been intended for a pipe. Boring has been done from both ends, but the holes have not met. It was picked up on lot 18, con. 6, McGillivray Township, the farm of Mr. Wm. Meikle.—Matheson Collection.

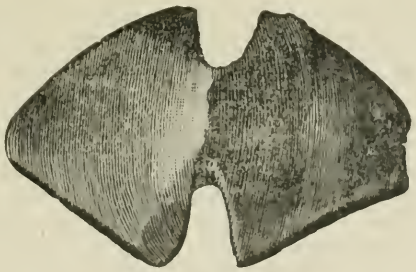

Fig. 56 (nearly full size.)

The smallest example of the banner stone in our collection is figured above. With the exception of a piece off one point it is perfect. It was found in the Township of Vaughan, in this county, and was presented to us by Dr. Orr, of the Village of Maple. The doctor is an enthusiastic collector, and has in several ways shown his good feeling towards our museum.

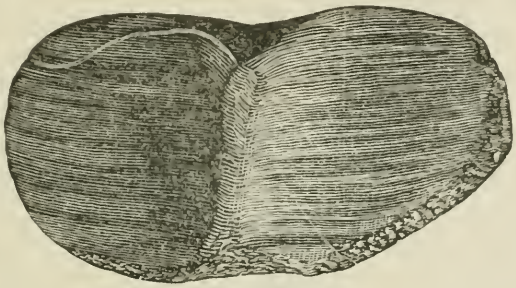

Fig. 57.

An unfinished specimen of slate winged relic is shown at Fig. 57. It is valuable chiefly as another proof that the Indians did not perforate their work until is was almost or wholly finished. The presence of a few flaws on this specimen at critical places may have led to its rejection by the maker. It was presented to us by Dr. Craig of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, but came from Kentucky.

Fig. 58.

Fig. 58 is from our North-West Territory. Weapons of this kind are still in use among the Indians of Manitoba and more western districts ; or perhaps it would be more

correct to say that such articles are now mainly manufactured for sale as curiosities. With the disappearance of large game, skull-crackers of this description have become useless. The head is commonly fashioned from quartz or some other hard kind of stone. Generally they are about as accurately formed as if they had been turned. A groove is cut round the middle, and a thong of raw-hide encircling this and being bound tightly to the handle keeps the head firmly in position. The heads are from four to six inches in length and from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The handle, including its leather covering, seldom exceeds three-fourths of an inch in diameter and is usually about three feet long. A foot or more of loose raw-hide extends beyond the handle. Besides being ornamental this was useful for wrapping round the hand before grasping the shaft, giving a much firmer grip. Since Fig. 58 was engraved we have been presented by the Rev. John McLean, M.A., of Fort McLeod, with a very handsome modern specimen of the "tommy-stick," as such a weapon is sometimes called. It is highly finished, and a pattern cut in the stone has been inlaid with lead. Mr. McLean has, besides this, presented the Museum with a large number of valuable articles illustrative of modern life among the Blood Indians, connected with whom he has resided for nine years. Further reference to these articles must be deferred until the issue of the next report, as they are not now available for description.

BONE.

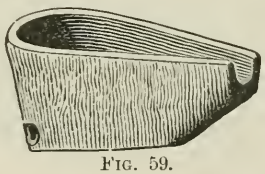

Fig. 59.

Among the articles of Eskimo manufacture mentioned in last report as having been presented by F. F. Payne, Esq., we have a set of "men" resembling dominoes, a number of carved figures representing a fish, a bear, a seal, a goose and two human beings. Besides these were a comb, a thimble, some ornaments and a powder measure—all made of bone.

The last mentioned is illustrated nearly full size at Fig. 59.

SHELL.

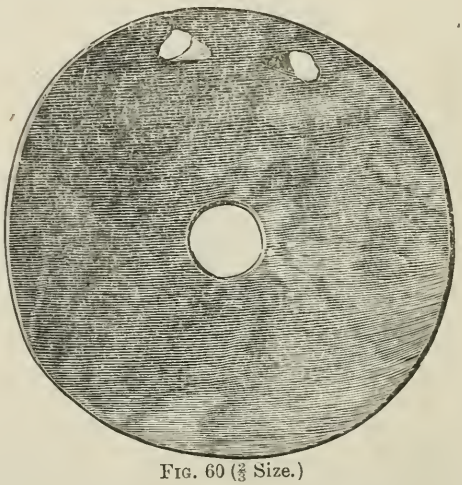

Fig. 60 ($\frac{2}{3}$ Size.)

Nothing affords better evidence of the widely-extended wanderings of the Indians

than we find in ornaments of shell made from species whose habitat is more than a thousand miles distant from where the manufactured articles are picked up. Valves of our own unios are often found in graves and ash-heaps, but scarcely any labor seems to have been spent upon them—they were probably regarded as too fragile for either use or adornment.

Large and strong conches from southern seas were highly prized, and some of the finest Indian scroll patterns have been wrought on broad pieces of these. No elaborately-worked specimens have as yet fallen to our lot, but we possess several plainly-made articles. Fig. 60 is part of a find made in 1849 by a Mr. John McDowell when excavating a cellar near Blackfriars bridge, London, Ontario. Many other fine specimens (all of which we procured from Mr. Matheson) were found in this grave. Those of shell included three whole "gorgets," one of which is represented in Fig. 60; two halves of others somewhat smaller; one large spoon-like piece made from what must have been nearly a third of the outside whorl; a small and neatly-finished heart-shaped ornament (all these were perforated) a large bead made from the columella; and eight pieces of wampum.

FLINTS.

Fig. 61.

In Fig. 61, from Pike's Farm, Wolfe Island, we have an excellent illustration of the dexterity possessed by the Indians in the manipulation of flinty substances. Not only is this specimen as nearly as possible symmetrical, but it is surpassingly thin, for although eight and a half inches long, it barely averages one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The edges are sharpened by chipping mainly from one side.

Fig. 62.

A unique specimen, in many respects, is shown at Fig. 62. Though less than three inches in length, it is almost as thick as Fig. 61. The sides are as nearly flat as it is in the nature of flint to be made, and the edges are chipped at such an angle as to make a cross section as nearly as possible a rhomboid. Flints so chipped have been regarded as "rotary" arrows, on the supposition that the intention of the angle was to make the weapon revolve in its flight,—a sort of aboriginal idea of "rifling," in fact, but that seems to be a little too far-fetched. It is more likely that the pecularity, when it occurs, is owing to the want of ambi-dexterity on the part of the maker, unless, as is probable, say in the case of Fig. 62, the flint was intended for a drill rather than a missile. The projections at the base can hardly be regarded as barbs, because the sides of the neck project so far that when this head was attached to a shaft or handle the hollows would be completely filled with the material employed to fasten it on. It was presented by Mr. E. T. Hummell, Decatur, Alabama.

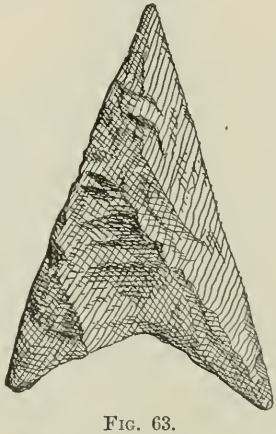

Fig. 63.

A somewhat unusual form of arrow-head is seen at Fig 63. The notched base combines the wedge method of insertion with the barbed form. This type of weapon is more common in the Central States than in Ontario.

Fig. 64.

Fig. 64 is a fine example of the serrated edge. It is from near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and was presented to us by Dr. Collins, of that city.

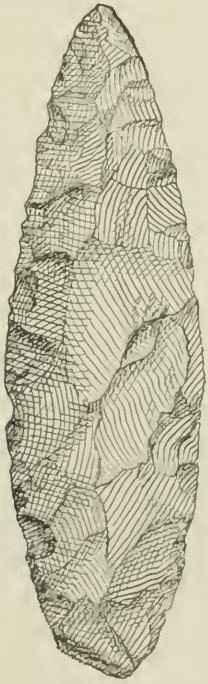

Fig. 65.

Fig. 65 represents the largest chipped implement in the museum. It measures eleven and a half inches in length. It is made of hard cherty limestone, and shows signs of having been in use for digging (?), as the ridges between the flakings are worn down slightly.

This magnificent specimen formed part of the handsome collection presented by Mr James Dickson, P.L.S., of Fenelon Falls.

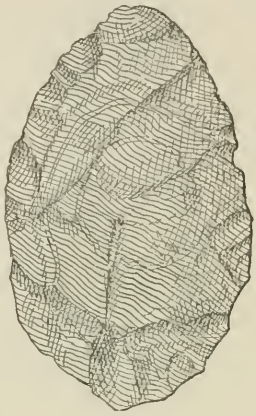

Fig. 67.

Fig. 67 is a large leaf-shaped and roughly dipped "flint," from Pike's farm, Wolfe Island. It is six inches and a quarter long, by four inches wide. If found in Europe it would be regarded as paleolithic, but as copper-beads and many highly finished stone weapons were found along with this specimen the inference is that all were produced contemporaneously. Another specimen from the same locality is made of similar material (both showing a nucleus) and is much better finished, besides being provided with a neck for attachment to a handle.

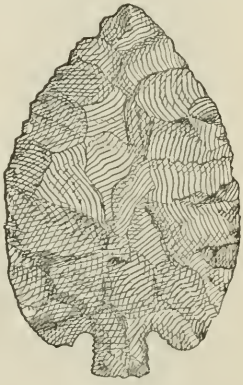

Fig. 68.

Fig. 68, scarcely inferior in size, is also from the same farm. The material, however, is of a finer quality, and the chipping has been more carefully done. It is about five inches and three quarters long and nearly four broad.

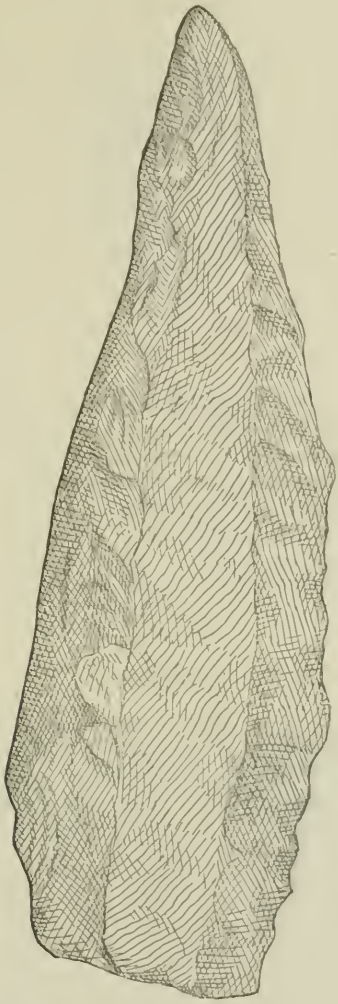

Fig 69.

Among the specimens presented by Mr. Ransom, of Hitchin, few are more instructive than the one figured at 69. It represents an enormous flint cone, ten inches long, from which large chips have been flaked for tool making. Fig. 69 is from Persigny, a locality that has yielded many valuable paleolithic relics.

CARVED HEAD.

Fig. 70. (Full Size.)

Fig. 70 is as beautiful as it is remarkable. Almost black, and apparently carved from a piece of limestone, one is struck at first sight both with the design and the quality of the workmanship. The head-dress is quite unlike what we would suppose an Indian to model, and the conception of the head itself is different in every respect from the normal aboriginal attempts to represent human features. The half-finished appearance of the under side of the neck gives us the idea that the head might at one time have formed part of a whole figure. A hole is bored through piece from below the chin to the top of the cap, immediately above the forehead. This specimen is from lot 34, con. 7, Beverley, the farm of Mr. Jas. Dwyer.

TABLETS.

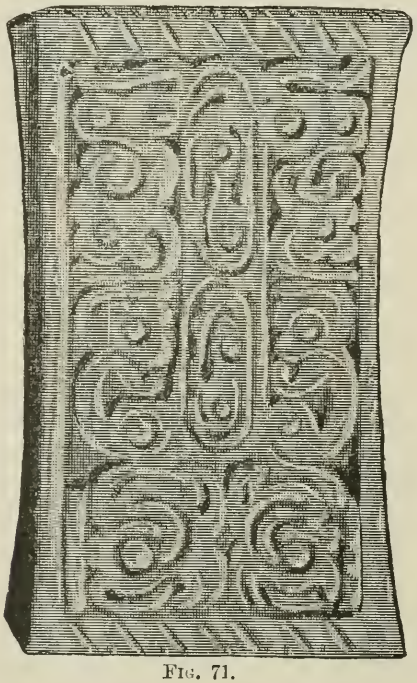

Fig. 71.

Fig. 71 represents the celebrated Gest or Cincinnati Tablet. It is five inches long,

three broad at each end and half an inch thick. The material is a light brown sandstone of close texture. Quoting from Mr. Robert Clarke's pamphlet on the "Prehistoric Remains at Cincinnati," I find that Mr. E. G. Squier, a good archæological authority, described this relic in 1848 as follows: * * * "The figures are cut in low relief (the lines being not more than one-twentieth of an inch in depth) and occupy a rectangular space four inches and two-tenths by two and one-tenth wide. The sides of the stone, it will be observed, are slightly concave. Right lines are drawn across the face, near the ends; at right angles and exterior to these are notches, twenty-five at one end and twenty-four at the other. Extending diagonally inward are fifteen longer lines, eight at one end and seven at the other. The back of the stone has three deep, longtitudinal grooves, and several depressions, evidently caused by rubbing—probably produced by sharpening the instruments used in the sculpture. * * * * It will be observed that there are but three scrolls or figures—four of one description and two of each of the others. Probably no serious discussion of the question, whether or not these figures are hieroglyphical, is needed. They more resemble the stalk and flowers of a plant than anything else in nature. What significance, if any, may attach to the peculiar markings or graduations at the ends, it is not undertaken to say. The sum of the products of the longer and shorter lines (24x7 + 25x8) is 368, three more than the number of days in the year; from which circumstance the suggestion has been advanced that the tablet had an astronomical origin and constituted some sort of a calendar."

Mr. Squier then goes on to suggest that the tablet was probably only a stamp, such as have been found "in Mexico and in the mounds of the Mississippi" made "of burned clay, the faces of which are covered with figures, fanciful or imitative, all in low relief like the face of a stereotype plate. These were used in impressing ornaments upon the clothes or prepared skins of the people possessing them." Dr. (now Sir) Daniel Wilson in "Pre-historic Man," vol. 1, page 175, after criticising the astronomical and stamp theories, proceeds: "But whatever theory be adopted as to its original object or destination, the series of lines on its two ends have justly attracted attention, for they constitute no part of the device and can scarcely be regarded as an ornamental border. Possibly in them we have a record of certain scales of measurement in use by the mound builders; and if so, the discovery is calculated to add fresh interest to our study of the geometrical structures, which, far more than great mounds, are the true characteristics of that mysterious people."

A recent essayist in the "Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History" for January, 1887, after demonstrating to his own satisfaction the phallic origin and interpretation of the design and the astronomical intention of the lines and spaces, concludes, "Thus we have the exact descriptions of these tablets [the Richardson and the Gest or Cincinnati.] The numbers shown on these are familiar as those used in the measures of the Mound Builder works in which the tablets were found; also as periods of lunar and solar time, and especially lunar time, as marking the natural periods of menstruation, quickening, viability and gestation. The relationship becomes closer when we find that the Gest Tablet, as to its size, has special measures from the same unit or standard with the Gridley stone. They are: Length, 5 inches; least breadth, 2.50 inches; greatest breadth, 3 (2.99) inches, with two chords of 4.50 inches each."

Whatever may have been the purpose of this tablet, if, indeed, it had any beyond caprice or whim on the part of the maker, it is, at all events, a genuine relic. Fortunately the evidence in its favour is too strong to be put aside by even the most iconoclastic.

Fig. 72.

As if to "make assurance doubly sure," however, on this point, the Clarke or Waverly Tablet has been discovered in the collection of Dr. W. R. Hurst, of Piketon, Ohio, where it seems to have been regarded of so little value that its broken parts were not even placed together.

Its corroborative testimony in favour of the Cincinnati Tablet cannot be over-estimated. Fig. 72, which is little more than half the full size, gives a fair idea of its appearance. That the spirit of the design corresponds with that of the other is manifest —there is only less of it. The piece of stone is barely half as thick as in the Cincinnati specimen, and is not so well preserved at the edges, probably on that account.

This tablet is now the property of Mr. Robert Clarke, publisher of Cincinnati, to whom we are indebted for casts of both these fine specimens.

COPPER.

Of all the material employed by the Indians in the production of ornaments and implements, native copper is among the rarest. It has been asserted in a recent publication that the presence of objects formed from this metal in its virgin condition over so large an area of North America in no wise argues communication on the part of the natives with the Lake Superior deposits. Enough copper, it is said, may be found as "drift," from which all the objects made by the Indians, might easily be made. While it may be acknowledged that drift copper is occasionally found, it must, at the same time, be affirmed that it is exceedingly rare. I have not heard of a single instance in Ontario, and the chances now-a-days are millions against one as compared with the opportunities afforded during the pre-historic period when forest-growth covered the country and when the ground was littered with dead and decaying vegetable matter. It is absurd to regard distance as any barrier when we find here sea-shells from the distant south. As well, too, might it be argued that pipes of catlinite discovered in Ontario, prove no connection with the famous pipe-stone quarries of the North-West. That copper was brought here from Lake Superior there can be little, if any, doubt.

In an article on "Ancient Society in Tennessee," by G. P. Thruston, in that excellent publication *The Magazine of American History*, the writer speaking of what is taken from the mounds of his State says, "Among the treasures found are a number of articles indicating commercial development, a pipe made of 'red pipestone,' or catlinite, found

only in Dakota Territory, more than a thousand miles distant; native copper from the shores of Lake Superior, ornamented sea-shells from the Gulf and south Atlantic coasts, mica from North Carolina, exquisite polished implements of cannel coal, pearls from the southern rivers, implements of polished hematite from distant iron mines, and of steatite and quartz from the Alleghany range."

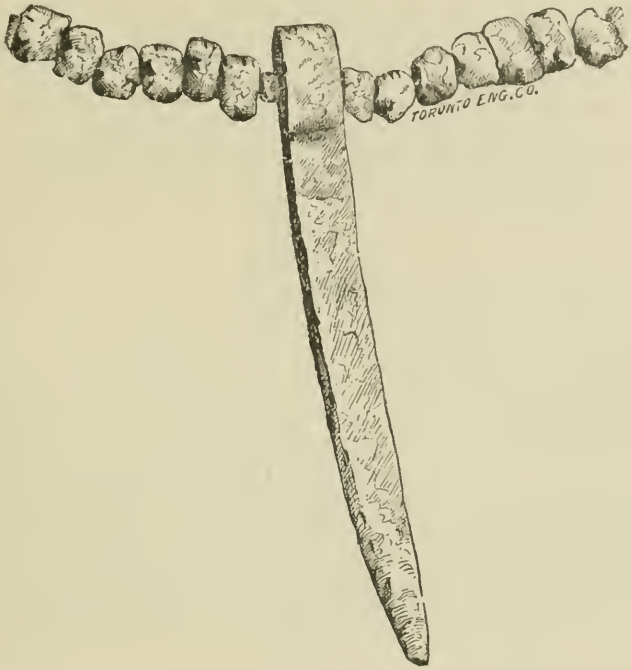

Fig. 73. (Full Size.)

From the Pike farm on Wolfe Island, we have upwards of one hundred copper beads. As may be seen from Fig. 73, which illustrates fourteen of them, they vary considerably in size. They are in excellent preservation. Perhaps this is on account of their great thickness in proportion to the size of the holes. Along with these were three spike-like specimens, one of which is shown in the illustration. The eye is formed by the end being bent. In our show-case, the beads and the three long pieces are strung to form a necklace, the latter at nearly equal distances apart; but I have not been able to learn how far this arrangement corresponds with the way they were disposed when found. Altogether, these form a most valuable addition to our very modest collection of copper articles.

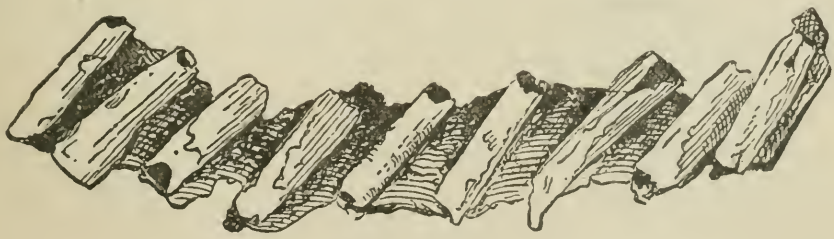

Fig. 74.

This cut represents nine cylindrical copper beads just as they were found in the Tremont Park mound, Tidd's Island. They were lying on a piece of the original hide or

leather to which they had been attached, and I was careful not to disturb them. They are made of beaten or leaf copper rolled into their present shape. In length they measure from three-fourths of an inch to an inch, and vary from three-sixteenths to five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The fine thongs by which they were sewn to the hide are still adherent to the under side.

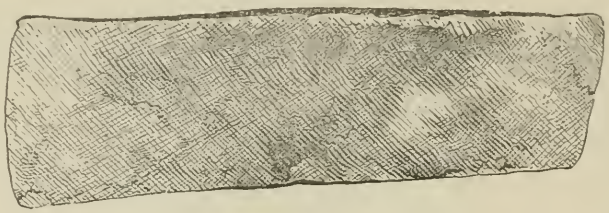

Fig. 75.

Fig. 75 was found by Mr. Samuel Haskett, on lot 23, con. 4, Biddulph township, and formed part of the Matheson collection.

It differs but little in pattern from some we had before, but it is, perhaps, specially interesting from the fact that a few specks of pure silver may be easily detected on the surface, thus affording proof (although none is required) that the material is native or virgin.

It is four and a half inches long, and one inch and a half wide at the cutting edge.

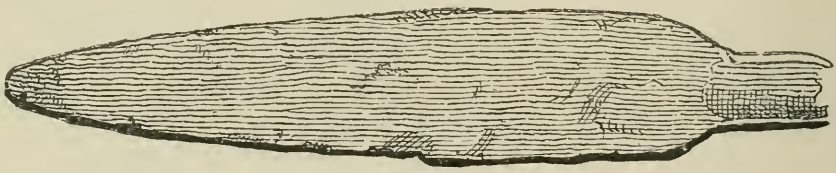

Fig. 76.

This good specimen (Fig. 76) was found by Mr. David Willet, in the township of Burford. It measures eight and three quarter inches long, and at its widest part is an inch and five-eighths. Like some of those described in our last report, it is provided with a fairly well-formed socket to receive a handle or shaft.

Fig. 77.

Fig. 77 is much smaller, and has a tine instead of a socket. It was ploughed up on lot 15, con. 7. in the township of London, by. Mr. James Hodgins. Both of these were procured from Mr. Matheson.

HEMATITE (Iron Ore).

The Indians of the territory (much of which formerly belonged to New France) now included in the Central States of the American Union, employed hematite to some extent in the production of weapons and a few other things.

I have never found, or heard of anything being found, of this material in Ontario, although it is more than probable that there are specimens of it in some private collections. The only trace of it I have met with was on Tidd's Island (see report for 1887,

page 10), where some decomposed ore had apparently been deposited in a grave for the use of the "dear departed" as paint. In the Central States, however, fragments of hard and compact hematite have been patiently ground, often into handsome form, for celts (or for insertion into the heads of clubs), corresponding in size and shape with many weapons found in this country, made for a similar purpose from granite, syenite and other primitive rocks.

We have one from the collection of Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, of Xenia, Ohio. Recently, we have also procured four good ones from Dr. Rear, of this city. They were found in Linn Co., Missouri.

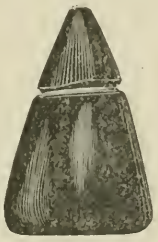

Fig. 78.

Fig. 78 is of the same material, beautifully formed. A cross section is circular. The slight groove, one-third of the length from the top, suggests the idea of suspension, and the specimen may have been a sinker. It was found near Columbus, Ohio, and was presented by Master C. D. Pettibone, of Cincinnati.

TYPES OF RECENT IRON AXES.

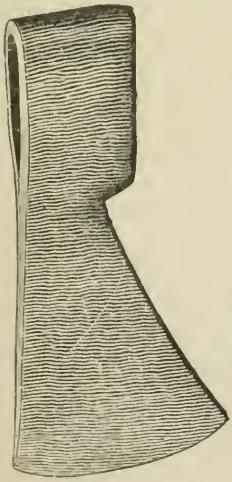

Fig. 79.

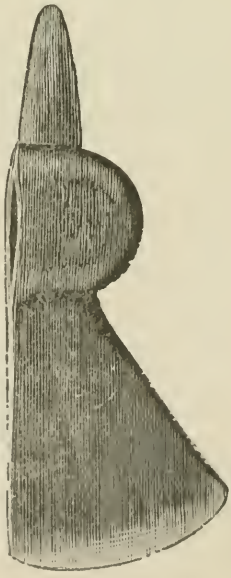

Fig. 80.

Immense numbers of cheap iron axes or tomahawks were imported to America for distribution among the natives "for value received" no doubt. Poor tools as these were,

few of them having a steel edge, they were still greatly superior to the former implements of stone or even copper, and were accordingly highly prized by the Indians. Fig. 79 is the most common type. Sometimes the pattern varies slightly and the size often very much. In what I take to be the oldest forms the hole is round; in those that are more recent it is oval. The stamps of the makers occasionally enables us to distinguish their nationality, but more frequently this is not easy. The billed or poled form is not so common. Fig. 80 is the only one in our collection. It was procured from Dr. Rear, Toronto.

Another form was somewhat similar to Fig. 80, but instead of the pole a pipe-head was fashioned, a small hole communicating with the handle which formed the stem. Axes of this kind were more ornamental than useful.

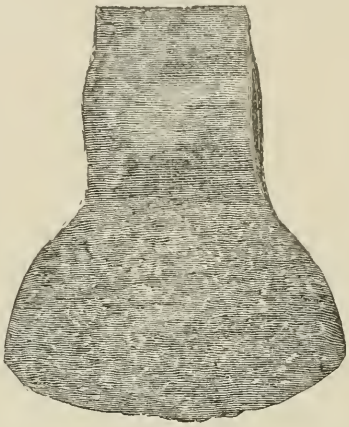

Fig. 81.

The type shown at Fig. 81 resembles the hatchet still used in Britain. Axes of this form are comparatively scarce in Ontario. All of the kind I have seen are steel edged, and therefore much more serviceable then those like Fig. 79. The cut illustrates one found by Mr. Albert Loughead of Nottawasaga.

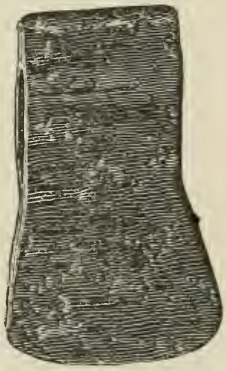

Fig. 82.

The most modern form of tomahawk is shown at Fig. 82. It approaches closely to the shape of tool so well known by every one to-day. Those however, that

were served out to the Indians were made smaller than what we call a "chopping axe." the one figured being not more than half the average size of a woodman's implement. No doubt they were intended to be used single-handed.

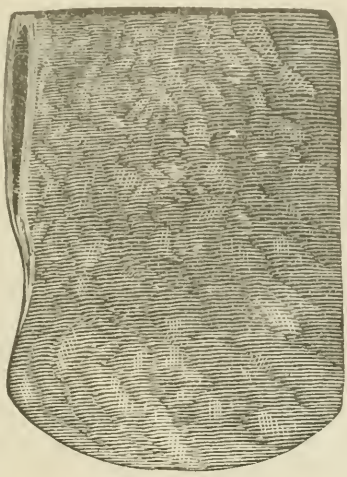

Fig. 83.

The specimen figured (Fig. 83) is large and coarse, and has the appearance of having been forged by some colonial country blacksmith, who, if he did not actually try "his 'prentice han'" on it, had certainly not made a great many before he produced this one.

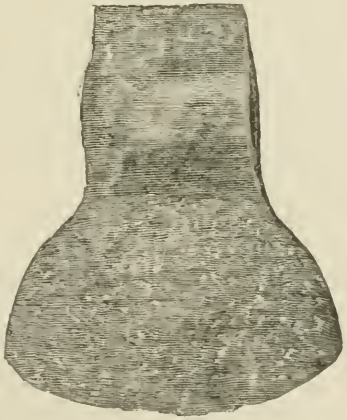

Fig. 84.

Indian hatchets were made by Canadian mechanics within the last fifty or sixty years. Two in our collection bear the stamp of the patriot "S. Lount." Fig. 83 was in the Matheson collection.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

[The accompanying list and digest have been prepared by Mr. A. F. Chamberlain, B.A., Toronto, and are the first on this subject that have ever been made covering the ground in question.

It requires only a glance to perceive the great labor involved in the preparation of such a statement as is here presented, and Mr. Chamberlain's sole reward must consist in the consciousness that he has performed a task which will, to a very considerable extent, facilitate reference by students, at the same time that it places on record the work that has been done in this field.

There are, doubtless, other papers and works bearing on the subject—for Mr. Chamberlain modestly speaks of his work as "Contributions,"—and he will be glad to hear from any one who may be able to assist him in making this bibliography as nearly complete as possible. Address, A. F. Chamberlain, B.A., Canadian Institute, Toronto.]

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axes, 39; gouges, 40; tubes, 41; beads, 42-43; flints, 44-47; grinding and rubbing stones, 48; objects in shell, 49-50; bone and horn, 50-54; copper, 54-56; village sites and ossuaries, 57-58.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE

SESSION 1887-3.

BEING PART OF APPENDIX L.

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ONTARIO,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1888.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1888.

To His Honour the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province for the year 1888:—

The tables herewith submitted contain a large amount of information, under properly classified heads.

CONTENTS OF TABLES.

Table A gives the returns of Division Court business for the year, shewing the number of Divisions in each county, united counties and district; the number of suits entered; the amount of claims entered; the number of transcripts of judgment received; the amount of claims received by transcript of judgment; the number of judgment summonses issued in each county; the total amount of suitors' money paid into court; the total amount paid out of court; the number of actions of replevin under the increased jurisdiction of the Act of 1880; the number of actions for tort under the increased jurisdiction of the Act of 1880; the number of jury trials; the amount paid jurors; the amount paid to the jury fund; the percentage on fees and emoluments paid the Provincial Treasurer; columns shewing amount taxed for counsel fees, etc., etc.

Table B gives a list of all the Division Court Clerks, their post-office addresses, the county and number of division in which their courts are situated, etc.

Table C gives a list of the Division Court Bailiffs, their post-office addresses, the county and number of division in which their courts are situated.

Table D gives the number and limits of the respective divisions in each county, united counties and district.

The tariff of fees to be received by Clerks and Bailiffs is also supplied.

Number of Suits—Amount of Claims.

From Table A it will be seen that there were entered 65,878 suits, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses. The amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses, was $2,599,939.

The total number of suits entered exceeded the total of the previous year by 4,609, and shewed an increase in the amount of claims of $231,447.91.

The transcripts of judgments numbered 4,724, representing $245,864.37.

Revenue.

The amount of percentage on fees and emoluments paid into the Provincial Treasury was $9,392.14, being an increase of $1,927 on the receipts of the previous year.

The salaries and contingencies were $4,550, leaving a clear nett surplus revenue of $4,842.14.

Clerks and Bailiffs.

There were 39 appointments of Clerks and 42 appointments of Bailiffs during the year; of the latter, two were re-appointments in cases where the offices became forfeited because of the neglect of the officers to give new sureties within the time limited by law. Fourteen vacancies were caused by the deaths of Clerks, and five vacancies by the deaths of Bailiffs. By resignations there were 24 vacancies of clerkships and 31 vacancies of bailiffships. Three Clerks and two Bailiffs were removed from office for cause, and two Clerks and two Bailiffs absconded or left the jurisdiction.

Leave of Absence.

The number of Clerks and Bailiffs who obtained leave of absence (on the appointment of approved deputies) during the year was 40 of the former and 38 of the latter, for periods varying from one week to two months each, the latter period being the utmost limit.

Sureties—Covenants.

There were 66 cases of new sureties by Clerks and 68 of Bailiffs demanding enquiry and attention, and in which new covenants had been entered into. The deaths, insolvency, and removal and withdrawal of sureties, are now more promptly reported by the officers affected.

Court Seals.

New seals were ordered and supplied to nine offices requiring the same during the year, where the old seals had become worn out and defaced.

COMPLAINTS—INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year there were 198 reported complaints against Clerks, and 142 complaints filed against Bailiffs, a very large preponderance in both cases over the figures of the previous year, as appears by the following comparison :—

	Complaints.	
	Clerks.	Bailiffs.
1887	117	84
1888	198	142

Overholding suitors' moneys collected and paid into court, formed a large proportion of the complaints against Clerks. Charges of neglect in answering letters, overcharges, improper taxation of costs, and making irregular collections were also numerous, and there were a few complaints of a more serious character, where, after investigation, the evidence warranted the recommendation of the removal of the offenders from office. The complaints against Bailiffs were principally of the usual character of delay and not making prompt returns, wilful neglect, collusion, and not paying over moneys collected.

Prompt enquiry and investigation followed every complaint, and with the best results—especially in cases where suitors' moneys were improperly withheld, causing the prompt payment of large sums of money, and affording relief and satisfaction to many suitors.

The proper taxation of costs takes up much time and attention; overcharges are prevented, and items kept within the tariff of fees. Thousands of dollars are annually saved suitors by the care and watchfulness of the Department in this respect.

The importance of the Department to suitors and the public is now better recognized, and as the facilities which it affords for speedy redress of grievances have become more widely known, they are daily being made more and more available by suitors and their solicitors on all occasions of delay, negligence or default, or other illegitimate practices of officers of courts. Numerous letters from manufacturers and other suitors continue to be received, bearing testimony to the efficient services of the Department in protecting their interests.

NEW DIVISIONS.

Four new divisions were established during the past year, and I have also attended several meetings of Division Court Boards for the purpose of altering divisons.

DIVISION COURT BOARDS.

The change in the law from the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions to Division Court Boards, continues to work satisfactorily, and might, with good effect, be extended to all judicial districts presided over by a Judge, and in which there is a Sheriff. The Judge, the Sheriff, and the Inspector of Division Courts to form the Board.

Inspection—Departmental Duties.

The work of inspection and investigation was more than usually heavy during the past year, necessitating travel through many counties in the Province, and into the districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing and Algoma. The duties of both outside inspection and the departmental duties continue increasing. The assistance, in the past, of an additional but temporary clerk, having given place to the permanent appointment of an efficient assistant, I am enabled to devote much more time to the duties of outside inspection.

Clerks Assuming to Collect Debts before Suit.

There is reason to fear that some Clerks are allowing themselves to become parties to an attempt to evade the statute (Sec. 58, chap. 51 R. S. O., 1887), which prohibits Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from receiving any commission, charge, expenses, fee or reward for, or in connection with, the collection of any debt or claim which has been, or may or can be sued in the court for which he is Clerk or Bailiff, except the lawful fees, in cases where suit was entered.

This is done by receiving claims under promise to first write the debtor before entering suit, that a claim in favour of a certain party is in his (the Clerk's) hands, and will be entered for suit if not paid within a certain time named; the Clerk in such cases charging the creditor a fee for writing the letter, or, as I have found to be the case in some instances, the Clerk would perform this service without a fee or reward in money, but always with a view to procuring a number of suits out of the cases in which the debtor failed to pay within the time named in the notice. In either case, the Clerk must be held to have lent his name and official position improperly, and in contravention of the statute, and that to an extent and in a manner that cannot be overlooked by the Inspector.

All such practices are well calculated to raise doubts and suspicions of wrong-doing; and the Clerk who sends out such notices as above referred to, even if acting without reward of any kind, incurs the risk of being misunderstood, and suspected, by the Bailiff of the court of collecting accounts improperly, and thus interfering with the fees of the Bailiff's office.

Notice of Moneys in Court.

I regret to say that there is still an unwillingness shewn by the failure of some Clerks to give notice to the party entitled to receive the same, of any sum of money whatever received for any party to an action, as required by section 294 of chap. 51 R. S. O., 1887.

During the year special attention was given in impressing upon Clerks the necessity of obeying this most useful and salutary provision of the law, and no relaxation of that effort will be allowed, but, on the contrary, strict attention to this duty will be required of all Clerks. And here I would say, to those interested, that a number of the complaints that have been before me during the year would never have been made if proper notice

of moneys, as paid into court, had been given. It is no excuse for neglecting this duty to say that only a part of the money was received, and that the intention was to notify when the full sum was received, as the statute provides that the notice shall be given when any sum of money whatever is received for any party in an action. The notice must be sent in the manner provided by the statute, viz., registered letter, as a verbal notice, or alleged verbal notice, will not be considered as a compliance with the Act; neither can notice by post-card be considered sufficient; nor will the fact that the party entitled to notice is indebted to the Clerk for costs be accepted as a reason for any neglect or omission to give the notice required. A notice in writing, filed with the Clerk of the court by the party entitled to receive notice of moneys in court, that he waives his right to receive such notice, is the only excuse that can be accepted for non-compliance with the strict requirements of the law in such cases.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

JOSEPH DICKEY,

Inspector.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

RETURN of Division Court Business, from the First day of January to the Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1888, inclusive, shewing :—

The Name of County, United Counties or District.		The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act,"	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount payable to the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.		$	c.			$	c.		
ALGOMA	1	78	802	36990	73	25	894	48	49	7836	70	7519	63	827	13	97	13	.....	.....	1	12	00	1	41	32	125	25	8	51	00
	2	132	150	4764	86	9	156	57	30	1817	59	1881	21	2125	58	10	.....	2	1	3	00	.....	4	40	.....	.....	1	5	00
	3	24	67	2240	61	4	197	05	.....	1043	26	1211	44	373	61	7	.....	.....	1	12	00	.....	3	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	41	80	2013	54	12	692	24	3	1840	32	1775	14	488	39	6	.....	11	2	24	00	1	4	00	.....	.....	1	10	00
	5	97	54	977	24	17	562	50	2	1031	86	1081	21	240	04	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6	60	33	1304	49	24	1044	21	2	447	00	447	00	1136	81	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRANT	1	802	36990	73	25	894	48	49	7836	70	7519	63	827	13	97	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	150	4764	86	9	156	57	30	1817	59	1881	21	2125	58	10	.....	2	1	3	00	.....	4	40	.....	.....	1	5	00	
	3	67	2240	61	4	197	05	.....	1043	26	1211	44	373	61	7	.....	.....	1	12	00	.....	3	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4	80	2013	54	12	692	24	3	1840	32	1775	14	488	39	6	.....	11	2	24	00	1	4	00	.....	.....	1	10	00	
	5	54	977	24	17	562	50	2	1031	86	1081	21	240	04	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	6	33	1304	49	24	1044	21	2	447	00	447	00	1136	81	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Counts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Counts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agent's Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.										$ c.
ALGOMA.....	6	432	21276 94	43	2442 61	11	5310 89	5191 06	29	.....	2	1	12 00	.....	19 27	.....	1	5 00
BRANT, ...	6	1186	49191 47	91	3547 05	86	14017 33	13915 63	123	14	13	7	63 00	2	55 77	125 25	9	61 00
Carried forward	12	1618	70468 41	134	5989 66	97	19328 22	19106 69	152	14	15	8	75	2	75 04	125 25	10	66 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, inclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
BRUCE	1	376	14362	33	24	1093	47	48	5409	93	5437	27	34	4			1		9	00								
	2	211	6707	18	24	1019	09	29	2726	97	2703	20	7	1		1			12	30								
	3	252	8391	95	21	1000	93	18	4502	15	4251	36	17															
	4	244	10352	93	21	848	97	9	3324	50	3326	35	21															
	5	165	5031	42	26	1200	80	14	2972	57	2968	07	10				1		12	00								
	6	58	2268	84	11	451	66	....	1276	15	1174	12	5															
	7	126	4614	31	19	1342	98	84	2072	25	2054	25	5															
	8	306	10045	09	59	2486	77	19	3403	63	3299	64	21															
	9	76	2911	31	5	155	26	3	995	86	984	36	11															
	10	61	1727	86	18	839	74	9	545	70	535	50	3															
CARLETON	1	1484	60114	97	42	2388	42	396	11928	49	11823	92	98	2							1	55	49	10	880	45	10	75	00
	2	68	2792	29	2	137	96	2	745	72	745	72	4									2	65						
	3	51	1923	37	9	562	29	2	747	32	747	32	2									2	21						
	4	66	2922	00	17	1024	00	6	2435	00	2363	00	4									2	71						
	5	41	1478	90	6	314	97	....	627	21	627	31	3									1	47						
	6	93	3737	39	8	20	00	2	1164	96	1152	96	10									4	09						
	7	62	1868	93	1	41	92	8	557	68	513	58	....									1	55						

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.					$ c.
Brought forward	12	1618	70468 41	134	5989 66	97	19328 22	19106 69	152	14	15	8	75 00	2	75 04	125 25	10	66 00
BRUCE	10	1875	66413 22	228	10439 67	233	27229 71	26734 12	137	5	1	3	33 30	1	63 69	9 08	2	8 00
CARLETON	7	1865	74837 85	75	4489 56	416	18206 38	17973 81	121	2	.....	.....	.....	1	70 17	880 45	11	81 00
Carried forward	29	5358	211719 48	437	20918 89	746	64764 31	63814 62	410	21	16	11	108 30	4	208 90	1014 78	23	155 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.		$	c.			$	c.		
DUFFERIN.....	1	286	13373	77	25	1712	04	15	3087	89	26	2844	92	1	.....	.....	4	23	00	1	14	11	.....	.....	1	5	00
	2	396	15736	47	58	3779	36	34	3569	96	35	3657	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	16	28	.....	.....	3	25	00
	3	156	5562	50	31	1567	24	18	2392	21	14	2457	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2	6	47	.....	.....	2	15	00
	4	35	1625	21	7	647	37	..	292	32	4	268	32	.....	6	.....	.....	.....		.....	1	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5	108	4253	84	11	555	59	7	2224	80	8	2239	23	.....	.....	.....	1	12	00	.....	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ELGIN.....	1	448	15317	18	40	1860	30	65	8565	28	32	8423	98	2	.....	.....	3	44	00	.....	16	15	.....	.....	1	10	00
	2	55	2169	85	13	534	41	5	1057	90	4	1075	10	.....	.....	.....	1	12	00	.....	2	85	.....	.....	1	10	00
	3	672	27993	75	31	1633	51	40	9610	55	75	9611	90	9	1	1	1	10	00	..	30	13	84	00	2	16	00
	4	231	9530	72	30	1377	01	20	4394	18	18	4299	27	.....	.....	.....	2	19	00	.....	10	90	.....	.....	1	10	00
ESSEX.....	1	89	2414	78	1	816	00	18	1358	00	3	1358	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	2	10	.....	.....	3	17	00
	2	194	6893	59	13	766	48	26	3634	65	10	3781	59	1	2	.....	.....	.....		.....	5	61	.....	.....	2	10	00
	3	104	4200	10	8	428	69	15	2719	34	7	2507	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....		3	3	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4	92	3158	70	5	217	02	18	1296	24	1	1262	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	2	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5	199	8384	35	10	750	10	68	4311	61	19	4249	70	.....	.....	.....	1	9	00	.....	8	62	.....	.....	3	20	00
	6	166	6319	27	15	512	49	42	3311	18	6	3330	73	.....	1	2	.....	.....		.....	5	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	7	377	17140	63	8	468	72	52	4759	32	32	4844	90	2	2	.....	1	9	00	.....	16	39	.....	.....	1	10	00
	8	304	11849	62	19	1054	02	60	5388	56	28	5021	93	4	3	2	2	9	00	.....	12	11	.....	.....	6	30	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.			$	c.			
Brought forward.	29	5358	211719	48	437	20918	89	746	64764	31	63814	62	410	21	16	6	11	108	30	4	208	90	1014	78	23	155	00
DUFFERIN	5	981	40551	79	132	8261	60	74	11567	18	11467	07	87	1	6	5	35	00	3	42	83	.....		6	45	00
ELGIN	4	1406	55011	50	114	5405	23	130	23627	86	23410	25	129	11	1	7	85	00	.....	60	03	102	05	5	46	00
ESSEX	8	1525	60361	04	79	5013	52	299	26778	90	26356	37	106	11	8	4	27	00	3	56	07	.....		15	87	00
Carried forward.	46	9270	367643	81	762	39599	24	1249	126738	25	125048	31	732	44	31	27	255	30	10	367	83	1116	83	49	333	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses, issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juror called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	
FRONTENAC.....	1	1	630	28595 24	32	1335 10	97	9677 72	9797 45	67	5	1	2	14 00	.....	30 92	120 70	8	44 00
	2	2	31	1488 52	3	169 57	8	883 35	926 40	3	1	.....	.....	11 00	.....	2 03	.....	.....	.....
	3	3	65	2280 90	7	179 10	3	913 34	913 34	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 08	.....	.....	.....
	4	4	119	3606 52	16	642 33	34	2312 48	2296 35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 29	.....	.....	.....
	5	5	51	1426 48	3	165 34	1	520 67	515 67	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
	6	6	265	10007 56	26	1405 50	51	2038 75	1863 55	21	.....	.....	6	71 00	.....	13 02	.....	1	10 00
GREY	1	1	905	21164 42	59	2719 39	226	10682 26	10623 13	56	3	1	2	21 00	.....	27 58	376 30	5	35 00
	2	2	216	7768 12	26	2513 04	32	4489 82	4674 51	14	2	3	3	24 00	.....	8 36	.....	4	25 00
	3	3	318	13848 18	15	1001 69	56	3150 27	3155 92	32	3	1	1	10 00	.....	14 95	.....	6	40 00
	4	4	153	6150 18	25	1508 45	21	2485 51	2469 64	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5 50	.....	2	10 00
	5	5	234	7934 22	44	2224 51	42	5180 32	5282 91	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 24	.....	3	15 00
	6	6	169	5213 64	16	609 18	20	2232 04	2061 13	7	4	.....	1	11 00	.....	4 50	.....	3	20 00
	7	7	130	4205 13	5	312 99	1	2152 35	2152 35	7	3	.....	2	22 00	.....	3 40	.....	.....	.....
	8	8	118	4691 97	11	799 37	6	534 75	534 75	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 66	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.				$	c.
Brought forward	46	9270	367643	81	762	35599	24	1249	126738	25	125048	31	732	101	44	7	1	27	9	255	30	10	367	83	1111	83	49	333	00
FRONTENAC.....	6	1161	47405	22	87	3896	94	194	16346	31	16312	76	101	7	31	1	9	9	96	00	.....	52	28	120	70	9	54	00
GREY	8	2243	70975	86	201	11688	62	404	30907	32	30951	34	49	17	7	1	9	9	88	00	.....	76	19	376	30	23	145	00
Carried forward	60	12674	485024	89	1040	55184	80	1847	173991	88	172315	41	882	68	82	9	35	45	439	30	10	496	30	1613	83	81	532	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
HALDIMAND	1	1	82	3077 25	14	694 00	4	1304 52	1362 58	6				12 00		4 09			
	2	2	48	1768 63	10	235 24	....	.....	.....	3	12	1		.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....
	3	3	175	6175 31	24	1518 10	13	1889 77	1795 03	14	1	1	....	10 00	.....	6 71	.....	.....	.....
	4	4	40	1532 69	4	179 14	....	450 24	450 24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 99	.....	.....	.....
	5	5	27	1620 54	2	79 57	6	293 15	271 29	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 29	.....	.....	.....
	6	6	235	8676 39	33	1118 40	21	3430 63	3459 99	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 05	.....	.....	.....
HALIBURTON.....	1	1	51	940 85	10	348 69	1	707 97	717 97	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
	2	2	53	1460 02	4	88 56	1	795 97	759 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	96	.....	.....
	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HALTON.....	1	1	172	7987 05	19	1776 85	21	3405 38	3588 34	22	.....	.....	1	10 00	.....	9 52	.....	2	16 00
	2	2	65	2302 64	14	206 69	13	1677 97	1579 31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 85	.....	.....	.....
	3	3	189	7092 88	15	499 68	23	2457 17	2431 67	12	.....	.....	2	22 00	.....	7 66	.....	.....	.....
	4	4	78	1807 40	10	389 22	9	711 62	691 34	1	.....	.....	1	36 00	1	1 57	.....	.....	.....
	5	5	29	1114 57	4	225 13	....	302 34	275 68	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 03	.....	.....	.....
	6	6	53	1714 55	6	310 21	5	971 86	916 54	1	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....	1 80	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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Brought forward.	60	12074	485024 89	1040	55184 80	1847	173991 88	172315 41	882	68	39	35	439 30	10	496 30	1613 83	81	532 00
HALDIMAND.....	6	607	22850 81	87	3824 45	44	7268 31	7339 13	50	13	2	2	22 00	.....	23 38	.....	.....	.....
HALIBURTON	3	104	2390 87	14	437 25	2	1503 94	1477 94	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1 38	.....	.....	.....
HALTON.....	6	586	22019 09	68	3407 78	71	9526 33	9482 88	39	.....	.....	5	76 00	3	23 43	.....	2	16 00
Carried forward.	75	13371	532285 66	1209	62854 28	1964	192290 46	190615 36	971	82	41	42	537 00	14	544 49	1613 83	83	548 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
HASTINGS	1		558	28000 42	27	1139 34	3	3693 34	3493 41	73				50 00		9 77		10 00
	2		31	1092 37	5	222 75	2	546 59	523 54	3				12 00		1 17	1	5 00
	3		82	3464 10	3	66 10	...	1071 76	1071 53	7						3 61		
	4		134	3870 68	10	385 26	17	1518 53	1449 38	4						2 95		
	5		189	7161 83	9	35 67	1	2128 50	2142 60	14						7 16		
	6		182	7325 59	10	608 31	28	1565 50	1494 60	17						7 58		
	7		135	3553 89	15	657 06	19	2055 70	2055 70	5	1			12 00		3 70		
	8		151	4938 64	3	159 99	36	1933 05	1933 65	9						4 41		
	9		402	14070 48	32	1214 36	31	3946 65	3765 06	26						12 80		
	10		135	3107 02	5	108 13	17	1373 70	1314 27	3	2					2 16		
	11		117	4513 10	4	376 62	18	552 41	625 54	4						3 10		
	12		138	3940 55	24	1046 25	7	2421 40	2421 40	3	7					3 45		
HURON	1		138	5494 28	21	1252 29	21	1760 05	1679 95	12	4		5	50 00		8 31	1	10 00
	2		259	10485 51	16	947 07	19	3997 09	3980 99	39			1	12 00		13 47	4	30 00
	3		243	10267 00	13	491 00	32	2772 59	2772 59	32		1				13 61	2	15 00
	4		257	13671 41	14	519 92	21	4065 13	3802 33	41			1	10 00		15 97	8	68 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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Brought forward	75	13971	532285 66	1209	62854 28	1964	192290 46	190615 36	971	82			537 00		544 49	1613 83	83	548 00
HASTINGS	12	2254	85041 67	147	6019 84	169	22807 13	22290 08	168	10		1	12 00		61 86		1	5 00
HURON	87	897	39918 20	64	3200 28	93	12594 86	12235 86	124	4	1	7	72 00		51 36		15	123 00
Carried forward	87	17122	657245 53	1420	72174 40	2226	227692 45	225141 30	1263	96	42	50	621 00	14	657 71	1613 83	99	676 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
HURON—*Con.*	5	106	4457	60	20	1172	63	8	2148	73	2133	73	13						5	23					1		5	00
	6	55	1775	29	7	405	03	4	673	25	639	86	4						1	26								
	7	51	2316	61	10	480	87	5	1689	27	1689	27	9						2	53								
	8	210	10111	53	22	1193	97	5	3201	08	3226	84	30	1					11	73								
	9	72	2308	81	12	542	86	6	1106	96	1123	73	3			1		12 00	2	10								
	10	53	1867	35	8	592	45	6	798	41	763	41	1		2		1		1	60								
	11	127	7436	65	2	70	55		2302	62	2302	62	22			1		12 00	8	55					3		15	00
	12	89	3100	58	9	840	03	8	1125	89	1087	34	7						3	13					1		5	00
KENT	1	589	29946	37	43	1580	95	165	10116	34	9175	63	103			1		11 00	41	23			82	60	5		25	00
	2	322	11203	79	26	987	41	88	5346	23	5318	35	19		1				10	30					2		10	00
	3	181	5430	40	28	1690	84	26	2872	71	2874	21	10		1				5	29								
	4	74	2251	64	6	255	18	19	1553	53	1533	53	4		1				2	59								
	5	319	10615	75	20	1005	23	33	3259	12	3142	38	17		3		2	27 00	10	29					2		10	00
	6	159	5019	77	27	1253	58	37	1490	32	1440	00	10		2		1		4	48					1		5	00
	7	183	8067	13	35	1967	34	10	4065	49	3682	99	17		2		1	11 00	8	53					1		5	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.								$ c.	
Brought forward	87	17122	657245 53	1420	72174 40	2226	227692 45	225141 30	1263	96	42	50	621 00	14	657 71	1613 83	676 00
HURON—*Con.*.....	12	763	33374 42	90	5298 39	42	13046 21	12965 80	85	3	1	2	24 00	.....	36 13	.....	25 00
KENT.....	7	1827	62534 85	185	8740 53	378	28703 74	27107 09	180	10	1	4	49 00	.....	82 71	82 60	55 00
Carried forward	106	19712	753154 80	1695	86213 32	2646	269442 40	265274 19	1528	109	44	56	694 00	14	776 55	1696 43	756 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties or District.		The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
LAMBTON	1	265	11007	40	19	878	98	30	3485	49	3595	03	23				3	20	00			12	80			5	28	00
	2	188	7327	43	13	583	48	36	3353	80	3353	80	8				1	12	00			5	50					
	3	108	3538	22	35	1486	05	8	2340	27	2330	71	6			1						3	36					
	4	110	4630	74	12	547	52	3	2902	54	2955	43	8				2	22	00			5	46					
	5	142	6584	01	14	379	60	7	2561	73	2561	73	10			8						5	71			3	25	00
	6	99	3293	82	6	212	86	1	1273	38	1139	16	5	4		1						3	40			1	5	00
	7	83	2699	37	8	398	04	2	1569	85	1520	07	8			1		12	00			3	64			3	25	00
	8	416	15116	23	42	1911	17	91	5686	14	5857	90	25	2								14	32			1	5	00
	9	162	4119	01	12	315	02	19	3712	18	3791	28	9			1						4	59					
LANARK	1	298	8863	58	7	408	85	33	3663	54	3281	85	17	1								8	45					
	2	69	2817	47	5	213	04	6	772	80	744	81	7									3	07					
	3	113	3412	44	3	56	02	18	1429	16	1429	16	4	1								2	71			2	7	00
	4	313	9343	96	16	644	41	40	528	28	459	56	12	2								2	61			2	4	00
	5	39	1722	24	3	132	67	2	630	77	630	77	3									1	90					
	6	239	8386	48	12	525	97	37	1950	58	1950	58	21	3								10	32			10	34	50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.		
Brought forward.	106	19712	753151	80	1695	86213	32	2646	269442	40	265274	19	1528	109	44	56	694	00	14	776	55	1696	43	115	756	00
LAMBTON.....	9	1573	58616	23	161	6712	72	197	26885	38	27105	11	102	6	12	7	66	00	.....	58	78	.....		13	88	00
LANARK.....	6	1071	34146	17	46	1980	96	136	8975	13	8496	73	64	7	.....	.....	.....		.....	29	06	.....		14	45	50
Carried forward.	121	22356	846917	20	1902	94907	00	2979	305302	91	300876	03	1694	122	56	63	760	00	14	864	39	1696	43	142	889	50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Counts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.		$	c.			$	c.	
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.....	1	692	22196	32	21	952	28	116	10183	12	10343	72	39	1				1							18	00	
	2	129	5689	27	7	394	63	10	1513	42	1492	47	6		7										13	00	
	3	391	13337	93	15	663	69	60	3666	84	3568	07	22		2										18	00	
	4	153	6483	27	10	581	74	26	3102	25	3810	68	16					2							12	00	
	5	208	4867	09	3	107	92	10	2062	72	2032	07	2		2										30	00	
	6	262	8790	07	13	758	99	31	3774	09	3699	24	4												5	00	
	7	99	3573	77	1	41	90	9	1275	99	1214	75	16		1												
	8	139	4942	99	2	211	52	15	747	03	747	03	4		1										5	00	
	9	177	5110	00	2	16	90	19	2960	87	2735	43	5												20	00	
	10	57	2585	10	2	68	19	2	1036	75	1125	91	8		2												
	11	30	535	74	2	75	01	4	221	74	203	84	7		1												
	12	83	3508	19	3	149	25	5	1776	55	1776	55	1												2		00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.....	1	359	14234	80	14	592	68	41	4654	00	4853	72	31	5											3	20	00
	2	78	3594	72	4	406	10	14	1114	16	1114	16	8					1							1	10	00
	3	11	532	18				1	141	07	141	07	1														
	4	170	5877	87	1	52	70	29	2129	73	2068	68	12		1										1	5	00
	5	45	1838	11				13	891	76	887	01	3														
	6	88	2270	30	5	342	74	4	1000	40	980	40	8		1			1							1	10	00
	7	170	6357	89	4	316	86	9	2124	54	2124	84	15	3											3	21	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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Brought forward	121	22356	846917 20	1902	94907 00	2979	305302 91	300876 03	1694	122	56	63	760 00	14	864 39	1696 43		889 50
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.....	12	2420	81709 74	81	4022 02	307	32321 37	31749 16	135	21	2	3	33 00	19	76 03	69 09	24	130 00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.....	7	921	34705 87	18	1711 08	111	12058 96	12169 88	78	10	2	1	11 00	1	36 24	.....	9	66 00
Carried forward..	140	25697	962332 81	2001	100640 10	3397	349683 24	344795 07	1907	153	60	67	804 00	34	976 66	1765 52	175	1085 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.							$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
	LINCOLN	1	75	2264 95	8	333 20	34	1490 88	1393 97	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 27	.....	.....	.....
2		2	393	16879 70	46	2815 13	97	6050 57	6056 59	27	1	2	3	25 00	.....	15 78	.....	4	24 00
3		3	135	4875 64	23	1133 13	17	1308 20	1237 97	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 68	.....	2	12 00
4		4	94	4118 72	20	985 99	12	1735 05	1790 66	9	.....	.....	1	12 00	.....	4 79	.....	2	13 00
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
	MIDDLESEX	1	2072	87082 83	51	2812 44	144	27212 24	26997 84	196	4	.....	.....	6	63 00	.....	91 99	1648 06	35	265 00
2		2	256	12500 10	25	1314 59	15	3410 07	3247 94	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15 42	.....	3	20 00
3		3	106	5010 41	33	1395 93	3	2113 13	2005 58	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	7 12	.....	1	10 00
4		4	52	2212 60	14	648 73	....	835 48	830 48	2	.....	.....	1	2	23 00	.....	2 58	.....	1	5 00
5		5	244	9714 85	21	864 61	11	3875 73	3701 05	19	.....	1	3	3	35 00	...	9 67	.....	.....	.....
6		6	265	14041 33	28	1424 17	44	4028 79	3991 77	40	.....	.....	4	4	45 00	.....	17 70	.....	1	5 00
7		7	112	5116 76	22	904 87	10	2210 79	2164 04	14	1	1	3	3	36 00	.....	7 22	.....	1	10 00
8		8	52	2286 78	3	283 66	6	1462 47	1456 80	5	.....	.....	3	3	11 00	.....	3 77	.....	1	5 00
9		9	231	4805 21	.....	.....	12	1189 95	1189 95	5	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	3 38	.....	2	10 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.		$	c.			$	c.
Brought forward.	140	25697	962332	81	2001	100610	10	3397	349683	24	10584	60	344795	07	10479	19	1907	50	153	2	60	2	67	4	804	00	37	00	34	.....	976	66	27	52	1765	52	.....	175	8	1085	50
LINCOLN	4	697	28139	01	97	4767	45	160	10584	60			10479	19			50		2		2		4		37	00					27	52			1648	06		45		330	00		
MIDDLESEX.....	9	3390	142830	87	197	9649	00	245	46338	65			45585	45			343		5		4		22		222	00			1		158	85										
Carried forward.	153	29784	1133302	69	2295	115056	55	3802	406606	49			400859	71			2300		160		66		93		1063	00			35		1163	03			3413	58		228		1464	50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			
Muskoka	1	125	5168	23	27	954	17	4	1448	73	1448	73	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	11	00	.....	.....	12	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	183	7342	79	56	2931	90	27	1713	17	1682	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	00	1	.....	5	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	100	3300	25	9	260	40	8	1173	17	1173	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	20	454	17	3	333	18	4	318	71	309	73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	00	.....	.....	4	52	.....	.....	1	10 00
	1	20	612	62	2	157	85	....	195	01	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	00	.....	.....	3	48	.....	.....	1	2 00
Nipissing	2	293	9409	26	18	1044	53	15	3327	77	3320	77	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	00	1	.....	6	85	.....	.....	2	8 00
	3	233	7832	36	28	1797	60	14	2075	19	2075	19	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	57	1750	37	4	180	00	....	511	38	511	38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	358	12112	77	7	493	06	80	4451	92	4128	21	34	4	.....	.....	.....	1	11	00	.....	.....	12	94	1	.....	.....	.....
	2	141	4569	74	28	1683	51	36	2872	50	2798	63	10	6	.....	.....	.....	2	24	00	1	.....	5	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	125	2124	84	23	953	15	30	1163	33	1206	74	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	107	4563	77	25	1065	16	9	1207	90	1189	33	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	00	.....	.....	4	52	.....	.....	1	10 00
	5	91	2799	01	10	178	81	7	1291	79	1296	44	7	....	.....	3	1	1	12	00	.....	.....	3	48	.....	.....	1	2 00
	6	172	4300	00	9	260	40	5	2004	64	1419	31	14	2	1	.....	.....	1	10	00	1	.....	6	85	.....	.....	2	8 00
	7	32	874	32	7	259	78	5	369	24	284	68	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	47	1485	31	6	277	48	5	627	23	627	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.	$	c.
Brought forward	163	29784	1133302	69	2295	115056	55	3802	406606	49	400859	71	2300	160	66	93	1063	00	35	1163	03	3413	58	228	1464	50
MUSKOKA	4	428	16265	64	95	4479	65	43	4653	78	4613	70	21	2	1	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....		2	10	00
NIPISSING	4	603	19604	61	52	3179	98	29	6109	35	5907	34	29	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....		6	21	00
NORFOLK.	8	1073	32829	76	115	5176	35	177	13988	55	12950	57	82	15	4	7	79	00	4	36	81	.....		5	20	00
Carried forward	169	31888	1202002	70	2557	127892	53	4051	431358	17	424331	32	2432	177	71	100	1142	00	39	1199	87	3413	58	241	1515	50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM...	1	333	11841	56	24	1757	47	45	2885	62	2821	97	25	2			4	48	00			12	24		7	35	00
	2	131	5339	22	11	828	72	20	1317	04	1211	08	9									4	74		2	10	00
	3	233	8957	75	18	830	42	36	2371	61	2238	44	18									9	63				
	4	331	11384	65	18	1345	75	56	2078	20	1895	49	18	4			1	12	00			11	18		1	5	00
	5	308	10586	19	17	1107	61	65	2577	49	2514	43	22				4	46	00			12	51				
	6	49	1624	38	5	199	27	5	1024	68	1024	68										1	17				
	7	195	6270	30	5	199	69	48	2248	34	2197	83	11									5	87		3	15	00
	8	167	7643	74	12	573	62	78	2171	67	2096	05	22									9	65		3	20	00
	9	175	7024	60	17	1428	82	34	2564	24	2867	90	17				2	24	00			7	73		5	35	00
	10	137	3502	30	11	630	64	35	3396	37	3400	93	7									3	43		5	50	00
	11	238	10290	69	16	777	69	17	3842	78	3739	96	23	4			1	8	00			12	01		6	35	00
ONTARIO	1	312	13436	00	34	1575	50	10	3983	09	3983	09	24	3			1					11	52		6	32	00
	2	142	6340	89	10	366	99	17	2303	99	2303	99	15	1			1					6	36		2	10	00
	3	330	12456	00	15	752	03	15	3384	71	3169	06	33	4			2					14	10		3	20	00
	4	512	19471	96	32	1820	64	92	5290	94	5231	87	37	2								17	62		2	13	00
	5	203	6634	88	22	1108	26	8	3857	44	3857	44	9				2	20	00			13	82		2	12	00
	6	65	3494	50	11	796	54	2	967	02	973	92	8	3			1	12	00			6	97		2	10	00
	7	60	2735	29	27	1141	64	24	1063	77	935	17	8	2			1					2	87		1	5	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.										$ c.
Brought forward..	169	31888	1202002 70	2557	127892 53	4051	431358 17	424331 32	2432	177	71	100	1142 00	39	1199 87	3413 58	241	1515 50
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM..	11	2300	84464 78	154	9599 70	439	26478 07	26009 76	172	10	1	12	138 00	.....	90 16	.....	32	205 00
ONTARIO	7	1624	64569 52	151	7561 60	168	20550 96	20454 54	134	15	5	3	32 00	.....	62 82	13 82	18	102 00
Carried forward..	187	35812	1351037 00	2862	145053 83	4658	478387 20	470795 62	2738	202	77	115	1312 00	39	1352 85	3427 40	291	1822 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
OXFORD	1	1	1049	30116	55	55	3005	73	294	13323	65	12809	83	56	3				4	44	00			31	25		372	14	6	40	00
	2	2	99	3850	26	22	619	08	4	1812	63	1881	31	6	1				1	11	00			3	89						
	3	3	107	4459	36	11	654	63	9	2147	69	2147	69	12		1								4	74						15	00
	4	4	262	8349	91	27	1144	23	28	4287	41	4207	73	21					1	11	00			13	63				2		33	00
	5	5	619	23962	63	27	1467	49	63	10805	96	10572	79	47	2				15	63	00	4		31	76		30	00	5		35	60
	6	6	297	12056	58	20	863	17	75	5690	65	5437	25	15	1				3	21	00	1		11	10				2		15	00
PARRY SOUND	1	1	101	2500	48	15	989	73	25	1110	02	1135	65	5	2				1			1		12	90							
	2	2	45	1860	74	14	554	39	8	836	60	829	25	2	1				1			1		6	24				4		26	00
	3	3	7	169	85	....	....	....	....	43	94	43	94	....	....	....			....			....		4	76				4		26	00
	4	4	144	5882	82	28	1585	42	9	2087	74	2087	74	13	....	....			....			....		....					1		7	00
	5	5	106	4505	27	21	512	41	2	2025	28	2025	28	4	....	....			....			....		....					....		....	
	6	6	75	3217	99	8	320	41	1	721	40	720	77	3	....	....			....			....		....					....		....	
	7	7	100	3052	79	19	700	60	4	1133	47	1065	62	7	....	1			....			....		....					....		....	
PEEL	1	1	263	12273	16	33	1892	85	44	3732	67	3936	36	33	....	1			....			1		....					4		26	00
	2	2	160	6261	22	26	1293	43	12	1747	17	1741	09	11	....	....			....			....		....					4		26	00
	3	3	79	4415	68	13	649	11	5	989	54	987	63	11	....	....			....			....		....					1		7	00
	4	4	105	2753	38	8	293	55	12	1750	88	1685	85	4	1	....			....			....		....					....		....	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.			$	c.	
Brought forward.	187	35812	1351037	00	2862	145053	83	4658	476387	20	470795	62	2733	202	8	77	3	115	24	1312	00	39	1352	85	96	37	291	1822	50
OXFORD	6	2433	82795	29	162	7784	33	473	37977	99	37056	60	160	7		3		24		153	00	10			402	14	20	138	00
PARRY SOUND	7	568	21179	94	105	4662	96	49	7958	45	7908	25	30	1		3		2				1			3427	40	1	5	00
PEEL	4	607	25703	44	80	4128	94	73	8220	26	8350	93	59	1		1		1				1			3329	54	9	59	00
Carried forward.	204	39420	1480715	67	3209	161630	06	5253	532543	90	524111	40	2987	218	8	84	3	139	24	1465	00	52	1475	59	3829	54	321	2024	50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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					c.			c.			c.			c.														
PERTH	1	1	465	17396	61	31	1729	10	70	6384	01	6468	16	43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	00	.....	.....	19	08	31	09	6	40	00
	2	2	403	16865	09	16	790	66	16	6193	88	6222	66	46	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	00	.....	.....	17	77	.....	.....	3	15	00
	3	3	268	12017	55	17	698	17	36	4046	60	4046	60	39	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	1	5	00
	4	4	65	2171	21	4	113	02	4	896	32	872	33	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	5	78	2641	24	7	276	97	6	1652	66	1668	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	.....	.....	1	5	00
	6	6	239	7655	77	36	1926	62	41	3296	37	3269	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	07	.....	.....	4	20	00
PETERBOROUGH ...	1	1	642	26164	78	17	995	94	52	5805	60	5805	60	54	2	.....	.....	3	15	00	.....	.....	.....	27	51	53	78	1	5	00
	2	2	124	5581	24	22	914	84	20	2015	24	1997	74	11	4	.....	4	1	9	00	.....	.....	.....	5	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	3	23	815	89	2	80	40	....	453	74	445	99	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	4	107	4308	27	14	660	91	8	1791	52	1791	52	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	1	5	00
	5	5	20	643	97	10	447	52	10	397	20	352	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.										$ c.
Brought forward	204	39120	1480715 67	3209	161630 06	5253	532543 90	524111 40	2987	218	84	139	1465 00	52	1475 59	3829 54	2	2024 50
PERTH	6	1518	58747 47	111	5534 54	173	23469 84	22547 06	152	4	1	1	9 00	2	63 91	31 09	15	85 00
PETERBOROUGH ...	5	916	37514 15	65	3129 61	88	10463 30	10392 98	76	7	4	4	24 00	.....	38 42	53 78	2	10 00
Carried forward	215	41854	1576977 29	3385	170294 21	5514	566477 04	557061 44	3215	229	89	144	1498 00	54	1577 92	3914 41	338	2119 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	1	98	3403 00	1	47 00	8	2305 80	2450 00	10	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 64	.....	.....	.....
	2	33	1337 80	2	61 50	11	577 95	577 95	1	1	.....	1	12 00	.....	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....
	3	61	1445 77	.....	.....	4	521 05	521 05	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 03	.....	.....	.....
	4	197	6607 21	.....	702 16	17	2832 42	2763 14	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 17	.....	1	10 00
	5	80	3755 91	6	110 80	5	1030 06	1015 72	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....
	6	83	2472 46	11	647 12	4	1445 33	1463 01	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....
	7	77	2102 64	2	138 22	11	255 80	255 80	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 02	.....	.....	.....
	8	95	3155 29	9	308 25	5	1417 87	1457 86	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 17	.....	.....	.....
	9	143	3424 51	2	189 40	17	2094 45	2056 10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 23	.....	1	5 00
	10	64	1975 77	8	336 12	3	679 84	679 84	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 97	.....	.....	.....
	11	151	4536 41	10	497 29	5	1867 60	1825 84	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 13	.....	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD .	1	237	7161 31	14	704 74	25	2932 03	2932 03	14	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 31	.....	.....	.....
	2	100	2660 24	2	100 59	3	877 10	894 32	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 95	.....	.....	.....
	3	21	943 27	5	110 91	....	53 67	53 67	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
	4	25	999 06	8	592 97	....	560 66	560 66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....
	5	34	1228 24	2	66 94	2	471 23	471 23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 06	.....	.....	.....
	6	40	865 24	2	20 00	....	273 20	273 20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
	7	52	2587 65	7	585 62	1	1095 89	1095 89	8	.....	.....	.....	2	23 00	.....	4 12	.....	.....	.....
	8	9	389 42	4	154 26	1	171 64	171 64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward	215	41854	1576977 29	3385	170294 21	5514	566177 04	557051 44	3215	229			1498 00		1577 92	3914 41	338	2119 50
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.....	11	1082	34216 77	63	3127 86	90	15028 27	15066 31	55	23	.....	1	12 00		30 96	.....	2	15 00
PRINCE EDWARD..	8	518	16834 43	44	2336 03	32	6435 42	6452 64	30	3	2	2	23 00		21 50	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward	234	43454	1628028 49	3492	175758 10	5636	587940 73	578570 39	3300	255	91	147	1533 00	54	1630 38	3914 41	340	2134 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
RAINY RIVER.....	1	1	195	9208 20	1	169 11	5	4663 33	4577 32	15	3				1	1		2	15 00
	2		4	145 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RENFREW	1		503	19293 97	11	386 36	75	6864 81	6748 69	35	1				1	19 24		3	22 50
	2		53	2232 88	6	382 66	2	1015 34	1013 30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....
	3		211	6895 66	13	992 47	8	3723 08	3747 08	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5 75	.....	.....	.....
	4		190	9275 24	24	1479 82	10	4387 10	4369 80	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 88	.....	1	5 00
	5		98	3317 32	6	420 70	11	1327 34	1284 22	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 31	.....	4	21 00
	6		82	3295 14	5	273 11	6	1172 23	1174 23	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3 78	.....	.....	.....
	7		84	2618 75	10	360 24	11	1951 31	1866 30	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 20	.....	.....	.....
	8		48	2158 83	3	114 87	1	662 37	626 37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 69	.....	.....	.....
SIMCOE.....	1		558	25473 71	26	1335 88	75	7024 44	6366 05	51	6	1	4	39 00	.....	23 43	44 41	6	30 00
	2		219	8948 53	12	178 07	18	3322 43	3322 43	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 38	.....	.....	.....
	3		300	11486 26	40	1679 36	74	4787 61	4741 61	12	3	.....	2	20 00	.....	8 04	.....	3	16 00
	4		367	14901 34	43	2044 09	61	6254 02	6190 68	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 04	.....	.....	.....
	5		203	8125 78	44	2420 10	48	3205 34	3088 05	14	2	1	1	15 00	.....	7 61	.....	2	10 00
	6		604	22551 73	39	1877 27	150	9030 88	9245 93	48	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 22	107 83	4	20 00
	7		98	3627 00	31	1532 09	7	2208 38	1668 56	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3 53	.....	.....	.....
	8		289	13931 64	25	1356 16	41	6781 96	6442 15	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 76	.....	4	20 00
	9		318	13352 27	29	1478 76	50	3147 38	3011 96	30	.....	1	1	11 00	.....	15 53	.....	3	15 00
	10		98	3251 42	8	389 28	73	729 29	612 00	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2 95	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.								$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	234	43454	1628028 49	3492	175758 10	5636	587940 73	578570 39	3300	255	91	147	1513 00	54	1630 38	3914 41	340	2134 50
RAINY RIVER	2	199	9353 20	1	169 11	5	4668 33	4582 32	15	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	15 00
RENFREW	8	1269	49087 79	78	4410 23	124	21103 58	20829 99	83	2	1	.....	.....	2	46 37	36 63	8	48 50
SIMCOE.....	10	3054	125649 68	297	14291 06	597	46491 73	44689 42	252	20	5	6	85 00	.....	122 49	152 24	22	111 00
Carried forward.	254	47976	1812119 16	3868	194628 50	6362	660204 37	648672 12	3650	280	97	153	1598 00	57	1799 24	4103 28	372	2309 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY	1	259	7709	85	14	825	51	17	3295	86	2955	72	16													1	4	00
	2	299	9850	80	8	509	02	10	3701	19	3641	38	13															
	3	547	19086	06	13	496	06	101	5471	86	5441	50	38													3	18	00
	4	230	6721	44	6	228	59	41	2474	65	2413	78	11															
	5	286	8946	33	3	151	60	8	3288	23	3283	09	11	1												1	10	00
	6	133	3602	30	21	743	58	19	1180	67	1098	57	7	1	12	00												
	7	70	2541	46	8	298	58	9	1287	46	1150	30	3	2	6	00												
	8	207	7541	93	13	583	56	17	3674	73	3809	85	13	3														
	9	204	7816	15	6	423	34	3	2612	91	2533	90	20	1												1	8	00
	10	223	6649	72	18	711	15	16	3107	97	3107	97	8															
	11	142	4366	19	20	1088	56	4	1519	12	1524	80	6	2														
	12	67	2292	60	3	91	58	3	736	19	736	19	3															
THUNDER BAY	1	137	7555	89	2	206	66	3	688	94	688	94	19					1								2	10	00
	2																											
	3	85	3774	76	2	190	09	2	1411	03	1316	03	7					1										

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.		
Brought forward..	254	47976	1812119	16	3868	194628	50	6362	660204	37	648572	12	3650	280	97	153	1598	00	.....	57	1799	24	4103	28	372	380	2359	00
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY ...	12	2667	87124	83	133	6151	13	248	32350	84	31697	05	149	9	1	2	18	00	.....	.....	84	07	46	00	6			
THUNDER BAY ...	3	222	11330	65	4	396	75	5	2099	97	2004	97	26	1	1	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....		2		10	00
Carried forward..	269	50865	1910574	64	4005	201176	38	6615	694655	18	682374	14	3825	290	99	155	1616	00	57	1883	31	4149	28	380		2359	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.				
Victoria.....	1	59	1831	20		651	87	11	630	39		630	39	2	1					1	52								
	2	137	3976	74		74	26	2	608	38		596	43	2						3	02								
	3	51	1341	05		270	21	5	608	01		617	74	1	1						94								
	4	91	3423	87		467	80	8	796	91		788	41	5	3					2	69								
	5	343	16638	10		1000	00	45	4389	92		4303	95	39	4			1		17	30							5	00
	6	108	2978	94		416	00	8	1952	78		1981	21	5	1				10	00	2	78						50	00
	7	84	2894	58		729	77	5	529	06		498	61							1	17								
Waterloo.....	1	491	16405	11		1352	84	22	7603	75		7261	13	40	1					16	57			7	58				
	2	146	5792	59		415	39	1	2132	19		2064	17	6						5	07								
	3	363	13860	57		1609	86	14	4664	70		4656	70	39						16	50					2		12	00
	4	97	3980	71		45	95	2	1561	87		1561	87	8				1		4	54								
	5	121	5306	20		326	88	3	2488	64		2382	22	14						5	30								
	6	76	2691	51		469	17	4	1910	96		1804	64	4						2	35								
	7	80	3938	62		437	54	3	2072	54		2072	54	9						4	86								

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward	269	50865	1910574 64	4005	201176 38	6615	694655 18	682374 14	3825	200	99	155	1616 00	57	1883 31	4149 28	380	2359 00
VICTORIA	7	873	33084 48	74	3609 91	83	9615 45	9416 74	54	10	.....	1	10 00	2	29 42	2 12	11	55 00
WATERLOO	7	1374	51975 31	91	4657 63	49	22434 65	21803 27	120	1	.....	1	12 00	.....	55 19	7 58	2	12 00
Carried forward	283	53112	1995634 43	4170	209443 92	6747	726705 28	713694 15	3899	301	99	157	1638 00	59	1967 92	4158 98	393	2426 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the Goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
WELLAND	1		308	11631 27	14	1126 29	46	5403 95	5238 13	25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10 24	.....	.....	30 00
	2		77	1829 75	13	533 62	18	1036 06	1009 56	3	1	.....	1	11 00	.....	2 30	.....	.....	.....
	3		86	3015 73	13	188 73	11	1819 00	1779 34	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 91	.....	2	12 00
	4		320	10088 30	15	166 33	32	3776 92	3696 25	14	.....	.....	2	7 00	.....	7 77	.....	1	5 00
	5		109	3829 52	5	179 71	20	1519 12	1519 12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 93	.....	2	10 00
	6		78	1902 92	3	84 00	4	1044 42	1006 24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 55	.....	.....	.....
WELLINGTON	1		331	18083 86	22	1498 95	35	6455 13	6508 93	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 26	.....	5	31 00
	2		40	1276 05	3	118 89	4	700 95	700 95	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 42	.....	.....	.....
	3		29	1180 54	5	500 05	1	563 46	763 36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 24	.....	.....	.....
	4		196	8220 11	13	791 02	5	2130 78	2130 78	20	2	.....	2	9 00	.....	8 90	.....	3	15 00
	5		92	3645 72	10	542 97	7	1437 53	1415 28	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3 09	.....	.....	.....
	6		104	3902 73	10	610 68	3	1337 19	1337 19	8	.....	.....	1	5 00	.....	3 86	.....	1	10 00
	7		38	1832 32	8	356 08	1	994 73	994 73	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	1	6 00
	8		248	8430 72	31	1574 83	7	3645 42	3722 09	11	.....	.....	2	23 00	.....	9 58	.....	.....	.....
	9		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2559 31	2477 23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10		156	5956 86	16	837 60	17	4018 40	3984 59	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 97	.....	.....	.....
	11		294	12177 60	19	853 53	16	2615 07	2604 32	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 63	.....	1	6 00
	12		180	7011 13	24	1400 91	13			12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.										$ c.
Brought forward	283	53112	1095634 43	4170	209443 92	6747	726705 28	713694 15	3889	301	99	157	1638 00	59	1967 92	4158 98	393	2426 00
WELLAND	6	978	32297 49	63	2278 68	131	14599 47	14284 64	62	2	2	3	18 00	.....	28 70	.....	10	57 00
WELLINGTON	12	1708	71717 64	61	9085 51	109	26457 97	26638 45	159	9	2	5	37 00	.....	74 63	.....	11	68 00
Carried forward	301	55798	2099649 56	4294	220808 11	6987	767762 72	754581 24	4120	312	103	165	1693 00	59	2071 25	4158 98	414	2551 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

	The Name of County, United Counties or District.	The number of Divisions, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury trials by Jurors called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
1	WENTWORTH	1	931	42178 67	42	2111 05	98	9968 74	9522 29	64	.....	.....	.....	32 00	.....	36 53	339 20	3	19 00
2		2	225	9603 33	11	473 70	6	2817 67	2953 83	24	.....	.....	.....	47 00	.....	10 72	.....	.....	.....
3		3	72	2562 01	14	532 64	3	899 64	899 64	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2 66	.....	1	8 00
4		4	71	2828 03	15	1007 69	6	1746 88	1708 59	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 26	.....	.....	.....
5		5	31	1149 87	4	243 28	....	475 68	475 68	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
6		6	49	1714 37	11	577 39	5	928 05	793 46	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 65	.....	.....	.....
7		7	33	971 29	1	.....	4	332 53	332 53	.....	2	.....	.....	10 00	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
8		8	26	862 18	2	20 00	....	308 96	308 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
9		9	709	31653 13	12	910 65	40	7565 81	7291 50	83	1	.....	2	13 00	1	44 67	130 96	2	16 00
1	YORK	1	2993	173423 20	85	4689 28	812	32867 22	32736 35	403	3	5	4	32 00	.....	153 33	2190 86	8	37 00
2		2	188	8248 18	16	911 72	67	3184 43	2992 23	27	.....	1	3	47 00	.....	8 55	.....	2	15 00
3		3	68	3111 27	3	245 11	17	1286 38	1246 29	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 03	.....	1	6 72
4		4	337	15670 95	40	2506 50	66	6123 43	5403 70	46	4	2	.....	.....	.....	18 71	.....	2	15 00
5		5	109	4553 11	36	2122 87	8	2207 23	2203 42	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 83	.....	.....	.....
6		6	220	8477 84	21	910 77	36	4438 25	4268 01	23	3	.....	4	39 00	.....	11 77	.....	1	5 00
7		7	145	10457 83	7	324 56	10	3198 43	3284 28	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 38	.....	.....	.....
8		8	117	4198 21	3	345 48	22	1147 43	1119 75	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 35	.....	.....	.....
9		9	69	2368 26	5	440 04	12	1170 34	1207 24	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 33	.....	.....	.....
10		10	3687	176238 18	102	6683 53	1091	32336 60	32199 42	364	1	1	3	47 00	.....	168 64	2572 14	7	26 50

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juror called, in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund," in each County, United Counties or Districts or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees, under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
Brought forward.	301	55798	2099649 56	4294	220808 11	6987	767762 72	754581 24	4120	312	103	165	1693 00	59	2071 25	4158 98	414	2551 00
WENTWORTH	9	2147	93522 88	112	5876 40	162	25043 96	24286 47	184	3	4	5	39 00	3	101 31	470 16	6	43 00
YORK	10	7933	406767 03	318	19179 86	2141	87959 74	86660 69	941	11	9	14	165 00	.....	389 92	4763 00	21	105 22
Grand Total.....	320	65878	2599939 47	4724	245864 37	9290	880766 42	865528 40	5245	326	116	184	1897 00	62	2562 48	9392 14	441	2699 22
Grand Totals, 1887	323	61159	2368491 56	4271	214393 81	7874	821981 15	810255 63	4842	376	131	188	1745 63	98	2334 18	7465 14	394	2346 65
Grand Totals, 1886	319	57803	2008528 50	3046	193213 50	8004	804544 88	790487 68	4551	338	118	203	1961 00	93	2249 28	6253 30	392	2440 00
Grand Totals, 1885	311	60391	2207142 47	4163	219010 55	8048	797050 88	823061 09	4553	287	100	225	2222 91	66	2399 47	6485 19	418	2742 77
Grand Totals, 1884	310	61552	2211167 20	4132	199220 07	7517	793207 01	789540 71	4675	243	104	332	2085 00	46	2319 30	4381 33	384	2332 00
Grand Totals, 1883	309	52768	1993086 65	3717	170834 49	6515	710718 26	699274 15	3891	388	92	184	1708 27	54	2001 54	3987 58	344	2321 55

TABLE B.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1888, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	E. Biggings	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	Robert E. Miller	Bruce Mines.
	3	Wm. L. Nicholls	Thessalon.
	4	A. T. Rose	Marksville.
Brant	1	Joseph Robinson	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlanson	Paris.
	3	David Baptie	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	J. R. Malcolm	Scotland.
	6	Thomas F. Simpson	Onondaga.
Bruce	1	Wm. Collins	Walkerton.
	2	H. B. O'Connor	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	N. McKechnie	Paisley.
	5	James McKinnon	Port Elgin.
	6	Hugh Murray	Underwood.
	7	A. Neelands	Invermay.
	8	James Walmsley	Wiarton.
	9	Paul D. McInnes	Ripley.
	10	W. Moshier	Lion's Head.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	H. Reilly	Richmond.
	3	Henry W. McDougall	Huntley.
	4	W. P. Taylor	Fitzroy Harbour.
	5	Charles G. Lindsay	Kars.
	6	Ira Morgan	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Hintonburgh.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattullo	Orangeville.
	2	Alexander McLachlan	Shelburne.
	3	J. A. Love	Stanton.
	4	James Henry	Mono Mills.
	5	R. E. Hamilton	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	Charles Askew	St. Thomas.
	3	Charles Askew	St. Thomas.
	4	A. N. C. Black	Dutton.
Essex	1	James A. Stewart	Sandwich.
	2	J. H. C. Leggatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	George A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	F. P. Boutellier	Belle River.
	7	John McCrae	Windsor.
	8	John Milne	Essex Centre.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	Wm. Robinson	Kingston.
	2	P. McKim	Kingston.
	3	C. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	A. Grant	Verona.
	5	John McGrath	Sunbury.
	6	Jesse Shibley	Sharbot Lake.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	David Jackson, jr.	Durham.
	3	Thomas Plunkett	Meaford.
	4	T. J. Rorke	Heathcote.
	5	J. W. Armstrong	Flesherton.
	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Wm. Brown	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	D. McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	Thomas Bridger	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	R. A. Havill	Rainham.
	5	S. K. Smith	Canboro'.
	6	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	Wm. Prust	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	R. Balmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	J. Matthews	Acton.
	5	S. R. Lister	Campbellville.
	6	James Robinson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Harford Ashley	Belleville.
	2	D. R. Ketcheson	Wallbridge.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	F. B. Parker	Stirling.
	6	Arthur W. Coe	Madoc.
	7	A. S. Valleau	Deseronto.
	8	J. Sills	Canifton.
	9	James B. Young	Trenton.
	10	Marcus H. Powell	Marmora.
	11	James E. Harrison	Bridgewater.
	12	J. Wilson	L'Amable.
Huron	1	Charles Seager	Goderich.
	2	John Beattie	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	A. Hunter	Brussels.
	5	T. Trivitt	Exeter.
	6	Wm. McArthur	Dungannon.
	7	John Morgan	Bayfield.
	8	James McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	M. Zeller	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	Miles Young	Blyth.

List of all Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	J. Duck	Ridgetown.
	3	S. Wallace	Dresden.
		Malcolm Samson	Blenheim.
	5	D. C. McDonald	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Bothwell.
	7	D. R. Farquharson	Fletcher.
Lambton	1	H. M. Pousett	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	W. Webster	Florence.
	4	William W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	T. R. K. Scott	Forest.
	6	Martin Wattson	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Mooretown.
	8	W. G Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwen	Carleton Place.
	4	G. F. McKinnon	Smith's Falls.
	5	Alex. Graham	Pakenham.
	6	Wm. P. McEwen	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	B. White	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	Oliver Bascon	Kemptville.
	5	E. H. Whitmarsh	Merrickville.
	6	M. S. Denaut	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	H. Kilborn	Newboro'.
	9	R. B. Alguire	Farmersville.
	10	G. Fairbairn	Spencerville.
	11	J. B. Bellamy	North Augusta
	12	M. J. Connolly	Caintown.
Lennox and Addington	1	George D. Hawley	Napanee.
	2	C. L. Rogers	Bath.
	3	J. J. Watson	Adolphustown.
	4	P. Johnstone	Camden East.
	5	W. Whelan	Centreville.
	6	J. A. Zimmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylsworth	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	James B. Secord	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Isaac Springstead	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	S. McLean	Little Current.
	2	Jas. M. Fraser	Gore Bay.
	3	H. S. Francis	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	W. J. McIntosh	London.
	2	William Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	J. Flanagan	Clandeboye.
	4	W. C. Harris	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	J. English	Strathroy.
	7	Isaac N. Burdick	Dorchester Station.
	8	B. E. Sifton	Arva.
	9	E S. Jarvis	London.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Muskoka	1	T. M. Bowerman	Bracebridge.
	2	J. H. Jackson	Severn Bridge.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	R. G. Penson	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. D. Cockburn	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	John G. Cormack	North Bay.
	4	Thomas J. Ryan	Sudbury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Ed. Matthews	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	Jas. F. Cohoe	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McCall	Vittoria.
	6	S. P. Mabee	Port Rowan.
	7	D. C. Brady	Houghton.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	F. Cubitt	Bowmanville.
	2	S. Wilmot	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	John Hunter	Millbrook.
	5	A. G. Boswell	Cobourg.
	6	H. Lawless	Grafton.
	7	Martin H. Peterson	Colborne.
	8	M. P. Ketchum	Brighton.
	9	R. P. Hurlburt	Warkworth.
	10	T. R. Garrett.	Wooler.
	11	D. Kennedy	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Z. Hemphill	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	F. J. Gillespie	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	M. F. Ainslie	Drumbo.
	3	Robert Murray	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	James Stevens	Ingersoll.
	6	J. Hodgson	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1	R. H. Stewart	Parry Sound.
	2	David Patterson	McKellar P. O.
	3	E. Sirett	Rosseau.
	4	James Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	J. G. Best	Maganetawan.
	6	R. B. Maw	Commanda.
	7	Benjamin McDermott	Sundridge.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	Thomas K. Beaty	Streetsville.
	3	John Harris	Caledon.
	4	F. W. Bolton	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	George K. Matheson	Mitchell.
	3	E. Long	St. Marys.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	W. J. Hay	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis Jas. Bell	Peterborough.
	2	Thomas Fraser	Norwood.
	3	T. Campbell	Keene.
	4	S. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	C. R. D. Booth	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David Buchan	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	W. Allison	Stardale.
	4	Thomas A. Van Bridger	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	M. J. Costello	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Telesphore Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	Grant.
Prince Edward	1	Francis McManus	Picton.
	2	Hy. Hulett Haight	Milford.
	3	Chas. H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William C. Delong	Ameliasburg.
	5	J. B. Garratt	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	J. M. Cadman	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	P. H. Clark	Rat Portage.
	2	William Wilson	Fort Francis.
Renfrew	1	W. C. Irving	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh R. Dunn	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, jr.	Renfrew.
	4	George E. Neilson	Arnprior.
	5	John Barnard	Shamrock.
	6	James Reeves	Eganville.
	7	Robert Allen	Cobden.
	8	J. C. Gurney	Rockingham.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Simcoe	1	A. J. Lloyd	Barrie.
	2	Thos. S. Graham	Bradford.
	3	Joel Rogers	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. P. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	Harry Jennings	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. McGillivray	Williamstown.
	2	John A. McDougald	Alexandria.
	3	C. J. Mattice	Cornwall.
	4	Asaph Dawson	Dickenson's Landing.
	5	Wm. Garvey	Morrisburg.
	6	J. N. Tuttle	Iroquois.
	7	W. J. Ridley	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	North Lancaster.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Monckland.
	12	George Hearnden	Alexandria.
Thunder Bay	1	John Munro	Port Arthur.
	2	John Aikins	English River.
	3	Wm. McLean	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	Irvine Junkin	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	O. J. McKibbin	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	A. J. Peterson	Berlin.
	2	Otto Klotz	Preston.
	3	Thomas Field	Galt.
	4	W. D. Watson	Ayr.
	5	J. Allchin	New Hamburg.
	6	R. Morrison	Hawkesville.
	7	J. L. Wideman	St. Jacobs.
Welland	1	G. L. Hobson	Welland.
	2	Paul J. Wilson	Marshville.
	3	T. Newbigging	International Brdige.
	4	J. A. Orchard	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	John J. Gearin	Thorold.
	6	A. K. Schofield	Port Colborne.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Concluded.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Wellington	1	A. A. Baker	Guelph.
	2	William Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	T. W. Thomson	Fergus.
	5	W. Tyler	Erin.
	6	Hugh Hamilton	Elora.
	7	L. R. Adams	Drayton.
	8	Daniel Driscoll	Arthur.
	9	Joseph Pattullo	Orangeville.
	10	A. C. R. Saunders	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
	12	L. R. Adams	Drayton.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	5	A. G. Jones	Stoney Creek.
	6	L. A. Gurnet	Ancaster.
	7	J. McClement	Glanford.
	8	Samuel C. Wright	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	J. Stephenson	Unionville.
	3	J. M. Lawrence	Richmond Hill.
	4	D. Lloyd	Newmarket.
	5	Warren P. Cole	Sutton, West.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattress	Woodbridge.
	8	John Linton	Weston.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of all the Division Court Baliffs, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1888, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	Robert Rush	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	James Mills	Bruce Mines.
	3	Wm. Miller	Thessalon.
	4	Daniel McPhail	Markville, St. Jos. Is.
Brant	1	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	2	A. Huson	Paris.
	3	G. S. Waite	South Dumfries.
	4	Daniel Dunn	Burford.
	5	Charles Wheeland	Scotland.
	6	Matthew Day	Onondaga.
Bruce	1	M. Thompson	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Holywood.
		John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
	4	W. W. Hogg	Paisley.
	5	M. Hunter	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	John D. White	Invermay.
	8	H. Trout	Wiarton.
	9	Donald McDonald	Ripley.
	10	Edward Barley	Lion's Head.
Carleton	1	R. Hamilton	Ottawa.
		John Whitton	Ottawa.
	2	John Reilly	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	W. A. Shirreff	Fitzroy Harbor.
	5	Charles C. Whale	Manotick.
	6	John Eastman	Osgoode.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburgh.
Dufferin	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bowes	Shelburne.
	3	A. Cauthers	Stanton,
	4	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	5	Robert Beales	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	3	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	4	John McCallum	West Lorne.
Essex	1	Allois Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburgh.
		C. Wright	Amherstburgh.
	3	George Malott	Kingsville.
	4	G. Pearce	Harrow.
	5	J. McGaw	Leamington.
		Jesse T. Brown	Leamington.
	6	William Mann	Comber.
	7	A. Botsford	Windsor.
		J. S. Askew	Windsor.
	8	Richard E. Millard	Essex Centre.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	Geo. Greenwood	Wolfe Island.
	1	J. A. Gardner	Kingston.
	2	John A. Gardner	Kingston.
	3	James Cosgrove	Oates.
	4	Henry Sly	Verona.
	5	William J. Arthur	Battersea.
	6	Thomas B. Campbell	Oso Station.
	6	Matthew W. Price	Mountain Grove.
	6	Harmon W. Hunt	Sharbot Lake.
	6	Samuel Mitchell	Plevna.
Grey	1	Robert Edgar	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	George Brown	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Vandusen	Flesherton.
	6	W. B. Simpson	Chatsworth.
	7	John Small	Hanover.
	8	W. G. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	E. J. Wigg	Caledonia.
	2	Andrew Finlan	Cayuga.
	3	J. Clemow	Dunnville.
	4	David Byers	Selkirk.
	5	E. W. Robins	Canboro'.
	6	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
	2	John Stothart	Haliburton.
	3	John Dovell	Gooderham.
Halton	1	J. A. Frazer	Milton.
	2	John Weir	Oakville.
	3	Alfred Benham	Georgetown.
	4	William Hemstreet	Acton.
	5	E. Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Peter Maybee	Belleville.
	1	George W. Sills	Belleville.
	2	J. E. Bleeker	Frankford.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	C. Butler	Stirling.
	6	John Allen Huff	Madoc.
	7	J. L. Furguson	Deseronto.
	8	D. Phillips	Foxboro'.
	9	L. Cruickshank	Trenton.
	10	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	James Mairs	Bridgewater.
	12	Walter Mullett	Bancroft.
Huron	1	John Knox	Goderich.
	2	Joseph P. Brine	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Finlay S. Scott	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	Joseph Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	William Campbell	Blyth.

LIST of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
	1	T. H. Nelson	Chatham.
	2	Wm. Teetzel	Ridgetown.
	3	John Gillespie	Dresden.
	4	W. R. Fellows	Blenheim.
	4	John M. Burke	Blenheim.
	5	Thomas Forham	Wallaceburgh.
	6	H. F. Smith	Bothwell.
	6	S. J. Thomas	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Robert Miller	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	Richard L. Bobier	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Wyoming.
	6	J. G. Braddon	Thedford.
	7	John McGill	Corunna.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolia.
	9	W. Fitzpatrick	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	James Patterson	Perth.
	2	Robert Watt	Lanark.
	3	John McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	H. D. Chalmers	Smith's Falls.
	5	Thomas Somerton	Pakenham.
	6	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhall	Brockville.
	1	Uri Marshall	Brockville.
	2	J. Jenkinson	Prescott.
	3	Edward McE. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	J. Dickinson	Kemptville.
	5	P. Dowdall	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denaut, jr	Delta.
	6	S. R. Ransom	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	Chester Stuart	Newboro'.
	8	W. S. Bilton	Westport.
	9	G. W. Brown	Farmersville.
	10	Wm. Still, jr	Spencerville.
	10	David P. Snyder	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	2	R. R. Finkle	Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	5	P. Vandewater	Centreville.
	6	John W. Denyes	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
	7	Andw. Cowan	Vennachar.
Lincoln	1	P. Henigan	Niagara.
	2	J. S. Clement	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacey	Smithville.
	4	F. B. Rodgers	Beamsville.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Manitoulin	1	D. McKenzie	Little Current.
	2	John Gorley	Manitowaning.
	3	E. H. Jackson	Gore Bay.
Middlesex	1	John Burns	London East.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	G. W. Hodgins	McGillivray.
	4	Henry Lockwood	Delaware.
	5	John A. McAlpin	Glencoe.
	6	Thomas O. Curry	Strathroy.
	7	John Beverly	Dorchester Station.
	8	Wm. H. Brock	Arva.
	9	Isaac Nixon	London East.
Muskoka	1	W. J. Hill	Bracebridge.
	2	T. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	C. Peacock	Huntsville.
	4	Roger Mahon	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	Louis Joudouin	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	X. Ranger	Mattawa.
	3	Wesley Coleman	North Bay.
	4	William Irving	Sudbury.
Norfolk	1	E. G. Wells	Simcoe.
	2	Edward Grace	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	A. Wood	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	H. J. Mitchener	Clear Creek.
	8	Hiram Fairchild	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John McDougall	Bowmanville.
	2	N. A. Jerome	Orono.
	3	Thomas Orr Monaghan	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Thomas Patterson	Grafton.
	7	John Reives	Colborne.
	8	Wm. Martin	Brighton.
	9	David Robertson	Warkworth.
	10	W. H. Richards	Wooler.
	11	Thos. G. Gillespie	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	J. W. Palmer	Whitby.
	2	Levi Mackey	Greenwood.
	3	James D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	R. J. Harwood	Cannington.
	6	James C. Edgar	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Oxford	1	M. Virtue	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	Geo. C. McKay	Embro.
	4	Wm. Stroud	Norwich.
	5	James Brady	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1	T. W. George	Parry Sound.
	2	W. J. Moffatt	McKellar.
	3	Frank Wing	Rosseau.
	4	Walter H. Sylvester	Burk's Falls.
	5	William E. Kennedy	Magnetawan.
	6	David Ricker	Commanda.
	7	Archibald McDonald	Sundridge.
Peel	1	George William Broddy	Brampton.
	2	John Glendening	Streetsville.
	3	James K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	J. C. Switzer	Albion.
Perth	1	Thomas Tobin	Stratrord.
	1	Thomas S. Tobin	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	William Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. W. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	Alex. Munro	Milverton.
	6	Robert Hay	Listowel.
Peterboro'	1	Joseph Griffin	Peterboro'.
	2	A. R. Anderson	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4	R. Chapin	Lakefield.
	5	R. Elmhirst	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	George Gale	L'Orignal.
	2	Thomas Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	P. Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	Wm. Adolphus McKay	Plantaganet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thomas Young	Russell.
	7	M. Costello	L'Orignal.
	8	C. Gates	Fournier.
	8	Victor Leger	St. Isadore.
	9	Jules Boileau	Alfred.
	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
	10	Frs. Menard	Clarence Creek.
	11	E. M. Casselman	Casselman.
Prince Edward	1	A. M. Buchanan	Picton.
	2	Marshall Palen	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5	Thos. Jackson	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Hallowell.
	7	Harman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoose.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Rainy River	1	W. H. McKay	Rat Portage.
	2	W. Lindsay	Fort Francis.
Renfrew	1	George Mitchell	Pembroke.
		James Millar	Pembroke.
	2	A. Acheson	Westmeath.
	3	S. O'Gorman	Renfrew.
	4	Wm. Wilson	Arnprior.
		John Lyon	Arnprior.
	5	John Hughes	Dacre.
	6	Hugh Gallagher	Eganville.
	7	George Marshall	Cobden.
	8	John Hartney	Rockingham.
Simcoe	1	John Weaymouth	Barrie.
	2	L. Algeo	Bradford.
	3	S. H. Washburn	Beeton.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	J. G. Wilson	Orillia.
	7	John Orr, jr	New Lowell.
	8	W. H. McDougall	Alliston.
	9	A. Sneath	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	J. A. Robertson	Lancaster.
	2	Colin A. McLauren	Dalkeith.
	3	D. McDonald	Cornwall.
		Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
	4	H. Bush	Lunenberg.
		Simon Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Edward Barclay	Inkerman.
	8	Samuel Dillobough	Crysler.
	9	Wm. Cameron	Lancaster.
	10	A. Stallmayer	Chesterville.
	11	Martin Malony	Monckland.
	12	Colin A. McLaurin	Dalkeith.
Thunder Bay	1	Edward Donovan	Port Arthur.
	2	Joseph McKinnon	English River.
	3	Edward Donovan	Port Arthur.
Victoria	1	Angus McKinnon	Woodville.
	2	George Manning	Fenelon Falls.
	3	Thomas Cheetham	Bobcaygeon.
	4	George A. Balfour	Omemee.
	5	John Matthie	Lindsay.
	6	Wm. Henry McLaughlin	Oakwood.
	7	William Boden	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	J. Klippert	Berlin.
	2	John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	3	John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	4	E. Bourchier	Washington.
	5	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Concluded.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Welland	1	Casper Ramey	Welland
	2	Vernon H. Robinson	Marshville
	3	J. Teal	International Bridge.
	4	J. D. Fralick	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	Lanson Theal	Thorold.
	6	A. Boyer	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	P. Spragge	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Aberfoyle.
	3	Wm. Hemstreet	Acton.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	James Broddy	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	George Mellis	Glenallen.
	8	David T. Small	Arthur.
	9	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	10	J. Livingston	Harriston.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
	12	S. B. Trask	Drayton.
Wentworth	1	Wm. Hunter	Hamilton.
	2	F. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	Robert W. Job	Waterdown.
	4	Emerson Clement	Troy.
	5	Horace A. Combs	Stoney Creek.
	6	F. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	7	A. de C. Boyes	Binbrook.
	8	A. de C. Boyes	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	J. M. Wingfield	Parkdale.
		St. John Severs	Toronto.
	2	James Stewart	Toronto.
	3	James Stewart	Toronto.
	4	Wm. Malloy	Newmarket.
	5	R. A. Sheppard	Sutton West.
	6	James W. Crossley	Lloydtown.
	7	James Stewart	Toronto.
	8	James Stewart	Toronto.
	9	W. Luke	West Hill.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships, produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the District.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

1—The City of Brantford, and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other Divisions hereinafter described.

2.—The Town of Paris, and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr Tract west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford, and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

6.—The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora, and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton, and east of Fairchild's Creek.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1.—The Town of Walkerton, and the Township of Carrick, and all the Township of Brant south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, all the Township of Culross, and that part of the Township of Greenock lying south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions and Village of Lucknow, and all of Kinloss Township not in number nine.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, and that part of the Township of Kincardine lying south of a line drawn between the 9th and 10th concessions.

4.—The Village of Paisley and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of a line drawn between the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Brant.

All the Township of Elderslie, except lots 16 to 36, both inclusive, in concessions 12, 13 and 14 of said Township.

All the Township of Greenock lying north of a line drawn between concessions 11 and 12 of said Township.

Lots 26 to 35, both inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and that part of the Township of Saugeen lying east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the production of the town line between the Townships of Arran and Elderslie to the Saugeen River.

5.—All Saugeen Township not included in No. 4, all that part of the Township of Arran lying west of a line between lots 10 and 11 and north of Arran Lake and the outlet of said lake, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying south of the 10th concession of Amabel, and the Villages of Port Elgin and Southampton.

6. The Village of Tiverton, and that portion of Kincardine Township north of a line drawn between concessions 9 and 10 in said Township, and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4.

7.—That part of the Township of Elderslie not included in No. 4, and that part of Arran Township not included in No. 5, and the Village of Tara.

8.—The Village of Wiarton, the Township of Albermarle, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying north of a line between the 9th and 10th concessions.

9.—All the Township of Huron, and that part of the Township of Kinloss, described as follows:—

Commencing at the boundary line between said Townships of Huron and Kinloss, at a point at which the blind line between the 12th concession of said Township of Kinloss

and the third range south of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Kinloss, commences; thence in an easterly direction along said blind line to the westerly side of the Goderich Gravel Road, or the 10th side line of said Township of Kinloss; thence along said 10th side line in a southerly direction to the boundary line of the County of Huron; thence in a westerly direction along said last mentioned boundary to the said line between Huron and Kinloss aforesaid; thence northerly along said last named boundary line to the place of beginning.

10.—All the Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa, and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15 inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 to 6, inclusive, Ottawa Front and the Islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—All the Township of Goulbourn; the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough; all that portion of the Township of Nepean, south of the River Goodwood; and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof, north of the same River to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concessions.

3.—All the Township of Huntley, and all the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—All the Townships of Fitzroy and Torborlton.

5.—All the Township of North Gower; Long Island in the Rideau River and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Marlborough.

6.—All the Township of Osgoode; the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front, and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—All the Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa and the part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood, and concessions 4, 5 and 6, north of said River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in said last mentioned concessions, and including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich West.

2.—Town of Amherstburgh and Townships of Malden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all that part of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Malden Street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—Bell River, and the Township of Tilbury West and Rochester.

7.—Town of Windsor and Townships of Sandwich East, Maidstone, north of the Middle Road.

8.—All that part of the Township of Maidstone lying south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot Street, including the lots on both sides of said street to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Malden Street and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lot No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolf Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sunbury, comprising the Townships of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto.

COUNTY OF GREY.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound ; the Village of Brooke ; and the Townships of Derby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Townships of Bentinck, Normandy and Glenelg, as follows :—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham Road and in concessions 1, 2, and 3 north of the Durham Road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normandy lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent and that part of the Township of Euphrasia, lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood, and the East half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying west of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and south of the lots between lots 12 and 13.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia, consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3, south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12, lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Bentinck ; and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the 12 concessions, from the 4th to the 15th concessions, inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck ; and all the lots from 1 to 20, inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18, inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130, inclusive, in all the concessions parallel to (and being north-east and south-west), of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid ; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the south-west of the 3rd concession, south-west of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia ; all the lots from 1 to 12, inclusive, in concessions 5 and 6, and the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of

Euphrasia ; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16 in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and from lot 25 to lot 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30, in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland ; and all the lots lying east of the allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the said Township of Glenelg.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1.—All the Township of Seneca, except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin, and the late Robert Weir ; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line ; the Dennis Tract and the lots southerly of said tract.

2.—The whole of the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying north-east of side line between lots 12 and 13 ; the first and second concessions of the Township of Seneca, excepting that portion thereof lying north-east of the side line between lots 12 and 13 ; the Young Tract, and the lands of the late Robert Weir and the late Richard Martin, Esquires ; the first range of Oneida and north of Cayuga line ; also the Dennis Tract and river lots lying south.

3.—The Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn, including the Village of Dunnville.

4.—The Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham.

5.—The Township of Camboro, and those portions of North Cayuga and Seneca not included in the other divisions.

6.—The Township of Walpole.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan, Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingstone, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Monmouth, Cardiff, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar, and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in said Township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing, not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville.

2.—To comprise all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies east of the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the several concessions. and south of the 9th concession.

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5. All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 6th concession.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession, and also that part lying west of lots 25 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 5th concession of said Township.

7.—The Village of Deseronto.

8.—The Township of Thurlow.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot No. 7 in each of the concessions of the said Township, including Mill Island.

10.—The Townships of Marmora, Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said Township.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Herschel, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, Carlow, Monteagle, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said Township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions in said Township of Limerick.

COUNTY OF HURON.

1.—Comprising that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions; then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line; then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland; then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth, and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the Third Division.

3.—Comprising the Township of Hullett; that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Numbers 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions Township of Stanley;

1st and 2nd concessions Township of Tuckersmith, L. R. S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H. R. S.; and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey; all of the Township of Morris, east of side road between lots numbers 10 and 11; and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and Stephen, the first four concessions of the Township of Hay, and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of West Wawanosh and Ashfield.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concession until the same joins the River Bayfield; all Stanley not included in number 3; all Hay not included in number 5, and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Townships of Turnberry and East Wawanosh, all the Township of Morris not included in number 4, and the Village of Blyth.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—The First Division Court to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East; and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said Township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line by the eastern boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said Township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said Township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line, between lots 6 and 7; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham, north of the 5th and 6th concession line, and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the

western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the lake shore through lot 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham, and that part of the Township of Chatham north-west of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard, north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Orford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Zone, the Town of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh, south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13 in the said Township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot road.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brook.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1.—The Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark and west of lot No. 12, in each concession.

2.—The Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke.

3.—The Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.

4.—The Township of Montague, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12 in each concession, both inclusive.

5.—The Township of Pakenham.

6.—The Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots on the first seven concessions of the said township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front, and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburgh, to lot number 18; inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne ,respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford, from the west side line of lot numbers 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburgh.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowance of road between them), lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and the allowance of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Townships of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession, and west of lot number 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburgh.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta, in rear of 5th concession, and west of lots numbers 18, in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots numbers 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall, respectively, embrace and comprehend within their limits those portions of the River St. Lawrence, and Islands therein, within the exterior side lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1.—The Town of Napanee; Township of Richmond; all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay; and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernesttown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21, in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburg and all that part of North Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden, not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernesttown, not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalador, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3. The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough, and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimbsy, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimbsy and Beamsville; the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and the 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

Divisions not yet defined.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly or a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge,

across the Thames; south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions; and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames; and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions; and east of the line between lots numbers 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph, and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the 2nd concession; then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the Township, including all west of said line; and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster, lying west of the line between lots numbers 42 and 43, not included in the first division; with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line, between the 5th and 6th concessions, to the River Thames; and with that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying south of the line, between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Townships of Ekfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—The Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe; the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line, between the 3rd and 4th concessions; with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession, and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said Township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames; that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the second concession, and thence east of the line between lots 20 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions; that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots number 14 and 15.

9.—That part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions; and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge, across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Cardwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst; the Townships of Morrison, Ryder and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville; the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair; and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Townships of Wood, Medora and Humphrey, and that part of the Township of Watt situated west of lot 21 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell, Kirkpatrick, Hugel, Rattler, Dunnet, Hagar and Appleby, and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced, north and south, to the boundary of the said District and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattawan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisbay, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced, south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced, north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Bonfield, Boulter, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Devine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced, north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Awrey, Hawley, Blezard, and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced, north and south to the boundary of the said district.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—The Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the side line, between lots 12 and 13, including that part of the Town of Simcoe within the same.

2.—The Township of Townsend.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Township of Walsingham.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—All that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz. : all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions lying east of the side line, between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots Nos. 12 and 13 in said Township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington, and Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Cavan, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog, and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott, and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah, and all that part of the Township of Mara, lying south of the line, between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara, lying north of the line, between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1.—Comprises the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blanford, East Zorra, East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford, situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford, lying east of lot No. 7, to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road, to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Township of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford, not comprised in the 1st Division; the Town of Ingersoll, and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg, and all that portion of the Township of Durham, not included in the 5th Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

1.—The Village of Parry Sound, and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the District lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Ferguson, and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferrie, and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—The Townships of Spence, Chapman, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That Territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the Westerly boundary of the Township of Patterson, produce to French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the eastern boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1.—Town of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto, and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope, west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope, west of the side line, between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Township of Downie and Gore, north and east of the concession line, between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road ; and all the Township of Ellice, from the 1st to the 13th concessions inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton, not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie, west of the Oxford road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions ; the Township of Blanshard ; all that part of the Township of Fullarton, comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from the Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east to lot 3 in the 10th concession ; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope, east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions ; all that part of the Township of South Easthope, not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from lots No. 53 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots No. 27 to No. 36, both numbers inclusive, in and from the second to the eighteenth concessions, both concessions inclusive, of said Township of Elma ; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice, and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots No. 1 to No. 26 inclusive, from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey, lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon ; and all the Township of Smith, lying south of the 7th concession ; and all the Township of Otonabee, lying west of the 8th concession, and north of lots 21 from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of said Township of Otonabee ; and all the Township of Douro, lying south of lots numbered 11 ; and all that part of the Township of Dummer, lying south of lots numbered 11, and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer, lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession ; and all that part of said Township of Otonabee, lying south of lots numbered 22, and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith, lying north of the 6th concession; and all that part of the Township of Douro, lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer, lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway; and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake, and south of Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the first concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprises all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from the front of the third concession, to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprises the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprises the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13, eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place; 1st concession south-east of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gore "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" the concessions north and east of East Lake and Gore "B," in the Township of Athol, and the 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A," in the Township of North Marysburgh, and 1st concessions south-west of Green Point, to the end of Carman's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburgh, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the Township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburgh.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession south-west of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying east of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier, not included in the 7th Division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lots No. 74, in that concession, in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract," 2nd and 3rd concessions of said Tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E," 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 5, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier, west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots Nos. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay, in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Martsland's Gore, the concession north Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburgh.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

1.—That part of the District composed of the territory to the north of the south-easterly shore of the Lake of the Woods, and a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from Rat Portage to the north end of Lake Manitou; thence in an easterly direction to the south end of the lake known as the lake where the river bends; thence in an easterly direction to a point where the said meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island intersects the Canadian Pacific Railway at the south-west angle of Hawk Lake.

2.—The territory lying south and east of the Lake of the Woods, and of the said line.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petewawa, Buchanan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Head, Clara and Maria, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concessions, both inclusive; and also all those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Doré.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying East and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions of Ross, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham and Metawatchan.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algona, North Algona, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Doré.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 4th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 1st to the 6th of the other concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliff, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the Ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford; the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, except that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions.

3.—The Township of Tecumseth, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the twelve concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession, and north of lots No. 10 in the 9th and 10th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Oro, lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Oro lying east of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the Islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the twelve concessions thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga river; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the ninth division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15, in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6 in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except that portion lying west of the 8th concession; the Island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

NOTE.—Each of the said several Divisions shall include all allowances for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such Division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or form part of any particular Division.

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.

3.—Town and Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.

6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.

7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.

8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.

9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.

10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.

11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.

12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

1.—All that part of the District lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.

2.—

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships: all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Summerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon, lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the Range south of Portage Road.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo, lying north of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the Upper block of said Township, lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95 to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo, lying south of the Block Line, on the west of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries, lying east of lot No. 19, in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the western limits of said lot No. 18, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 12th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 22 to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

5.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

6.—The Township of Wellesley.

7.—The Township of Woolwich.

THE COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold, lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham: that part of Pelham, lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone, lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 5th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippewa, and that part of the Township of Stamford, south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the western limit of the Township to the south-east angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the Town of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Townships of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other Division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone, lying south of the 5th concession and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, except the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa, and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora; and lots numbers 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of the first seven concessions of the Townships of Peel and Maryboro'.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur, south and south-east of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road; lot 16 on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 12 east of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from lots 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive of the 19th concession of said township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions "A" and "B," of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this Division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

12.—Consists of concessions 8 to 16, both inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro'; and concessions 8 to 16, both inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that Township.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the line between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson Street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverley.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

6.—The whole of the Township of Ancaster.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton, lying west of the line between lots 14 and 15, and that part of Hamilton City west of Hughson Street.

COUNTY OF YORK.

1.—The City of Toronto, east of Yonge Street.

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham ; and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whithurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive ; together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham ; and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lot 1 to 10, inclusive ; and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11, northward ; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Township of King and the Incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 1 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge Street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—The Township of Scarboro' and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge Street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge Street.

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts in Ontario, from and after the first day of January, 1885:—

FORM 133.

Schedule of Clerks' Fees.

1. Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book..... $0 15
   (This item to apply to entering in the Procedure Book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)

2. Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms), in all,
   Where claim does not exceed $20..... 0 40
   " exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60..... 0 50
   " exceeds $60, and does not exceed $100..... 0 60
   " exceeds $100..... 1 00
   [*N. B.*—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee.]

3. Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon..... 0 20

4. Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff (to be paid by the plaintiff)..... 0 20

5. Copy of set-off (including particulars), when not furnished by the defendant (to be paid by the defendant)..... 0 20

6. Receiving and entering bailiff's return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons, or papers from another Division)..... 0 15

7. Entering and noting every defence or notice of admission in Procedure Book. 0 25
   (To be paid in the first instance by the defendant or other person entering it, but it may be afterwards taxed against the plaintiff, should costs be given against him.)

8. Taking confession of judgment..... 0 10
   (This does not include affidavit and oath chargeable under item 9.)

9. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent..... 0 25

10. Copies of papers for which no fee is already provided, necessarily required for service of transmission to the Judge—each..... 0 10

11. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, or to the Judge in respect to the same, and mailing..... 0 15

12. Entering final judgment by Clerk on special summons, where claim is not disputed..... 0 50

13. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing or final order made by the Judge $0 50
(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the Procedure Book, the judgment, decree and order in its entirety rendered or made at the trial. In a garnishee proceeding before judgment the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee.)

14. Subpœna to witness 0 15
(The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, except the Judge otherwise orders.)

15. For every copy of subpœna required for service... .... 0 05

16. Summons for each juryman when called by the parties 0 10
(Only 25 cents in all to be allowed for returning a Judge's jury.)

17. Every order of reference or order for adjournment made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the judge, and entering the same..... 0 25
(Any warning necessary with order—*e.g.*, the warning in form 42—forms part of the order.)

18. Transcript of judgment (under section 161 or 165)..... 0 25

19. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent, and delivering the same to Bailiff..... ..... 0 50

20. Renewal of every writ of execution when ordered by the judgment creditor.. 0 15

21. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the Clerk (including affidavit of justification..... 0 50

22. For necessary entries in the Debt Attachment Book in each case (in all)..... 0 20

23. Transmitting transcript of judgment, or transmitting papers for service to another Division, or to Judge on application to him, including necessary entries, but not postage..... 0 25

24. Receiving papers from another Division of service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return, and transmitting the same, (if returns made promptly, not otherwise) 0 30
(This fee does not include a charge for receiving transcript of judgment, for which a fee of 15 cents is taxable under item 1.)

25. Search by person not party to the suit or proceeding to be paid by the applicant, 10 cents ; search by party to the suit or proceeding, where service is over one year old.)..... 0 10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old.)

26. Taxing costs in defended suits 0 25

Rule No. 175 of the Rules of practice of Division Courts.—On payment of a fee of 5 cents, every clerk, when required by parties paying costs, shall give a statement, in writing, of items in detail, or transmit the same by postal card.

FORM 134.

SCHEDULE OF BAILIFFS' FEES.

1. Service of summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman),
   Where claim does not exceed $20 ..... $0 30
   " exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60 ..... 0 40
   " exceeds $60, and does not exceed $100 ..... 0 50
   " exceeds $100 ..... 0 75
   (In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee.)

2. For every return as to service of summons, attending at the Clerk's office, and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 90) 0 15

3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice 0 15

4. Taking confession of judgment, or attending to prove 0 10

5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the Court, in every defended case, as provided by Rule 91, amended by Rule 168 ..... 0 15

6. Enforcing every writ of execution, or summons in replevin, or warrant of attachment, or warrant against the body—each
   Where claim does not exceed $20 ..... 0 50
   " exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60 ..... 0 75
   " exceeds $60 ..... 1 00
   (Executing summons in replevin includes service on defendant. The value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee.)

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons or process, or other necessary paper, or in going to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money made or case settled after that levy 0 12
   (In no case is mileage to be allowed for a greater distance than from the Clerk's office to the place of service or seizure.)

8. Mileage to arrest delinquent under a warrant to be at 12 cents per mile, but for carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses, and assistance per mile 0 20

9. Every schedule of property seized, attached. or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary,
   Not exceeding $20 ..... 0 30
   Exceeding $20, and not exceeding $60 ..... 0 50
   Exceeding $60 ..... 0 75

10. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff (including affidavit of justification) 0 50

11. Every notice of sale not exceeding three, under execution or under attachment, each 0 15

12. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff for removing or retaining property seized under execution or attached, reasonable and necessary disbursements and allowances, to be first settled by the Clerk, subject to appeal to the Judge.

13. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff five per cent. upon the amount realized from the sale of property under any execution, but such percentage not to apply to any overplus thereon.

(But if execution be satisfied in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, the Bailiff to be entitled to charge and receive three per cent. on the amount realized.)

REPORT

Of the Queen's Printer on Tenders for Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding and Contract with Warwick & Sons.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th March, 1889.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS.

Order in Council approving of the Report of the Honourable the Treasurer on Tenders for Printing, etc.

Contract with Warwick & Sons.

Bond for fulfilment of Contract, with Sureties.

Specifications and List of Prices.

Report of Queen's Printer.

Comparative Statement of Tenders for Printing and Binding.

REPORT

OF THE

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

ON TENDERS FOR

DEPARTMENTAL AND LEGISLATIVE PRINTING AND BINDING;

AND CONTRACT WITH

WARWICK & SONS.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command of His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
March 4th, 1889.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 4TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1888.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated 28th August, 1888, wherein he states, that on the 6th instant, he received the following tenders for Parliamentary Printing, for the next ensuing five years :—

Squire F. Wilson	$39,711 78
Hunter, Rose & Co	32,500 22
James Murray & Co	29,929 20
C. B. Robinson	35,776 78
Warwick & Sons	27,987 20

The Committee advise, that the tender of Warwick & Sons, being the lowest, be accepted, subject to their entering into a proper contract, to be ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly at the next Session thereof, and furnishing approved security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

JOHN NOTMAN, ESQ.,
Queen's Printer.

CONTRACT.

This agreement, made on the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, between Rosina Warwick, of the City of Toronto, widow; Guy Frederick Warwick, George Robinson Warwick, and Arthur Frederick Rutter, of the same place, merchants, trading under the name and firm of "Warwick & Sons," of the First Part, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the Second Part.

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part have agreed, and do hereby agree, with the said party of the second part and her successors, that they the parties of the first part, will do and perform in a proper and workmanlike manner all the printing and binding for the service of the several departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including all the printing and binding (except as hereinafter mentioned) required by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the publication and issue of the *Ontario Gazette*, and will furnish all materials required therefor, except the paper on which impressions are to be printed, at the times and within the periods and upon the terms and conditions stated in the annexed specifications, for and during the space and term of five years, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Provided, and it is hereby agreed, that publications in a foreign language, examination papers required by the Education Department and five thousand dollars worth annually of local printing and binding required for the Government Institutions outside of Toronto, are not to be deemed within this contract or the specifications hereunto annexed.

And the said parties of the first part agree in all things to conform to, fulfil and abide by the said specifications to the full and entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer for the Province aforesaid for the time being.

And the said party of the second part and her successors have promised and agreed, and doth hereby promise and agree, to cause all the said work at the respective departments, and all other the printing and binding hereinbefore mentioned, saving and excepting the exceptions hereinbefore particularly mentioned, to be given to the said parties of the first part, and to pay for the same at the prices and in the manner and at the times as near as conveniently may be, and according to the terms and conditions in the said specifications mentioned. Provided that where a large amount of work is to be done within a limited period, and it is in the opinion of the Queen's Printer impracticable for the parties of the first part to accomplish such work within such period, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be at liberty to have done elsewhere so much of the said work as the Queen's Printer shall after due enquiry report that on account of such inability the public interests require should be done elsewhere.

It is hereby further agreed, that in case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be of opinion that the work to be performed under this contract is not being done in a proper manner and with proper despatch, and that it is expedient in the public interests that this contract should be cancelled, it shall be lawful for him by Order in Council to terminate the same, and from the day named in such Order in Council, this agreement shall, so far as any provision therein contained binds Her Majesty, be determined, but such determination shall not bar Her Majesty's right to recover damages for any breach thereof theretofore committed by the parties of the first part, or for any expense beyond the said contract prices, which Her Majesty may be put to in having the work covered by the said contract thereafter done and performed.

It is also distinctly understood, that in order to have done any work at the time at which it is required, the parties of the first part shall, whenever this is necessary, keep a proper and sufficient staff at work at night.

The parties of the first part also agree to establish and keep up convenient means of telephonic communication between their printing and bookbinding establishment or establishments, and the departments of the Government, by means of the central telephone office at Toronto.

It is further distinctly agreed, that no work shall be paid for until proper vouchers and accounts in the forms from time to time settled by the Queen's Printer are furnished, but this provision shall not prevent the parties of the first part receiving part payment on estimates of work performed where a large order is being filled, and the Queen's Printer deems it reasonable that such part payment should be made, but in every such case if the portion of the work done should be lost, destroyed or injured through fire, accident or other cause, Her Majesty shall not suffer on this account, but the portion lost, destroyed or injured shall be made good, and the order shall be fully performed and completed by the parties of the first part, and the amount paid credited on account of such work when completed.

It is also expressly agreed, that in case the parties of the first part shall take the benefit of any Act in force respecting bankrupts or insolvents, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of their creditors, or in case the printing plant of the parties of the first part, or any considerable part thereof, is taken in execution, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to terminate the said contract and to relet the work to be done thereunder or any part thereof, and the parties of the first part and their sureties shall remain liable for any increased price occasioned thereby.

It is hereby further agreed, that this contract is subject to ratification by vote of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and that the same and everything therein contained shall be void and of no effect unless the same be approved of by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at its next Session.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first part have to these presents set their hands and seals at the City of Toronto, on the day and year first above written, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has also executed the same under the seal of the said Province.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL, *As to Signature of* WARWICK & SONS.	WARWICK & SONS.
JNO. MCLACHLAN, *As to Signatures of* MRS. WARWICK AND GUY F. WARWICK.	R. WARWICK. GUY F. WARWICK.
H. B. MCNAUGHTON, *As to Signatures of* G. R. WARWICK, A. F. RUTTER.	G. R. WARWICK. A. F. RUTTER.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that James Alexander, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; and Charles Davidson, of the same place, merchant; are severally held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, in the several sums following, that is to say: The said James Alexander in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said Charles Davidson in another sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, for which payments well and truly to be made we bind ourselves severally and respectively, but not the one for the other, and our respective heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if Rosina Warwick, Guy Frederick Warwick, George Robinson Warwick, and Arthur Frederick Rutter, their and each of their heirs, executors and administrators, shall faithfully and truly perform and observe all the conditions and obligations which they have bound themselves to perform and observe, in and by a certain agreement, for the performing of certain printing and binding made at the City of Toronto, and bearing date the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, between the said Rosina Warwick, Guy Frederick Warwick, George Robinson Warwick, and Arthur Frederick Rutter, of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the other part, and hereunto annexed, and shall do and perform the work and furnish the materials mentioned and referred to in the said agreement, and the specifications thereunto annexed in accordance with the terms of the said agreement, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
T. Ogilvy.
H. E. Armstrong.

Jas. Alexander.
Charles Davidson.

SPECIFICATION.

SPECIFICATION of the Printing, Binding, etc., to be performed for the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for five years, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

This Specification is meant and understood to cover all of the public printing, binding, etc., of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario, as well as the Departments thereof; Examination Papers required by the Education Department, and Five Thousand Dollars' worth annually of local printing and binding required for the Government Institutions outside of Toronto are not to be deemed within this Specification or the Contract.

COMPOSITION.

1. Composition for all kinds of type, new matter, one average price; per mille ems, twenty-five cents (25).

2. Composition for changing Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly as printed for distribution, into Journal book form; per mille ems, twenty-five cents (25).

3. Composition for making Bills into form for publication in *Gazette* Supplement; per mille ems, twenty-five cents (25).

4. Composition for making the Bills, as assented to, into Statute form; per mille ems, twenty-five cents (25).

5. Composition for type kept standing, and the re-arrangement thereof, on the Official *Gazette;* per mille ems, ten cents (10).

6. Composition for *matter* made up from Reports, Returns, Bills, etc., having been already charged for and to be re-imposed; per mille ems, twenty-five cents (25).

7. Composition, for space occupied by cuts, plates, or diagrams, to be allowed as plain work.

8. Blank forms required to be used again, after having been altered and re-arranged, are not to be charged for as new composition, but the time occupied in making such alterations and re-arrangement only to be charged for; provided, orders are given for second working before first edition is off the press; the type for the same not to be kept standing longer than two weeks.

9. Two or more forms of the same job shall be set up and worked together when so ordered by the Queen's Printer, and 250 impressions of the form so set up shall reckon one token.

10. Printed headings, with printed lines leading to bottom of page, without letters or figures between the lines, to be measured catalogue composition, at same size as largest quantity of type used in heading.

11. All printed matter to be charged exactly what it measures, and no allowance to be made beyond the print.

12. Any blank that may occur on a page of Tabular *matter* in Reports royal octavo size,—where the type is set up transversely, and the head-line runs full across the page,—to be charged single composition only. This clause does not apply to job work.

13. The work to be classified under three heads: Plain work, Catalogue work, and Tabular work.

14. Plain work to be composed of all customary *matter* contained in Books, Pamphlets, Forms, Circulars, Journals, Sessional Papers, etc., and to be charged one price.

15. Catalogue work to be composed of all matter which requires three or four columns of figures or words without brass or other rules, and to be charged one price and a-half.

16. Tabular work to be composed of all matter which requires five or more columns of figures or words without brass or other rules, or three or more columns of figures or words divided by brass or other rules, and to be charged two prices.

17. Every full page of royal octavo to measure, when printed in Small Pica, 2 mille ems; Long Primer, 2¼ mille ems; in Bourgeois, 3 mille ems; in Minion, single, 4¼ mille ems; and in Minion Tabular matter, 8½ mille ems.

18. The Bills to be printed on foolscap paper, in Small Pica type, with Minion side notes, the whole measuring 2½ mille ems to the page. Type of Bills to be kept standing (without charge) till Statutes are printed off, Statutes to be 2 mille ems, including Minion side notes, to the page.

19. Endorsements of all kinds shall be reckoned as 2 mille ems, excepting the endorsements on Bills and Votes and Proceedings, which shall be reckoned as 1 mille ems only.

20. Each reprint of a Bill to be considered as new composition, to compensate for alterations and keeping the matter standing until Bill is disposed of, except where Bill exceeds twenty-four pages, in which case half composition only will be allowed for each page in excess.

21. The Votes and Proceedings and Orders of the Day to be printed in Long Primer type, each page when full to contain 2¼ mille ems, and to be delivered to the Routine Office not later than 10 o'clock on the morning after each sitting.

22. An additional number of any Bill, either first, second, or third reading, or any Sessional Return, may be ordered without composition being again charged; but when such additional number is ordered after the form or forms have been lifted off the press and not distributed, then half composition only to be allowed.

Presswork.

1. Presswork per token of 250 impressions of 16 pages royal octavo, 8 pages demy quarto, or 8 pages of foolscap, on printing or writing papers, and 250 impressions on one side of a sheet on writing or printing papers; per token, twenty cents (20).

2. Galley, and other proofs (except one proof and one correct revise), for every ten copies of each galley or page, twenty-five cents (25).

3. The presswork shall be done with good book ink, not liable to spread or offset, in signatures of 16 pages royal octavo, or in larger numbers to the form where pages are smaller in size.

4. Printing in inks of other colours than black; per 100 impressions, ten cents (10).

5. No extra presswork to be charged for making ready cuts, plates, or diagrams.

6. Electrotype or stereotype plates of illustrations, etc., shall be worked in 2, 4, 8, or 16 pages together, and 250 impressions of each form to reckon one token.

7. Envelopes may be printed on sheets before being manufactured, at the option of the Queen's Printer, in such positions and numbers on sheet as ordered, and 250 impressions of full sheet to reckon one token.

8. Made envelopes from—

1,000 to	5,000	inclusive, per token,	twenty-five cents (25).
5,000 to	10,000	"	twenty-five cents (25).
10,000 to	20,000	"	twenty-five cents (25).
20,000 to	40,000	"	twenty cents (20).
40,000 to	80,000	"	twenty cents (20).
80,000 to	150,000	"	ten cents (10).
150,000 to	200,000	"	ten cents (10).
For each additional	1,000	"	ten cents (10).

Binding.

1. Binding Journals, Sessional Papers, Statutes, etc., of royal octavo size, and in quantities of 400 or more, in roan or skiver coloured leather, cloth sides, cased work, sewed with two cords and two kettle stitches, with a piece of cloth down the inside of the back, and to be lettered in gold (not Dutch leaf or other base metal), in books of 600 pages; per vol., fifteen cents (15).

2. Binding books royal octavo in full cloth, stiff squares, stamped sides, and lettered on back, 600 pages, per copy, twenty-five cents (25).

3. Binding in half roan, cloth sides, lettered on back in *gold*, books of 200 pages, royal 8vo., per copy, seventy-five cents (75).

4. Binding in half English calf (library) marble paper sides, lettered on back, in *gold*, books of 200 pages, royal 8vo., per copy, one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50).

5. Binding in half English Law calf, marble paper sides, lettered on back in *gold*, 200 pages. Foolscap, per copy, two dollars ($2.00.)

6. Binding newspapers, half roan, cloth sides, lettered on back in *gold*, per copy, three dollars ($3.00).

7. Binding in full cloth, limp, flush, stamped and lettered on side in *gold*, books of 200 pages, royal 8vo., per copy, twelve cents (12); demy 8vo., per copy, twelve cents (12).

8. Binding in full cloth, limp, flush, stamped and lettered on side *without gold*, books of 200 pages, royal 8vo., per copy, ten cents (10); demy 8vo., per copy, ten cents (10).

9. Binding in full cloth, limp, flush, stamped and lettered on side with blind border and *gold* centre, books of 200 pages, royal 8vo., per copy, thirteen cents (13): demy 8vo., per copy, thirteen cents (13).

10. Binding in full cloth, limp, edges turned over, stamped and lettered on side, with blind border and *gold* centre, books of 200 pages, royal 8vo., per copy, fifteen cents (15); demy 8vo., per copy, fifteen cents (15).

11. Sections not to be larger than eight leaves or sixteen pages of printed matter.

12. Thicker books to be charged in the same proportion.

13. For inserting Tables, Maps, or Plates; each, one half cent ($\frac{1}{2}$).

14. For cutting out part of a sheet and inserting another; each, one half cent ($\frac{1}{2}$).

15. Folding of all papers; per fold, one fiftieth of one cent (1-50).

16. Stitching of sixteen pages royal octavo, or eight pages foolscap; per sheet or section, one fifteenth of one cent (1-15).

17. Pasting in single leaves; per leaf, one quarter cent ($\frac{1}{4}$).

18. Covering pamphlets, etc., with coloured cover paper, including composition, presswork, paper, and putting on, for the first 1,000, per copy, three quarters cent ($\frac{3}{4}$), and for each additional 500, per copy, one half cent ($\frac{1}{2}$).

19. For ten fine copies of Bills after third reading and for royal assent, printed on one side of half sheets of foolscap fastened at top with parchment and ribbon, including paper, printing, parchment and ribbon; per page, forty cents (40).

No.	24. BLANK FORMS AND STYLES.	Foolscap or Post 8vo.	Fcap 4to, or large Post, Medium, and Royal 8vo.	Large Post or Medium 4to	Foolscap Folio.	Demy Folio.	Medium Folio.	Royal Folio.	Super Royal Folio.	Imperial Folio.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	Full Rough Calf, Russia Bands and Corners, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	5 50
2	do do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	3 00	4 00	4 50	4 50
3	Full Rough Calf, Plain, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	4 00	4 50	4 50	4 50
4	do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	4 00	4 50	4 50	4 50
5	Half Rough Calf, Cloth Sides, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	50	1 75	2 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
6	do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	30	1 50	2 00	2 25	2 25	2 50	2 50
7	Full Roan, neatly finished, over 5 up to 10 quires	30	30	40	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
8	do 5 quires and under	20	25	35	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
9	Full Red, neatly finished, over 5 up to 10 quires	15	15	20	75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
10	do 5 quires and under	10	15	20	75	75	75	75	75	75
11	Full Skiver or Roan, 3 quires and under	10	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	40
12	Full Roan or Half Rough Calf Copying Books, Paged and Indexed, 20 quires	.....	.....	60	1 00	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
13	Half Roan, Cloth Sides, over 5 up to 10 quires	10	15	25	80	80	80	90	1 00	1 00
14	do 5 quires and under	05	05	20	70	70	70	70	70	70
15	Half Skiver, under 5 quires	05	05	10	30	40	50	60	70	70
16	Half Skiver, Slight, or Quarter Cloth, Paper Sides turned in, 3 quires and under	05	05	05	20	25	30	30	30	30
17	Stitched, Cloth Backs and Cloth Lining, Marble Paper Sides	02	03	04	15	20	25	25	25	25
18	Quarter Bound, Slight, Cut Flush, Strawboard Sides, paper pasted on, cloth back	.....	.....	.....	10	25	30	.....	.....	.....
	INDEXING, Cutting and Lettering, Cloth Lining under each Letter, Single	05	05	05	20	30	40	40	40	40
	PAGING Blank and other Books, per 100 impressions	05	05	05	10	15	20	20	20	20
	LOOSE RED BASIL COVERS, and Lettered	25	25	50	1 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	5 00
	EXTRA LABELS, or Re-letterings for side or back, each, ten cents (10)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	PORTFOLIOS, Roan Basil, Back and Corners Lined inside, and Ribbon-ties	.....	.....	.....	20	30	40	50	50	50
	do Covered full, with plain pockets	.....	.....	.....	40	60	80	80	1 00	1 00
	CHEQUE-BOOKS, Half Sheep Slight, as No. 16, Oblong Large Post 6to., fifteen cents (15).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MAPS, mounting on white cloth, edge turned over, per square foot, ten cents (10)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

25. When the number of departmental books ordered at one time amounts to 10, an allowance of 5 per cent. shall be made; when the number amounts to 20, an allowance of 10 per cent. shall be made from the schedule price.

26. All Books in styles from Nos. 1 to 14 containing 3 quires to have elastic backs; those under 3 quires below Demy size, to have open or closed backs, as may be ordered. All Books in styles Nos. 15 and 16 to have common, open or closed backs as may be ordered. All Books in styles from Nos. 1 to 14 to have marble paper covers inside, with strong cloth joint linings. All Books may have three (3) labels or titles included in the prices of styles Nos. 1 to 14, those in style No. 15 to have one (1) title. The Contractor is to provide all materials, of the best quality, with first-class hard board. All work to be finished to any pattern given, in the best manner. The Contractor, or some competent person for him, to attend at any office of the several Departments on notice given him for that purpose, to take patterns and receive such instructions as may be required as to work to be done. He shall also furnish hand proofs of ruling when required. No extra charge to be, in any case, allowed the Contractor, unless the necessity for it be pointed out and admitted, in writing, before the work is done.

Ruling Paper.

1. Ruling paper for Books, on one side only, any size, in blue or red ink, for the first five quires, or part thereof, per rule or line, twenty cents (20). For each additional five quires, or part thereof, one side only, per rule or line, ten cents (10).

2. Ruling paper for Books, on both sides, any size, in blue or red, for the first five quires, or part thereof, per rule or line, forty cents (40). For each additional five quires, or part thereof, on both sides, per rule or line, twenty cents (20).

3. Ruling paper for Forms, any size, per ream, on one side, per rule or line, twenty-five cents (25).

4. Ruling paper for Forms, any size, per ream, on both sides, per rule or line, fifty cents (50).

Note.—Each "*rule or line*" is to be understood to mean when the pen or pens are lifted off the paper and replaced again.—*See sample sheet.*

The Ontario Official "Gazette."

1. The Ontario Official *Gazette* to be printed on foolscap paper, in Bourgeois type, and to measure four mille ems to each page.

2. The Contractor will keep a register of all the advertisements, indicating the date when received, the party from whom received, the date of first insertion, the number of lines containing said advertisement, and the number of times inserted; and will carefully preserve the vouchers for each advertisement.

3. He will collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a monthly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer, and when the said account is checked the Contractor shall pay forthwith by accepted cheque in favour of the

Treasurer of Ontario. All charges will be payable in advance, and the Contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule. For this work : per cent. on moneys collected, *nil* per cent.

4. The Contractor must complete the *Gazette*, whatever may be its size, every Saturday, and have it delivered or posted not later than the following Monday, except under special instructions.

5. Wrapping, addressing and mailing, prepaid, the Official *Gazette* to all parties as may be directed ; total charge per 100 copies, thirty cents (30).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Alterations caused by incorrect copy, for the time actually and necessarily required to effect them ; per hour, twenty-five cents (25).

2. All work tickets to be accompanied with the proofs for which Contractor claims payment for making alterations.

3. Changing Sessional Papers as printed for distribution, into Appendix book form, reckoning 16 pages as a form ; per form, fifty cents (50).

4. Electrotyping ; per square inch, five cents (5).

5. Embossing in any colour ; per 500 impressions, one dollar ($1.00).

6. No extra charge to be made or allowed for night work, pressure of work, or for delays in copy or proof.

7. Allowance in paper for waste, including proof sheets and revise, while printing ; per cent., two per cent. (2).

8. Every office sending copy to be printed shall be entitled to one proof and one correct revise without charge.

9. Engraving by wax process, per square inch, forty cents (40).

10. Numbering, per 100 impressions, ten cents (10).

11. Perforating, each direction ; per 100, ten cents (10).

12. Cutting up any sized paper to any size required, per ream, for each cut, ten cents (10).

13. Pads, 100 sheets in each, per pad, including cutting, five cents (5).

14. Any books imperfectly bound, or deficient in matter, to be perfected at the expense of the Contractor.

15. One thousand pages of matter may be kept standing at any time without any other compensation than the prices allowed for the composition thereof. This refers to books and pamphlets requiring time for completion.

16. All papers to be supplied by the Queen's Printer, or paid for at wholesale rates only.

17. The Contractor, when taking a load of paper from the store-room of the Queen's Printer, will give a receipt for it, and thereafter be responsible for it, excepting loss by fire.

18. The Journals, Sessional Papers and Statutes to be completed within two months after the close of each Session. Priority given to Statutes, which shall be finished for distribution with all possible speed.

19. All proofs, book and printed matter to be delivered at the several offices, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper officers, and without charge for freight or delivery.

20. One sample of all work done shall be rendered to the Queen's Printer, with an endorsement of detailed charges on it, and he shall examine and approve of such before he certifies the payments therefor.

21. Accounts to be rendered monthly to the Queen's Printer, and payments made monthly from the Provincial Treasury for all work, except that pertaining to the Legislative Assembly, from which 20 per cent. shall be withheld till the work pertaining to each Session has been satisfactorily completed.

22 The Contractors will perform the work in a workmanlike manner, and should the work fall behind the requirement, the right is reserved to have it performed elsewhere deducting from their account the difference, if any, in cost.

23. Should the Contractors, or any of them, fail to carry on their contracts satisfactorily to the Government, the right is reserved to cancel the said contracts or any of them, though the period of time expressed in the contract may not have expired.

24, The Contractors are to be subject on all points to the Queen's Printer for the Province of Ontario, as representing the Executive Departments thereof, and his decision shall be final, except through appeal entertained by the Executive Government.

25. Any work required by the Government or Departments, either printing or binding, not clearly defined in this specification, must be submitted to the Queen's Printer, and an agreed price be made in writing before work is done.

26. Good and sufficient security in the sum of ten thousand dollars will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract.

27. The Contractor when tendering to mention his proposed sureties.

28. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for five thousand dollars in favour of the Treasurer of Ontario, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so.

If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The contract must not be sublet, assigned or sold.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

COMPAR DONE DURING ONE AVERAGE YEAR.

	Result tender of Hunter, Rose & Co.	Result tender of Jas. Murray & Co.	Result tender of C. B. Robinson.	Result tender of Warwick & Sons
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1. Compositio	15,300 00	14,400 00	15,750 00	11,250 00
2. "	100 00	100 00	120 00	250 00
3. "	50 00	100 00	100 00	250 00
6. " "	205 54	166 65	215 00	180 75
7. Full roan n	27 52	26 25	27 65	17 60
8. " "	36 47	36 08	35 30	21 20
9. " red ro	20 21	16 95	20 30	6 25
10. " "	15 06	14 38	15 05	4 95
11. " skiver	10 98	9 85	11 45	2 25
12. " roan c	44 83	38 90	43 30	23 40
13. Half " c	532 50	449 80	512 20	210 20
14. " "	91 88	88 85	92 45	40 30
15. " skiver	43 34	32 75	43 15	14 20
16. " "	20 40	6 41	23 65	12 80
17. Stitched clo	3 25	13 06	8 88	16 29
18. Quarter slig	22 61	21 00	63 00	42 50
Index cuttir	12 29	12 85	12 77	18 20
Paging, per	17 60	10 80	9 30	45 00
Loose red b	20 14	24 05	19 90	43 50
Extra labels	5 00	5 00	5 00	2 00
Portfolios, r	4 68	3 45	5 40	2 40
"	8 83	5 70	9 15	4 60
Cheque Boo	5 00	1 25	3 75	3 75
Maps, moun	10 00	8 00	10 00	10 00
	32,500 22	29,929 20	35,776 78	27,987 20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ON TENDERS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, &c., RECEIVED AUGUST 6th, 1888, BASED ON WORK DONE DURING ONE AVERAGE YEAR

	DESCRIPTION OF WORK		Trade of Paper Maker	Trade of Book Binder	Trades of Type Printer & Machine Minder	Trades of Lithographic Printer & Stone Minder	QUANTITIES	Result under Schedule "F" Wages	Result under Present Rates	Result under Act 30 Vict. c. 3	Result under Schedule "F" Wages	Result under Present Rates	Result under Act 30 Vict. c. 3
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	Impression for all types, new matter	per mille rate	32	10	25		45,000 Mille rate	16,200 00	13,500 00	14,400 00	10,350 00	11,250 00	
	changing Votes and Proceedings	" " "		10	25		1,000 " "	140 00	100 00	100 00	120 00	250 00	
	" Bills into Gazette supplement	" " "	12	5	10	10	25	1,000 " "	120 00	50 00	100 00	100 00	250 00	
	" " " Statutes Form	" " "	32	10	10	10	25	2,000 " "	240 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	500 00	
	in arrangement of Gazette	" " "	8	4	6	5	10	4,000 " "	225 00	180 00	270 00	225 00	450 00	
	to supposed Reports, Returns, etc	" " "	15	5	10	5	25	500 " "	37 50	25 00	50 00	25 00	125 00	
2	Pasteboard	" taken	35	24	20	20	35	31,500 00	5,400 00	7,000 00	10,500 00	7,000 00	
3	Press-board, ink other than Black, each 100 impressions	" 100 impressions	25	10	20	10	25	50 00	20 00	40 00	20 00	50 00	
4	Pressboard, Ink other than Black, each 100 impressions	" 100 impressions	7	2	5	10	10	10,000 Impressions	7 00	2 00	5 00	10 00	25 00	
	Printed Envelopes, 5,000 to 10,000	" taken	45	15	20	20	35	20 Tokens	9 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	5 00	
	" " 5,000 " 10,000	" "	45	10	20	20	35	40	17 20	4 00	8 00	8 00	10 00	
	" " 10,000 " 20,000	" "	40	"	15	15	30	80 "	32 00	4 80	12 00	12 00	20 00	
	" " 20,000 " 40,000	" "	35	"	15	15	30	160	57 60	8 00	24 00	24 00	32 00	
	" " 40,000 " 80,000	" "	31	"	15	12	30	320	99 20	12 80	48 00	38 40	64 00	
	" " 80,000 " 160,000	" "	28	"	13	12	30	640	160 00	19 20	76 80	57 60	96 00	
	" " 160,000 " 320,000	" "	26	"	13	12	30	1,280	166 40	26 00	102 40	76 80	128 00	
	" " additional 1,000	" "	24	"	13	10	30	4	72	20	52	40	64	
	Books, Statutes, Journals and Journals	" cent	21	15	12	10	15	14,400 Copies.	2,940 00	1,440 00	1,680 00	2,520 00	3,600 00	
	Royal size full cloth	"	26	15	12	13	25	1,000 "	250 00	150 00	120 00	130 00	250 00	
	" half roan	"	25	15	10	10	25	50 "	27 50	20 00	25 00	25 00	37 50	
	" half English calf (Lebrun)	" "	32	"	10	05	1 00	25 "	20 00	20 00	20 00	18 75	32 50	
	Folio copy, " " (Law)	" "	24	1 25	1 00	06	2 00	10 "	9 50	7 50	10 00	9 00	20 00	
	Newspapers half roan	" "	1 25	2 00	2 00	3 00	10 "	10 50	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	30 00	
	Royal size full calf, limp finish (with gold)	" "	35	15	12	9	12	500 "	175 00	75 00	60 00	45 00	60 00	
	Demy size " "	" "	24	5	6	8	12	200 "	48 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	24 00	
	Royal size " " (without gold)	" "	25	7	8	8	10	300 "	75 00	10 00	16 00	24 00	30 00	
	Demy size " "	" "	24	4	4	7	10	150 "	34 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	15 00	
	Royal size " " (blind and gilt)	" "	46	15	13	9	13	500 "	200 00	75 00	65 00	45 00	65 00	
	Demy size " "	" "	32	10	7	6	13	200 "	64 00	10 00	14 00	10 00	26 00	
	Royal size " " (turned edges)	" "	40	15	13	10	15	100 "	40 00	8 00	12 00	10 00	15 00	
	Demy size " "	" "	30	8	7	9	15	50	15 00	4 00	4 50	4 50	7 50	
15	Inserting Tables, Maps, etc	"	4	4	1	1-10	4	5,000 "	12 00	12 50	60 00	5 00	25 00	
14	Cutting out parts of sheet and mounting on other	" "	4	4	1	4	4	2,000 "	10 00	10 00	20 00	8 00	10 00	
15	Folding of all papers	" fold	1-35	1 50	1-20	1-40	1-60	4,500,000 Folds	1,147 50	956 25	900 00	600 00	800 00	
16	Stitching 16 pages Royal size or 8 pages foolscap	" section	1-15	1-20	1-20	1-17	1-15	1,000,000 Sections.	666 66	500 00	600 00	588 23	666 66	
17	Pasting on single leaves	" lead	1-25	1	1-20	1	1-30	15,000 Leaves	1 00	37 50	100 00	3 00	37 50	
18	Counting pamphlets, &c., for best 1,000 copies	" copy	1	1	1	1	2	20,000 Copies	200 00	160 00	200 00	160 00	150 00	
	" " additional 500 copies	" "	1	1	1	1	1	30,000 "	150 00	120 00	150 00	120 00	75 00	
19	Fine copies of Bills, each 10 copies	" page of ten copies	45	35	35	40	45	225 Pages	101 25	78 75	78 75	90 00	90 00	
1	Ruling Books, one side, first 6 quires	" line	20	25	20	15	20	60 Lines.	12 00	12 50	10 00	7 50	10 00	
2	" both sides, additional 6 quires	" "	14	5	15	10	10	100 "	14 00	5 00	15 00	10 00	10 00	
2	" both sides, first 6 quires	" "	20	30	15	15	40	100 "	20 00	30 00	15 00	15 00	40 00	
3	" " additional 6 quires	" "	14	11	20	10	20	400 "	56 00	44 00	80 00	40 00	80 00	
3	Ruling forms, one side	" "	16	18	20	10	25	100 Reams	16 00	18 00	20 00	10 00	25 00	
4	" both sides	" "	30	25	20	15	50	75 "	22 50	18 75	18 75	11 25	37 50	
8	Collecting money on Gazette advertisements	" cent	35	24	3	24		$10,000	3500 00	2400 00	300 00	2240 00		
9	Wrapping, addressing and mailing Gazette	" 100 copies	50	50	35	30	30	40,000 Copies.	7200 00	7200 00	1400 00	1120 00	1200 00	
1	Alterations for corrected copy	" hour	35	25	35	30	35	2,000 Hours.	560 00	500 00	700 00	700 00	560 00	
2	Changing Receipt Papers	" form	60	30	60	60	60	300 Forms	180 00	117 30	180 00	180 00	180 00	
3	Electrotyping	" square inch	25	3	8	3	5	200 Square inches	6 25	7 50	7 50	5 00	12 50	
4	Embossing	" 500 impressions	80	75	50	60	1 00	60,000 Impressions.	75 00	90 00	60 00	72 00	120 00	
7	Alkaline-ink paper for waste	" cent	45	3	15	4	25	4,000 Reams.	900 00	600 00	300 00	800 00	500 00	
8	Engraving, wax process	square inch	10	35	40	30	40	100 Square inches	10 00	35 00	40 00	30 00	40 00	
10	Numbering	" 100 impressions	8	5	10	3	10	5,000 Impressions	4 00	2 50	5 00	1 50	5 00	
11	Perforating	" 100 "	8	2	10	5	10	15,000 "	12 00	3 00	15 00	7 50	15 00	
12	Cutting paper	" cut	5	6	4	5	10	50 Cuts	2 50	3 00	2 50	2 50	5 00	
13	Pads, 100 sheets in each	" pad	4	2	3	14	5	2,000 Pads	80 00	40 00	60 00	30 00	100 00	
1	Full rough calf, Roman bands	5 to 10 quires, Demy folio to Imperial folio						20 Books	177 60	128 80	131 60	170 00	125 00	
2	" " " "	1 to 5 " " " " " "						23 "	159 79	110 63	87 75	146 85	80 50	
3	" " " plain	5 to 10 " " " " " "						52 "	227 00	164 96	152 10	222 60	210 00	
4	" " " "	1 to 5 " " " " " "						29 "	152 35	116 80	76 25	115 60	114 00	
6	Half " " Cloth sides	5 to 10 " Post Quarto " "						105 "	443 50	360 40	224 70	393 75	255 00	
8	" " " " "	1 to 5 " " " " " "						102 "	314 00	208 54	166 65	285 90	180 00	
7	Full roan neat	5 to 10 " F cap Octavo " "						15 "	76 05	57 02	26 25	97 05	17 25	
8	" " "	1 to 5 " " " " " "						31 "	87 60	81 47	36 08	86 70	23 25	
9	" roan neat	5 to 10 " " " " " "						9 "	30 55	20 21	16 65	20 70	6	
10	" " "	1 to 5 " " " " " "						9 "	14 47	13 06	14 58	18 63	4	
11	" skiver or roan	1 to 5 " " " " " "						3 "	11 45	10 98	7 65	11 45	2	
12	" roan or Half rough calf copying	" Post Quarto " Medium "						25 "	46 00	44 83	38 00	44 50	17	
13	Half " cloth sides	5 to 10 " F cap Octavo " Imperial "						202 "	841 35	592 50	442 80	519 21	216	
14	" " " "	1 to 5 " " " " " "						83 "	91 50	91 88	88 15	92 45	40	
15	" skiver "	1 to 5 " " " " " "						63 "	63 15	63 24	32 76	63 16	1	
16	" " slight or quarter cloth	1 to 5 " " " " " "						98 "	23 85	20 92	6 44	23 63	1	
17	Stitched cloth backs, paper sides	" " " " "						108 "	7 98	3 25	13 06	8 88	1	
18	Quarter slight cut flush, paper sides, F cap folio to Medium folio							210 "	38 50	22 61	21 00	63 00	4	
	Index cutting and lettering,	" Octavo to Imperial folio						88 "	13 49	12 29	12 85	12 77	4	
	Paging, per 100 impressions,	" " "						300 "	19 50	17 60	16 50	9 30	4	
	Loose red hand covers,	" " "						17 Covers	18 35	20 14	24 05	19 16	4	
	Extra labels							50 Labels.	4 00	5 00	5 00	5 00		
	Portfolios, roan, final ribbon ties, F cap folio to Imperial folio							6 Portfolios	3 50	4 68	3 45	5 40		
	" " pockets,	" " "						6 "	7 40	8 03	6 70	9 15		
	Cheque Books, half sheep, Post 4to	each						25 Books.	3 75	5 00	1 25	3 75		
	Maps, mounted	per square foot.						100 Square feet	10 00	10 00	8 00	10 00		
									39,711 73	35,500 23	29,028 93	33,774 79	27,9	

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,
3rd August, 1888.

To HON. A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer, Ontario.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I hereby submit Report upon Tenders for the Printing and Binding required by the Government of Ontario, for five years, from the First day of January, 1889, with the various tenders in tabular form, shewing in detail the items tendered for, with prices and totals for each tender submitted.

It appears as the result from the computation made that Warwick & Sons' tender is the lowest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions for the Year ending 30th June, 1888.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 5th March, 1889.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT, shewing the nature of Investments constituting the Permanent Fund and the Income derivable therefrom, as at 30th June, 1888.

	INVESTMENTS.	INCOME.
	$ c.	$ c.
Municipal Debentures	98,458 98	5,440 00
$46,720.02 @ 5 per cent.		
$51,738.90 @ 6 per cent.		
First Mortgage on Real Estate	143,204 75	9,083 13
Balance due on Sales of Land	3,052 34	183 13
Rents		80 00
Total	244,716 07	14,786 26

In above Investments are included Credit Balances and over-draft at Bank, $28,401.12.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

Receipts.			$ c.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Purchase money—sales of land.....			376 43	Balance 30th June, 1887.....	22763 59
Loans on mortgage repaid			11092 00	Invested in loans on mortgage of Real Estate	1945 73
Debentures redeemed:—					
Township Sandwich	$100 00				
" "	335 00				
" "	100 00				
" "	51 90				
" "	100 00	$686 90			
Township Tilbury.	140 00				
" "	118 75	258 75			
Township Albion..	2000 00				
" "	2000 00	4000 00			
Township Nottawasaga	238 00				
" "	133 00	371 00			
		5316 65			
Less entries reversed, credited in error by Bank:—					
Township Sandwich	$51 90				
Township Nottawasaga	517 00	568 90			
			4747 75		
Balance 30th June, 1888			8493 14		
			24709 32		24709 32

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Income Account for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

Receipts.	$ c.	To Whom Paid.	Service.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
			Bursar's office:—			
Balance, 30th June, 1887	13873 38	University of Toronto..	Share of expenses..			988 86
Interest on purchase money—sale of land..	256 52					
Interest on loans on mortgage	9182 13		Salaries:			
Interest on debentures	5146 01	Geo. Dickson, M. A....	Principal and first English Master, 14 months' salary		3033 32	
Rents	240 00	A. Stevenson, B.A.....	Second English and Commercial Master, 14 months' salary		875 00	
Tuition fees	14275 50	H. Brock	Third English Master, 14 months' salary	875 00	1176 41	
Transfer fees	13 00	"	Supt. Supplementary Boarding House..	301 41		
Law costs:—		W. Wedd, M. A.	First Classical Master, 14 months' salary		1516 66	
Received $60 18		John Martland, M.A.	Second Classical Master and Superintendent Residences, 14 months' salary.		2683 32	
Less paid 18 78						
	41 40	Geo. B. Sparling, M.A	First Mathematical Master, 14 months' salary	1400 00		
Board dues	25509 36	" "	Assistant Resident Master, 14 months' salary	362 66	1762 66	
Balance at credit of special account Boarding-house returned by Principal	714 67					
Difference between balance at credit of special Boarding-house account at 30th June and 31st Dec., 1887	117 11	A. Y. Scott, B. A.	Science Master, 14 months' salary	875 00	1195 00	
Medical attendance amount returned	5 00	"	Assistant Resident Master	320 00		
		J.T. Fotheringham, B.A	Fourth Classical Master, 12 m'ths' salary	600 00		
		" "	Assistant Resident Master, 14 months' salary	256 00	856 00	
		W. S. Jackson	Third Classical Master, 14 months' salary	1283 32	1708 72	
		"	Supt. Supplementary Boarding House.	425 40		
		Alex. C. McKay, B.A..	Second Mathematical Master, 8 months' salary		666 66	
		Thomas H. Rogers B.A	Third Mathematical Master, 8 months' salary		466 66	
		Chas. Whetham, M. A.	First Modern Language Master, 14 months' salary		1575 00	
		Joseph Blackstock, B.A	Second Modern Language Master, 14 months' salary		816 66	
		A. H. Young, B. A.	Third Modern Language Master, 12 months' salary		700 00	
		J. Brown, M.A	First Mathematical Master, 6 months' salary to December, 1887		825 00	
	69674 08	G. Gordon, B.A.	Assistant Classical Master, 2 months' salary		116 66	

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	69674 08		*Brought forward*			
			Salaries—*Continued* :—			
		J. A. Sparling	Assistant Classical Master, 2 months' salary		116 67	
		A. T. De Lury	Temporary Master, 1 months' salary		63 00	
		D. B. Dick	Architect, 12 months' salary		75 00	
		Sergt. T. Parr	Drill Sergeant, 14 months' salary	213 33	426 66	
		"	Sergeant play-grounds, 14 months' salary	213 33		
		G. Frost	Janitor and Messenger, 14 months' salary		490 00	
		Mrs. Sewell	Matron, 12 months' salary		305 00	
		W. Chappell	Gardener, 14 months' salary	448 00	469 32	
		"	Attendant Boarding House, 8 months' salary	21 32		
		J. Martland, M.A.	Men's and women's wages, Boarding-house		3014 10	
						*21933 48
			Examiners:—			
		J. H. Cameron	Fee, etc		17 50	
		W. H. Fraser	"		20 00	
		W. H. Ballard	"		10 00	
		T. H. Smith	"		10 00	
		G. Mercer Adam	"		15 00	
		W. S. Milner	"		15 00	
		D. R. Keys	"		10 00	
						97 50
			Insurances:—			
		Medland & Jones	Premium on Laundry		2 92	
		The Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	Premiums, Insurance on Buildings		80 00	
		City Mutual of London.	" " "		80 00	
		Fire Insur'ce Exchange.	" " "		80 00	
		Hand-in-Hand Ins. Co..	" " "		80 00	
		County of Perth Mutual	" " "		80 00	
		Queen City Insur'ce Co.	" " "		80 00	
		Royal Insurance Co.	" " "		80 00	
		Scot'sh Union & Nat'n'l.	" " "		80 00	
						642 92
			Prizes:—			
		Brown Bros	Books		180 90	
		W. H. Bleasdell	Prizes for Games		16 10	
						197 00

*This includes salaries for July and August, 1888, paid in June.

		Exhibitions:—			
H. J. Crocker	Allowance as Exhibitioner		16 50		
"	" "		49 50		
				66 00	
G. F. Macdonell	" "		16 50		
"	" "		49 50		
				66 00	
A. J. Shiel	" "		9 90		
"	" "		29 70		
				39 60	
R. G. Geary	" "		7 20		
"	" "		21 60		
				28 80	
H. C. Small	" "		4 70		
"	" "		14 10		
				18 80	
F. A. Kerns	" "		3 60		
"	" "		10 80		
				14 40	
J. H. Swan	" "		1 80		
"	" "		5 40		
				7 20	
		Fuel:—			240 80
The Conger Coal Co	Coal & Wood, College	$636 98			
	" " Boarding-houses	1950 39			
	" " " "	$2587 37			
	Less returned	718 32			
			1869 05		
Elias Rogers & Co	Coal and Wood, Boarding-houses		223 50		
					2092 55
		Repairs:—			
Aikenhead & Crombie	Hose, etc		10 00		
" "	Hardware		89 25		
" "	"		15 54		
" "	"		162 74		
				277 53	
Stewart & Wood	Paints, etc		31 86		
" "	" oils, brushes, etc		15 99		
" "	Glass, etc		8 07		
" "	Paints, etc		7 55		
				63 47	
James Adams	Fittings for gymnasium		15 69		
"	Repairs "		4 62		
"	" "		11 71		
				32 02	
J. S. Wagner	Lumber		8 52		
"	"		10 99		
"	"		11 34		
				30 85	
Carried forward		*Carried forward*			

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	69674 08		*Brought forward*			
			Repairs—*Continued*:—			
		M. O'Connor	Calsomining, etc	38 80		
		"	"	53 10		
		"	Painting, etc	29 65		
		"	"	19 70		
		"	" class rooms	36 70		
		"	Paper-hanging	345 95		
		"	"	103 66		
		"	Painting No. 2 Residence	6 80		
		"	Whitewashing	31 45		
					665 81	
		R. Dinnis & Son	Carpenters' work	152 58		
		"	"	7 81		
		"	"	52 43		
		"	Lumber, etc	49 21		
		"	Erecting toboggan slide	6 30		
		"	Desks, etc. (carpenter work)	18 74		
		"	Carpenters' work, Boarding-houses	486 99		
					774 06	
		A. G. Peuchen & Co	Paints, oils, etc	16 55		
		"	"	22 30		
					38 85	
		Douglas Bros	Repairs		27 31	
		George Frost	Locks for desks	11 95		
		"	Extra work	50 00		
		"	Scrubbing building	10 00		
		"	Cleaning, etc	5 68		
		"	Scrubbing whole College	12 00		
		"	Locks, bolts and oil	11 23		
		"	Repairs, etc	20 00		
					120 86	
		J. Douglas	Repairs to College roof	55 13		
		"	Repairing chimney top	13 00		
					68 13	
		James Oag	Repairing bedsteads		124 75	
		C. Rogers, Sons & Co	Furniture repairs		62 56	
		T. S. Martin	Tinsmith's work ($36 85 + 85 09)		121 94	
		E. & C. Gurney Co	Repairs to stoves	12 90		
		" "	Castings, etc	6 20		
					19 10	
		Geo. H. Copping	Repairing mangle		8 00	
		Hynes Bros	Plastering	6 65		

"	"	5 20			
			11 85		
C. W. Irwin	Duty, etc., fire brick for furnace		8 90		
James Craig	Cement, etc.		70 14		
James Foster	Repairs, etc.		3 75		
Wells & Nott	Plumbing, repairs w. c., etc.	$33 81 8 12 34 24	438 21		
"	Boarding-house	362 04			
J. Reynolds & Son	Firebrick		27 75		
Wm. Munro & Son	Lumber, dressed	2 75			
"	"	9 41			
			12 16		
National M'fg Co.	Repairing flag		3 00		
R. Gilday	" roof		25 00		
					3036 00
Stationery, Printing, etc. :—					
R. W. Douglas	Books, stationery, etc.		81 19		
C. B. Robinson	Embossing cards *re* inspection		8 00		
Rowsell & Hutchison	Pens, ink, stamps, etc.	75 35			
"	" and books	100 08			
"	Books, postage, etc.	31 25			
"	"	4 00			
"	Printing, etc.	160 48			
			371 16		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Cheque book		20 00		
Warwick & Son	Printing, etc.	275 89			
"	Printing, etc.	23 34			
			299 23		
A. L. Maddox	Ink, etc.		4 00		
Copp, Clark & Co.	Paper, etc.	24 84			
"	Report forms, foolscap	25 35			
			50 19		
					833 77
Advertising :—					
The *Globe* Printing Co.	Advertising *re* opening	22 50			
"	" "	9 00			
			31 50		
The *Evening Telegram*	" "	15 00			
"	" "	4 50			
			19 50		
The Toronto *World*	" "	18 00			
"	" "	4 50			
			22 50		
The Toronto *Mail*	" "	19 50			
"	" "	4 50			
			24 00		
The Hamilton *Spectator*	" "		18 00		
The Kingston *Whig*	" "		10 00		
					125 50
Carried forward		*Carried forward*			

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	69674 08		*Brought forward*			
			Outfit:—			
		J. A. Atcheson	Seats and tables	172 00		
		"	Desks, etc	26 25		
		"	Elm seats	11 79		
					210 04	
		Wells & Nott	Plumbers fitting laboratory		119 72	
		J. Westman	Patterns for desks		25 00	
		Glover Harrison	Furnishings	50 40		
		"	Crockery	120 66		
		"	"	55 49		
					226 55	
		T. G. Rice	Window guards		54 00	
		E. & C. Gurney Co	Stoves, pipes, etc	47 40		
		" "	" "	26 35		
		" "	Stoves	39 33		
		" "	"	16 95		
		" "	Smoke-stacks, etc	28 65		
					158 68	
		Geo. H. Copping	Wringer, etc		7 50	
		Chas. Rogers & Sons' Co.	Furniture	75 00		
		" "	"	21 30		
		" "	Repairing arm chair	5 36		
		" "	Chairs and desks	87 75		
					189 41	
		Simpson & Simpson	Oil cloths		7 50	
		Beatty & Son	Matting		14 16	
		Toronto Gas and Supply Co	Gas stove		9 75	
		James Brown	Allowance for carpets, etc		100 00	
		John Catto & Co	Curtains, etc	6 53		
		" "	Mattresses	184 89		
					191 42	
		John Kay	Carpets, etc	23 60		
		"	Oil cloth, etc	26 11		
					49 71	
		H. Brock	Chairs		22 70	
		Wheeler & Wilson	Sewing machine		40 00	
		Connor, Webb & Co	300 desks	257 00		
		" "	150 desk legs	127 50		
		" "	Stands for desks	25 00		
					409 50	

Johnson & Brown	Braces for desks	25 60			
" "	" "	16 00			
			41 60		
P. Balmer	Blackboard		9 00		
J Morrison	Globes for gas		10 20		
Ewing & Co	Frames for charts		20 50		
C. Whetham	Outfit for Modern Language class-room		30 00		
R. Dinnis & Son	Desks		23 20		
A. Y. Scott	Duty and express on apparatus	23 80			
"	Instruments	12 00			
			35 80		
Einer & Amend	Apparatus	188 93			
" "	"	4 97			
			193 90		
James Hathaway	Indian clubs for gymnasium		8 50		
James Foster	Thermometer		6 50		
				2214	84
	Grounds:—				
W. Chappell to pay	Men shovelling snow	13 80			
" "	Men, work on grounds	23 00			
			36 80		
J. A. Rogers	Sodding cricket grounds		30 00		
James Clary	Four loads loam		8 00		
Waterworks	Water for hose	7 00			
"	"	7 00			
			14 00		
				88	80
	Incidentals:—				
Hart & Company	Paper, books, etc	20 78			
" "	Printing	33 75			
			54 53		
National Mfg. Co	Hire of canopy		5 00		
Geo. Dickson	Petty cash disbursements		110 00		
H. A. Nelson & Sons ..	Brooms		7 30		
T. G. Rice	Waste-paper baskets		3 60		
R. W. Douglas	Biographical Dictionary		10 50		
R. Cunningham	Sixteen days' drill		8 00		
F. Hyde	Exchange on draft		25		
J. Slater	Drill Instructor		55 50		
F. S. Martin	Repairing and cleaning furnaces		32 10		
Williamson & Co	Books for class rooms		4 00		
A. E. Kennedy	Chemicals, etc		19 87		
Martin & Toms	Drugs		5 99		
J. E. Bryant & Co.	Dictionaries		13 50		
Band Royal Grenadiers.	Band at games		20 00		
Henry Reay	Allowance for ploughing S. Wilson farm.		30 00		
C. Brown	Cab hire for Board of Trustees		16 25		
J. Catto & Co	Towels, etc		78		
Wm. Rennie	Manure		1 50		
				398	67
Carried forward	*Carried forward*			35890	69

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	69674 08		*Brought forward*			35890 67
			Telephones:—			
		Bell Telephone Co	Rent, telephone, Principal's house			29 37
			Valuation fees:—			
		C. King	S. Wilson, property		7 00	
		Garvin & Co	Valuing Upper Canada College block		100 00	
		J. Rorke	Inspection, J. Marshall property		5 50	
						112 50
			Insurance *re* Mortgages:—			
		Wood & Macdonald	Premiums insurance, Statement No. 3			130 49
			Pew rents:—			
		St. Andrew's Church	Amount of account		260 00	
		The Metropolitan	" "		56 00	
		St. George's Church	" "		75 00	
		St. James' Cathedral	" "		204 00	
						595 00
			Gas and Water:—			
		Consumers' Gas Co	Amount of account	453 38		
		" "	" "	266 57		
		" "	" "	65 56		
				785 51		
			Less returned	128 75		
					656 76	
		Waterworks Departm't.	Water, College	27 50		
		" "	" "	12 75		
		" "	" "	12 75		
		" "	" "	12 75		
					65 75	
		" "	" Boarding-house	195 19		
		" "	" "	22 40		
					217 59	
						940 10
			Steward's Department:—			
		Swan Bros.	Groceries, etc		3669 74	
		J. Norwich	Meat, etc		3191 70	
		Geo. Coleman	Bread, etc		1102 21	
		Toronto Dairy Co	Milk, etc		965 96	
		Mrs. W. Bilton	Fruit, etc		825 05	

		Barton Bros.	Vegetables, etc		423 86	
		W. Barrett	Potatoes, etc		481 00	
		M. Doyle	Fish, etc		253 16	
		Geo. Logan	Vegetables, etc		129 55	
		G. Brown	Acting steward		60 00	
		C. Richardson & Co	Preserves		574 60	
		W. Kingdon	Petty disbursements		260 00	
		W. Burns	Ice, etc		53 40	
		Manton Bros	Flowers		8 00	
		H. Brock	Extra meals, sick boys	18 00		
		"	" "	4 80		
					22 80	
		W. S. Jackson	" "		23 00	
		Geo. Dickson, M.A	Rooms, heating and attendance for Boys		41 00	
						12085 03
		Bank of Commerce	Interest on bank account overdrawn			186 86
		Agents	Commission on loans			20 00
			Balance, 30th June, 1888			19684 04
	69674 08					69674 08

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of "Insurance *re* Mortgages" for year ending 30th June, 1888.

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Geo. Bittorf	1 25	J. E. Proctor	6 00
J. Radley	7 00	R. Latimer	3 25
J. Butler	8 00	J. Coulthart	11 00
W. Brooks	4 13	R. Johnston	6 47
J. E. Proctor	6 00	J. Nightingale $22 50	
J. Halliwell	1 50	" 2 50	
J. Nightingale	25 00	" 11 25	
J. Shick	50		36 25
M. T. Robinson	10 50	E. Cunningham 3 40	
R. Latimer	3 25	" 2 00	
J. C. Taylor	9 75		5 40
Geo. H. Sprung	20 00	W. M. Moulton	9 50
J. N. Harvie	8 00	J. Shick	6 00
Ellen Taylor	50	T. Hoyle	2 50
J. Harris, amount transferred to loans	5 00	R. H. Scott	7 00
Balance carried to income account No. 2	130 49	J. Fraser	2 75
		J. Newton	7 00
		J. N. Harvie	8 00
		W. J. O'Reilly	4 15
		A. P. Reid	24 00
		J. Bresnahan	4 10
		J. Ferguson	2 00
		Jno. Lacey	6 00
		A. Campbell	4 00
		A. Ballantyne	5 50
		J. H. Cruickshank	10 00
		Rev. J. Halliwell	20 00
		W. Lucas	3 00
		R. McNichol	7 00
		J. Ballantyne	15 00
		C. & J. H. Peck	6 00
		John Lamont	8 00
		W. E. Adams	11 00
Total	$240 87	Total	$240 87

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

No. 4.—Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Memorandum as to "Loans," for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

(*See Statement No. 1.*)

Name.	$ c.
C. A. Pye	10 90
J. Cruickshank	105 33
R. Oliver	5 00
Neil Thompson (amount transferred to interest)	166 50
J. B. Graham	1000 00
Jno. Hunter	498 00
Discount Thos. Fahey mortgage—interest on Loans credited with this amount	158 00
J. Harris, transferred from Insurance *re* Mortgages	5 00
	$1945 73

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

No. 5.—Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Appropriations on "Deposit" Accounts, for year ending 30th June, 1888.

Receipts.	$ c.	Appropriations.	$ c.
Balance to 30th June, 1887	255 10	Amount paid R. C. Brown	109 67
R. C. Brown	107 25	" W. Lawson	25 00
W. Lawson	25 00	Amount transferred (*re* J. Cruickshank) to interest on loans	25 00
J. L. Cotter	10 00	Balance 30th June, 1888	255 63
W. Douglass	9 20		
Transferred to Board dues—			
R. C. Brown $4 50			
G. Winder 4 25			
	8 75		
	$415 30		$415 30

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 6.—Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of "New Building," for year ending 30th June, 1888.

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1888.....	35396 55	Mrs. M. F. Baldwin, for land	14467 50
		S. Wickson "	2820 00
		C. Marriott "	5026 50
		J. Blackwell "	12707 50
		W. MacDonald (costs).....	95 35
		Geo. Dickson, visiting schools.....	58 50
		G. F. Durand "	71 20
		" architect.....	150 00
	$35396 55		$35396 55

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 7.—Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of "Gratuities," for year ending 30th June, 1888.

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1888	4400 00	James Brown, M.A., retiring allowance as per O.C.....	4400 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

No. 8.—Upper Canada College.

The Bursar's Statement of "Cash Balances" at 30th June, 1888.

Account.	Dr.	Cr.
	$ c.	$ c.
Cash	51 10	
Bank of Commerce overdrawn		28401 12
Capital account	8495 14	
Income		19684 04
Deposits		255 63
New Building, U. C. C.	35396 55	
Gratuities	4400 00	
	$53340 79	$53340 79

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1888.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

CORRESPONDENCE

Relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 5th March, 1889.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1888.

SIR,—The Minister of Finance is desirous of taking up the question of the unsettled Province accounts, and for that purpose is anxious that a meeting of the Treasurers of the Provinces interested, be held in this Department, on Thursday, 6th September next. I have therefore the honour to ask you to be good enough to attend that meeting and I shall be glad to hear from you that you will be present on that day.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER OF ONTARIO,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 25th June, 1888.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd inst., conveying the desire of the Minister of Finance for a meeting of the Provincial Treasurers at Ottawa, on the 6th September next, for taking up the question of the unsettled Provincial accounts.

I shall be happy to meet the Finance Minister at that date for the purpose named.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 12th July, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have had referred to me a reference from the Department of Inland Revenue, respecting a sum of $3,000 which was paid into the treasury of Ontario, and being the amount of a forfeited recognizance given for an offence under the Inland Revenue Act.

The amount in question was recovered from Messrs. Hoodless & Young, and represented the security given by one Stewart, of Hamilton, a defaulting Inland Revenue officer, and deposited to your credit in 1882. This sum, it is claimed by the Department

of Inland Revenue, should have been paid in to the credit of the Dominion Government, inasmuch as that Government has suffered loss by the malfeasance of the officer referred to, and I understand correspondence has been had with your Province in regard to the matter, but the amount has not as yet been refunded to the Dominion. I have now to ask that you will be good enough to have the matter looked into, and the amount so erroneously paid into the Province of Ontario refunded the Dominion, together, of course, with interest thereon to date of refund.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

(*Memo. for Provincial Treasurer*).

The matter referred to in the letter of the 12th July, is fully explained in Mr. Scott's memo. of 2nd April, 1883, File K 2156. The point is, whether, in such a case as this, the Dominion or the Provincial Government is entitled to the amount of money recovered on a forfeited recognizance. The matter seems to have been discussed by the Attorney-General, and the Dominion Government was written to on the 24th April, 1883, but no reply appears to have been received. The question being one connected with the administration of justice will, I presume, be referred again to the Attorney-General. The question as to the legal right to these moneys is a serious one, and may effect all estreated recognizances. I send you file in order that the facts may be laid before you before answering Mr. Courtney's letter. There are a number of other papers, but they seem to relate more to the costs and the question of appeal than anything else.

(Signed) E. F. B. J.

22nd August, 1888.

Toronto, 23rd August, 1888.

J. M. Courtney, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of 12th July, which absence from the city has prevented me from acknowledging earlier, the question as to whether the $3,000 referred to belongs to the Dominion or Provincial Governmeut, is an issue which will require to be discussed with the Attorney-General.

On examination of the file in the Attorney-General's Department of correspondence heretofore had in connection with this matter, I see that on the 24th April, 1883, the Deputy Attorney-General wrote Mr. Miall, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, asking if he would inform the Attorney-General of the grounds upon which the Minister of Justice advises that the Dominion Government is entitled to the money in question.

No reply has been received to that request.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

Toronto, 31st August, 1888.

Hon. Joseph Shehyn, M.P.P.,
Provincial Treasurer, Quebec.

My Dear Shehyn,—A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Courtney, stating that you could not attend the meeting arranged for, for the settlement of the accounts at Ottawa on the 6th prox. and suggesting that the meeting might take place the first week in October. I replied that that date would suit me, or I would be willing to meet at any date that you and he could arrange. I saw Mr. Courtney to-day, who says that he has had no intimation from you as to date of meeting. I trust that you will endeavour to arrange as early a date as possible. It is very desirable that we should make some progress in regard to this settlement, and unless we arrange for an early meeting, the busy season of the fall and early winter and preparation for the sessions of Parliament will likely again prevent attention to this matter. I do hope you will name as early a date as possible, and I will allow nothing to interfere with my meeting you on the day you may select.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

Ottawa, 5th September, 1888.

Dear Mr. Ross,—As regards the date of the approaching meeting for the settlement of the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. I am advised that, if there is no objection, the Treasurer of Quebec will be here on Wednesday the 24th October for that purpose. I shall be glad to hear that the date named will be convenient for you also, I shall be ready on that date.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

Toronto, 7th September, 1888.

J. M. Courtney, Esq.,
Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of 5th inst., advising me that the Treasurer of Quebec has suggested the 24th October as the date for meeting in regard to settlement of accounts.

That date will be convenient for me so far as I know, and I will arrange to be present with you on that day.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 27th October, 1888.

SIR,—Referring to the interviews had with you and the Honourable the Treasurer of Quebec, on the question of the rate of interest to be allowed on all debits and credits in the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, and the accounts between the Dominion and the Province of Quebec, I have the honour to inform you that the Dominion Government, after full consideration of all circumstances and memoranda in connection with the accounts above referred to, can allow on all such debits and credits simple interest only at the rate of five per centum per annum (5 % per annum).

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

GEO. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Finance.

(*Copy of Telegram sent.*)

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Dominion Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

OCTOBER 30th.

Please send me return mail copy of minute *re* settlement of account, Province of Canada. I wish it for submission to Council.

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

OTTAWA, 30th October, 1888.

DEAR MR. ROSS,—In reply to your telegram of to-day, I send you herewith copy of minute *re* settlement of account Province of Canada.

Yours truly,

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

(*Copy.*)

OTTAWA, 24th October, 1888.

It is agreed that the account between the Dominion and the late Province of Canada shall be made up as follows:—

1. That the sum of $73,006,088.84 shall be credited to the Povince on the 1st July, 1867.

2. That all payments made on account of the Province of Canada, and all moneys received on account of the late Province of Canada from that date to the 30th June, 1888, shall be included in the account.

3. That simple interest, at the rate of 5 % per annum, shall be computed on all such debits and credits.

4. That the accounts on this basis shall be closed on the 30th June, 1888, and on the last named date apportioned between the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

5. That the acquiescence of the Provinces in the interest to be charged on the accounts of the Province of Canada as above-mentioned, being calculated at simple interest instead of compound, is not to be considered as an admission by the Provinces that the separate accounts of Quebec and Ontario should be calculated at simple interest instead of compound, as agreed upon by the Treasurers of the two Provinces in their "Memorandum without Prejudice" of the 23rd November, 1882.

6. The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec agree to the correctness of the charges made in the accounts against the late Province of Canada to 30th June, 1873.

7. The matter of the Indian Claim shaving come up, the Treasurers decline to discuss or admit them, but recommended that if the Dominion Government wished to press them they should be a matter of communication between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the Provinces.

Ottawa, 31st October, 1888.

My Dear Sir,—I beg leave to inclose copies of the Orders in Council of 6th and 17th June, 1878, relating to the payment of certain claims arising out of the construction of the Cornwall Canal, on authority of which the charge of $2,734.22 is made in the Province of Canada account. Will you be good enough to look over them and let me know as soon as possible if you agree to let the amount stand charged to the Province of Canada account.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ontario.

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 6th June, 1878.

On a memorandum dated 2nd March, 1878, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, stating that he has had under consideration certain claims arising out of the construction of the Cornwall canal on the part of Messrs. French and Cutler; of the heirs of A. Marsh and of John Brown, in respect of certain properties in the Village of Mill Roches, and recommending for the reasons set forth in said memorandum that authority be given to pay the heirs of A. Marsh the amount of the Provincial arbitrator's award, namely, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents ($237.05).

To John Brown, the amount of the Provincial arbitrator's award, namely, one hundred and forty dollars ($140).

To French and Cutler, the amount based on Provincial arbitrator's awards in other cases, namely, ($1,696.62) one thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-two cents. The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted, the amounts to be charged against the late Province of Canada in accordance with the report of the Minister of Justice, of the 7th May, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

To the Auditor General,
Ottawa.

(*Memorandum.*)

Ottawa, 2nd March, 1878.

The undersigned had under consideration certain claims arising out of the construction of the Cornwall Canal on the part of Messrs. French and Cutler, of the heirs of A. Marsh and of John Brown in respect of certain properties in the Village of Mille Roches, now represents:—

That in 1832 the construction of this canal severed the Village of Mille Roches from the main land and formed it into an island, and, as was alleged, destroyed its trade, depreciating the value of all places of business and property generally.

That in 1842 the inhabitants of this village petitioned the Governor-General for an equitable appraisement of the depreciation in the value of this property.

That in 1847 the Canal Commissioners conveyed information to the Governor-General that they found they had no power to settle claims other than for lands actually expropriated for canal purposes.

That in the same year an Act was passed empowering the Minister of Public Works to have all damages (consequential included) filed within nine months from the passing of this Act appraised.

That in 1848 the villagers generally, and amongst them French and Cutler, Marsh and Brown, filed their respective claims, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of 1847. That subsequently the Provincial Arbitrators, acting under the Act of 1847, awarded considerable sums for consequential and other damages to the heirs of A. Marsh John Brown and a large number of others.

That neither the heirs of A. Marsh or John Brown have received the amount of their awards; in the case of Marsh by reason of the heirship of the estate being in dispute, and in John Brown's case through his negligence in never having applied for it until now.

That in 1848 a dispute between French and Cutler arose with respect to their claims, and the Provincial Arbitrators accordingly refused to adjudicate upon it until they had settled their differences.

That in 1851 French and Cutler transmitted to the Department, through Mr. George McDonnell, a written agreement settling their dispute, and demanded an appraisement.

That to this date no appraisement has been made, but that by making the claim upon the same basis as the awards made by the Provincial Arbitrators in 1848, the amount to be awarded would be $1,696.62.

The undersigned accordingly recommends that authority be given to pay:—

To the heirs of A. Marsh, the amount of the Provincial Arbitrators' award, namely, $237.05 (two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents).

To John Brown, the amount of the Provincial Arbitrators' award, namely, $140.00 (one hundred and forty dollars).

To French and Cutler, the amount based on the Provincial Arbitrators' awards in other cases, namely, $1,696.62 (one thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-two cents).

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Minister Public Works.

Department of Justice,
Ottawa, 7th May, 1878.

Upon the reference from the Privy Council for report as to whether certain claims against the Crown arising out of the construction of the Cornwall Canal in 1832 should be charged to the late Province of Canada, I beg to report:—

That, assuming that the claims are valid and should be paid, I think the amounts should be charged against the late Province of Canada. The fact that they arose out of

the construction of the Cornwall Canal, which now belongs to the Dominion, does not make the Dominion liable as between itself and the Province for the payment of the claims.

(Signed) Z. A. LASH,
D. M. F.

I have consulted the Auditor-General as to the above. He agrees that the amount should be charged against the late Province of Canada.

(Signed) Z. A. L.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 17th June, 1878.

On a memorandum dated 12th June, 1878, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, having reference to the Minute of Council passed on the 6th instant authorizing the payment of certain claims arising out of the construction of the Cornwall Canal, and recommending that the sum of $1,696.62 authorized to be paid to Messrs. French and Cutler be sub-divided as follows :—

Guy S. Cutler	$156 62
French and Cutler	1,540 00

And that interest be allowed to the several claimants from the 1st July, 1867, say eleven years, making the total amount to be paid in each case as follows, viz. :—

Heirs A. Marsh—Balance of Arbitrators' award	$237 05	
Interest	178 45	
		$415 50
John W. Brown—Arbitrators' award	140 00	
Interest	92 40	
		232 40
Guy S. Cutler—Capital	156 62	
Interest	103 36	
		259 98
French and Cutler—Capital	1.540 00	
Interest	1,016 40	
		2,556 40

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the AUDITOR-GENERAL.

QUEBEC, 2nd November, 1888.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received a letter from Mr. Courtney, urging us to make an immediate visit to Ottawa for the purpose of verifying the items in the accounts between Quebec and the Dominion.

I think it may be done without affecting our position with reference to the question of compound interest, which position we shall maintain, but it is extremely desirable that the correctness of the items charged against the Province should be determined at the present time, while the information that we have prepared with reference to the details will enable us to discuss them. If this part of the work is deferred for another year, it will necessitate going over again the same work of preparation to a great extent.

In view, however, of our conversation at Ottawa in relation to this subject, I should be glad to hear if your ideas, with reference to the question of the settlement by each Province of the items of their accounts with the Dominion, differ from my own.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer P. Q.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

Quebec, 9th November, 1888.

My Dear Sir,—I enclose a copy of the letter which I have written to the Honourable the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, in reply to his communication of the 27th October, respecting the determination of the Dominion Government regarding the calculation of interest on the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively.

It will, I think, be very advisable that the action of the two Governments, with reference to this question, should be uniform, and I shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions respecting the course to be adopted by the two Governments.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer, P. Q.

The Honourable George E. Foster,
Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

9th November, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th October, informing me that the Dominion Government can allow only simple interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on all debits and credits in the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, and the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec.

In view of the circumstances connected with the preparation of these accounts, at different times by the Dominion authorities, on the basis demanded by the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec in their memorandum of the 23rd of November, 1882, namely, that a balance should be struck yearly, and that in arriving at such a balance interest should be allowed or charged half-yearly. I cannot acquiesce in the decision arrived at by the Dominion Government, and hope that a further consideration of the subject will lead to a different decision.

The question is a very serious one for this Province as affecting its finances, and I shall therefore submit your letter to the Government of the Province for such action as they may deem advisable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer, P. Q.

QUEBEC, 22nd November, 1888.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.

MY DEAR ROSS,—I duly received your letter of the 14th inst. I fully coincide in your opinion that we should do nothing to prejudice our position with reference to the computation of interest in the Dominion accounts. It appears to me very desirable that action should be taken as soon as possible by the Governments of the two Provinces to obtain a reconsideration of the decision given by the Minister of Finance on this point; and I should be glad, as you have had the matter of the settlement of these accounts before you for a number of years, and are consequently more familiar with them than I am myself, if you would send me a draft of the form of remonstrance which you would propose should be submitted by the Governments of the two Provinces.

I remain,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer, P. Q.

QUEBEC, 23rd November, 1888.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

SIR,—You will doubtless remember that at the late meeting in Ottawa, certain payments on account of *rentes* of the Protestant Burial Ground in Quebec, which had been charged to the Province of Quebec account erroneously, were directed to be transferred to the Province of Canada account to which they belonged.

Since my return, in looking up this matter in detail, I find that a payment was made in error by the Province of Quebec in April, 1868, direct to Mr. C. Tessier, of $55.80, being one year's *rente* on the three-fifths controlled by him. Quebec is therefore entitled to be credited with this amount of $55.80, which should be charged against the Province of Canada. The Honourable the Treasurer will be obliged if you will signify your assent to this being done, if you are satisfied with the explanation.

It was suggested at the meeting, by Mr. Courtney, that it would be advisable to extinguish these *rentes* by the payment of the principal amount. Otherwise, after a final settlement of the accounts between the Provinces, this would remain a yearly charge to be paid by the Dominion and divided between the two Provinces. If you are willing that this should be done, will you kindly communicate the assent of Ontario to the discharge of the principal amount.

I have examined the deeds of sale to the old Province of Quebec, and find that the *rentes* are based on a calculation of five per cent. on the value of the property. The amount of principal, therefore, required to be paid in order to extinguish these *rentes*, which amount to $92.83, would be $1,856.60.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Treasurer, P. Q.

TORONTO, 30th November, 1888.

H. T. MACHIN, ESQ.,
Assistant Treasurer, Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 23rd inst., in reference to the payment made by the Province of Quebec on account of *rentes* due on Protestant Burying Ground, $55.80, and asking that I should concur in this being charged to the old Province of Canada. Of course if the *rentes* are a liability of the old Province of Canada, this should follow as a charge against that Province in the same manner as the other payments. There may, however, be one question worth consideration in connection with the charge made for these *rentes*. If the Dominion Government are to strictly force us to accept merely our legal rights as regards the interest question, may we not be justified in resisting any such charges which they could not legally force us to pay, and it strikes me that this was one of those items as to which, although a fairly equitable claim had apparently been made out, their remedy against us would be open to some doubt. As to the question of the capitalization of these *rentes* I will bring the matter before counsel and advise you of the decison.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

TORONTO, 30th November, 1888.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa.

MY DEAR COURTNEY,—I shall be obliged if you will send me, as soon as possible, a copy of the shorthand notes taken by Mr. Treadwell of our late conference at Ottawa, including Mr. Wood's evidence or statement in regard to this interest question, and the arguments of the Finance Minister and Sir John Thompson thereon.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

OTTAWA, 10th Dec., 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith Mr. Treadwell's minutes of Conference held in October last between yourself and the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer of Quebec in connection with the unsettled accounts between the Province and the Dominion. The accounts will go forward at the end of the week.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCES held in October, 1888, between the Minister of Finance o the Dominion of Canada and the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the outstanding accounts between the Dominion, the late Province of Canada, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Dominion Government was represented by the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, and Hon. Sir John Thompson, K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice, the latter being present at all the conferences except the last one.

The Province of Ontario was represented by the Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer.

The Province of Quebec was represented by the Hon. Joseph Shehyn, Provincial Treasurer.

The following officials were also in attendance: Messrs. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance; M. G. Dickieson, Dominion Book-keeper; and C. W. Treadwell, Finance Department, Ottawa; Mr. J. L. McDougall, Auditor-General of Canada; Mr. H. T. Machin, Assistant Treasurer, Quebec; Messrs. C. H. Sproule, Auditor; and L. V. Percival, Private Secretary to Hon. A. M. Ross, Ontario.

FIRST CONFERENCE.

TOWER ROOM, PARLIAMENT BUILDING,
OTTAWA, 24th October, 1888.

Conference met at 11 a.m.

Mr. Treadwell was appointed as Secretary.

Province of Canada Accounts:

It was agreed that the account between the Dominion and the late Province of Canada should be made up as follows:—

1. That the sum of $73,006,088.84 shall be credited to the Province on the 1st July, 1867.

2. That all payments made on account of the Province of Canada and all moneys received on account of the late Province of Canada from that date to the 30th June, 1888, shall be included in the account.

3. That simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum shall be computed on all such debits and credits.

4. That the accounts on this basis shall be closed on the 30th June, 1888; and on the last named date apportioned between the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

5. That the acquiescence of the Provinces in the interest to be charged on the accounts of the Province of Canada as above mentioned being calculated at simple interest instead of compound is not to be considered as an admission by the Provinces that the separate accounts of Quebec and Ontario should be calculated at simple interest instead of compound, as agreed upon by the Treasurers of the two Provinces in their memorandum without prejudice of 23rd November, 1882.

6. The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec agree to the correctness of the charges made in the accounts against the late Province of Canada to 30th June, 1873.

NOTE.—In the intervals between the conferences the Treasurers examined the items of the accounts of the Province of Canada, with the result as shown in Schedule "A" hereto annexed.

The Indian Claims:

The matter of the Indian Claims having come up, the Treasurers declined te discuss or admit them, but recommended that if the Dominion Government wished to press them,

they should be a matter of communication between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the Provinces.

It was understood that in the meantime they should remain in Suspense Account.

Adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

C. W. TREADWELL,
Secretary.

SECOND CONFERENCE.

TOWER ROOM, PARLIAMENT BUILDING,
OTTAWA, 24th October, 1888.

Conference met at 2.30 p.m.

Accounts with Provinces of Ontario and Quebec :

The Treasurers contended that these accounts should be made up at compound interest in accordance with the following memorandum :—

MEMORANDUM WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The Treasurers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, having met to discuss the subject of a settlement of accounts between the two Provinces and the Dominion, are of opinion that, before proceeding thereto, it is expedient that a statement of accounts between the Dominion and each of the two Provinces should be prepared, shewing for each year, on the debit side, the various amounts paid, giving date or average date, and the various amounts chargeable to each Province ; and on the credit side, the amount of subsidy, of interest on School Funds, on Widows' Pensions and uncommuted stipends Upper Canada and Lower Canada, on the amount coming to each Province under the award for the Library, and on Common School Lands and Crown Lands Improvement Funds and other services.

They are further of opinion that a balance should be struck yearly, and that in arriving at such a balance interest should be allowed or charged half-yearly, and that the amounts determined by the award be taken as the basis so far as it applies to the statement in question.

The Treasurers, therefore, beg to request that such a statement be prepared and furnished them at an early date, and that all special funds be carried to the credit of the Province to which they respectively appertain as on the 1st July, 1867.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer of Ontario.

J. WURTELE,
Treasurer of Quebec.

Ottawa, 23rd November, 1882.

It was contended on behalf of the Dominion Government that the memorandum being "without prejudice" bound nobody ; that compound interest could only be claimed by express agreement and that there was no agreement, express or implied, on the part of the Dominion Government to pay compound interest, and that in view of this and of the rights of the other Provinces and the fact that in the Act of 1884 parliament had computed the allowances to the Provinces at simple interest, the Dominion Government could not entertain the claim of the Provinces to be paid compound interest on these accounts.

It was contended in reply by the Treasurers of the Provinces that, although the memorandum had not been signed by anyone on behalf the Dominion Government, yet

the Dominion Government had virtually acquiesced in and assented to it by making no objection to it or the principle of making up the accounts involved in it, either at the time it was drawn up or at any time since up to the present; that no objection was made at the meeting of 1884; that on the contrary the Dominion Government had made out the accounts in the manner asked for in the memorandum and rendered them to the Provinces; had brought them down to parliament; had recast them and rendered them again to the Provinces—all these acts being done without any objection being raised to the payment of compound interest; that if any objection had existed to the payment of compound interest, that objection should have been made when the memorandum was drawn up, and that it was too late now to raise any objection; that the Dominion Government had, by its silence and acts, rendered itself liable to pay compound interest, but even if not so liable legally, a proposition which they were not prepared to discuss or admit, the Dominion Government had at all events rendered itself liable morally and from a business standpoint to pay compound interest; that the Act of 1884 referred only to the debt account which differed from this in that the payment of interest in that case might be looked upon as an act of grace on the part of the Dominion Government, whereas in the case of these accounts interest is claimed under an agreement on the part of the Dominion Government.

It was contended in reply on the part of the Dominion Government that the memorandum being "without prejudice" did not call for any objection, and that the time to take exception was when all parties met for settlement and a claim to be paid compound interest was put forward; that such time had not occurred before this, as the question had not come up for discussion in 1884; that admitting an assent on the part of the Dominion Government to the memorandum, its assent was simply to do what the memorandum asked for and nothing more, viz:—at the request of the Treasurers to make up certain accounts in a certain way; that the accounts rendered to the Treasurers and brought down to parliament were prefaced by a report from the Deputy Minister of Finance, in which he set forth a history of the case, the memorandum without prejudice, and stated that the accounts were made out in accordance with the request from the Treasurers; that the accounts so sent to the Treasurers and submitted to parliament contained not only the accounts prepared in the manner provided for in the memorandum, but also as they appeared in the public accounts and as specially prepared by Mr. Langton; that they were presented to parliament, with correspondence, not as an authoritative act on the part of the Dominion Government, but in reply to an Address from the House of Commons; that the recast was made at the request of the Provinces, and that the circumstances disclosed no agreement, express or implied, legal or moral, on the part of the Dominion Government to pay compound interest.

The matter was discussed at length and the conference adjourned without any decision being arrived at.

C. W. TREADWELL,
Secretary.

THIRD CONFERENCE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th October, 1888.

Conference met at 11 a.m.

Common School Lands:

Mr. Courtney drew attention to the ninth section of the Award by which the moneys received by the Province of Ontario since 30th June, 1867, from and on account of Common School Lands was to be paid to the Dominion Government for the purposes therein set forth, and in reply Hon. Mr. Ross stated that funds had been collected

every year, but had been held in abeyance until the accounts were settled. It was, as he understood, one of the points left to arbitration between the two Provinces, and when an agreement was reached Ontario would direct the Dominion to make a transfer from the balance at the credit of the Province.

A short discussion arose between the two Treasurers as to whether the points to be left to arbitration had been finally settled, Hon. Mr. Shehyn contending that an absolute agreement in the matter had not been reached.

Ontario and Quebec Accounts:

The question as to the interest to be allowed on these accounts was again taken up.

Hon. Mr. Ross wished the matter to stand as he was desirous of consulting Mr. Mowat about the legal aspect of the question, and he had also telegraphed to Mr. Wood, who had made the arrangement in 1882, to come to Ottawa to make a statement as to the circumstances under which the Memorandum was drawn up. He also said that if the Dominion would allow only simple interest the Provinces would claim the legal rate of interest or 6 per cent.

The matter, it was agreed, should remain in abeyance until Hon. Mr. Ross intimated his readiness to proceed.

The Upper Canada Building Fund:

It was stated that the question pending in connection with this Fund was entirely one between Ontario and Quebec.

The Crown Timber Agencies:

The Minister of Finance called attention to the present system of carrying on the Crown Timber Agencies, viz.:—The Dominion appointing the officers who acted for the Dominion and the Provinces, each sharing the expense equally. He suggested that this joint arrangement should be put an end to, and that each party should appoint its own officers and look after its own business.

It was thereupon agreed that it would be well to carry out this suggestion from the 1st January, 1889, and that the Commissioners of Crown Lands of each Province should be written to to know if there was any objection.

Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures:

Hon. Mr. Shehyn brought up this matter, but the discussion was postponed until the next meeting.

Conference adjourned.

C. W. TREADWELL,
Secretary.

FOURTH CONFERENCE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1888.

Conference met at 12, noon.

Ontario and Quebec Accounts:

Mr. S. C. Wood, who was one of the Treasurers who signed the "Memorandum without Prejudice" of the 23rd November, 1882, stated that his recollection of the circumstances connected with the signing of it was that he and Mr. Wurtele met and after discussing privately several questions, among them the question of interest, they discussed matters at considerable length with the Deputy Minister of Finance in his

office, and certainly discussed the question of interest; that they understood from the Deputy Minister of Finance that he was agreeable to their views and approved of their method of calculating the interest. The memorandum was drawn up afterwards and handed to the Deputy Minister of Finance. They did not see Sir Leonard Tilley before the memorandum was drawn up, but he was at the time in his own room, next to the Deputy's, and could have been consulted, and they understood before they drew up the memorandum that he approved of the method proposed. They saw him after the memorandum was drawn up and he said to him that he was glad they had come to some agreement, or words to that effect, and nothing further was said about the memorandum.

In reply to the question why the words "without prejudice" were inserted, Mr. Wood said that the document was drawn up by Mr. Wurtle, who was a lawyer, and that he understood them to mean that as they had not power to bind their respective Governments the memorandum should not be considered as binding upon them until they assented to it.

Hon. Mr. Foster stated that Sir Leonard Tilley happened to be in Ottawa and he had taken advantage of his presence to ask him to give his recollection of the matter and that Sir Leonard stated distinctly and positively that there was no engagement or thought of an engagement on the part of the Dominion Government to allow compound interest, and that he and the members of the Government whom he consulted looked upon the memorandum to be exactly what it purports to be—a memorandum without prejudice.

Mr. Courtney said that at the time of the meeting in 1882, there had been no statements made out at all, and it was very possible that in a conversation purely academic he may have expressed an opinion that the proposition was a fair one, but on one point he was distinct, and that was, that in all the conversations he had had from first to last he had carefully guarded himself from committing the Dominion Government to anything.

Mr. Wood admitted that he did not think Mr. Courtney had committed the Government to the arrangement, but he had thought it a fair way of settling the matter.

The matter was again discussed, and it was agreed that Mr. Foster should consult his colleagues on the subject before giving a decided answer.

Aylmer and Kamarouska Court House Debentures and Co. Portneuf:

It was agreed that Quebec should hereafter pay all interest, etc., on these claims and that notices should be sent out to that effect.

Rockwood Asylum:

Mr. Courtney said that he found that the accounts in this case had been to both Treasurers, but he was unable to (find) copies of the statements sent. The Ontario Government had found their copy.

Conference adjourned.

C. W. TREADWELL,
Secretary.

FINAL CONFERENCE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1888.

Conference met at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Ontario and Quebec Accounts:

Hon. Mr. Foster said that the question of interest to be allowed on these accounts had been submitted to Council, and after full consideration the Dominion Government

had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to do anything more than to calculate the accounts at simple interest on both sides, and at the assumed rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Treasurers said that in such case they would have to consult their Governments before assenting to settlement on that basis.

Montreal Turnpike Trust:

The position of the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures, which by the award are made a charge against the Province of Quebec, was then discussed.

The Conference then finally adjourned.

O. W. TREADWELL,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 13th December, 1888.

The Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

SIR,—The Honourable the Treasurer desires me to say with reference to your letter of the 30th November, respecting the transfer to the Province of Canada account of the amount of $55.80, paid in error in 1867 by the Province of Quebec on account of the rent of the Protestant Burial Ground which should have been paid by the Dominion, that he does not think that your assent to having this amount transferred would affect the legal right of the two Provinces as regards the whole amount of the charges under this head, but if you prefer it, the matter can remain in abeyance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant-Treasurer, P.Q.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1888.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario.
Toronto.

MY DEAR MR. ROSS,—I send you enclosed a copy of your letter to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, signed by myself, having left room for your signature.

The letter as drafted by you appears to me to cover the ground completely, and I have neither added to nor detracted from it.

Wishing you a very happy new year,

I remain,
Yours very truly,

JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer, P.Q.

(*Copy.*)

Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P.,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

Sir,—The Treasurers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are in receipt of an official communication from you of the 27th ult., conveying the intimation expressed verbally to us in Ottawa that the Dominion Government, after full consideration of all circumstances and memoranda in connection with the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces, can allow only simple interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

We have to express our regret at a decision so contrary to the agreement made between the Finance Department acting for the Dominion, and the Treasurers of the Provinces, in November, 1882, that interest was to be allowed and charged half-yearly (which is compounding) and which agreement has been acted upon and apparently acquiesced in by the Dominion Government during the last six years, and against which during that time not a suggestion of objection has been made by the Dominion, by any of your predecessors in the Finance Department, nor by yourself until the meeting with you on the 24th ultimo.

We can hardly believe it possible that the Dominion Government, in coming to the conclusion announced, had under their consideration all the circumstances attaching to the propositions of the Provincial Treasurers, and its practical acceptance and approval by the Dominion, and are induced by this doubt formally to lay before you some of those circumstances and the deductions which naturally follow from them, under the conviction that if dispassionately considered, the Dominion will review their decision and conclude that they are morally, and we believe legally, bound to carry out in good faith the arrangement as to the computation of interest, as provided in the memorandum of 1882, and which has apparently been tacitly acquiesced in during all the proceedings by both the Dominion and the Provinces which have taken place during the last six years in connection with the settlement.

In recital of the circumstances, then, we may say:—that the meeting which took place at Ottawa on November 23rd, 1882, between Hon. Mr. Wood as Treasurer of Ontario, Hon. Mr. Wurtele as Treasurer of Quebec, and Mr. Courtney, the deputy finance minister, on behalf of the Dominion, was the first meeting or conference had on this subject since the ratification of the award between the Provinces, and the first question which naturally presented itself for consideration, was the manner in which the accounts should be made up and the principle on which interest should be charged and credited.

According to Mr. Wood's evidence as given at the meeting at Ottawa, this question was discussed between the Treasurers and Mr. Courtney, and the suggestion finally made that a balance should be struck yearly, and that in arriving at such balance, "interest should be allowed and charged half yearly," that Mr. Courtney approved of this proposition, saying that he "thought it a very reasonable arrangement," it was then suggested that this proposition should be committed to writing; and the Treasurers retired to draft the memorandum, which on their return they presented to Mr. Courney, who, Mr. Wood says, took it in to the Finance Minister in the adjoining room, and on returning, informed the Treasurers that the Finance Minister thought it a reasonable arrangement or words to that effect. That before leaving Ottawa, the two Treasurers called upon Sir Leonard Tilley, at which interview he expressed himself pleased with the amicable nature of their conference with Mr. Courtney and the satisfactory progress made.

The memorandum was as follows:—

Memorandum Without Prejudice.

The Treasurers of the Province of Ontario and Quebec having met to discuss the subject of a settlement of accounts between the two Provinces and the Dominion, are of opinion that before proceeding thereto, it is expedient that a statement of accounts

between the Dominion and each of the two Provinces should be prepared, shewing for each year, on the debit side, the various accounts paid, giving date or average date, and the various amounts chargeable to each Province ; and on the credit side, the amount of subsidy, of interest on School Funds, on Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, on the amount coming to each Province under the award for the Library, and on Common School Lands and Crown Lands, Improvement Funds, and other services.

They are further of opinion that a balance should be struck yearly, and that in arriving at such a balance, interest should be allowed or charged half yearly, and that the amounts determined by the award taken as the basis, so far as it applies to the statement in question.

The Treasurers, therefore, beg to request that such a statement be prepared and furnished them at an early date, and that all special funds be carried to the credit of the Province to which they respectively appertain as on the 1st July, 1867.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer of Ontario.

J. WURTELE,
Treasurer of Quebec.

OTTAWA, 23rd November, 1882.

At the recent conference, when this question of interest was first raised by you, Sir John Thompson and yourself took the ground that this memorandum, being without prejudice, all proceedings under it were without prejudice, both to the Provinces and the Dominion. You argued that the Treasurers evidently intended that they should not be absolutely bound by it, but that it was open to them to withdraw from that agreement. Mr. Wood admitted that the Treasurers purposely made the memorandum without prejudice, as they felt that they could not absolutely bind their respective Governments until the memorandum had been reported to them and their approval obtained. Their colleagues were not at hand to be consulted, and it was proper that consultation should be permitted before the contract was made final and binding. The Provincial Government would have been quite within their rights if, after being made aware of the agreement, they had promptly, or within a reasonable time, instructed their Treasurers to intimate to the Dominion Government that they withdrew from the agreement and would not be bound by the memorandum. The Treasurers did report to their Governments, and obtained their acquiescence, the Treasurers of Quebec making a formal report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, when an Order in Council passed approving thereof. Although no formal Order in Council was passed in Ontario, the Finance Department was made aware by verbal communications, on several occasions, of the concurrence of the Provincial Government. After such action by the Provincial Governments, they, at least, were bound by the agreement. The Dominion Government proceeded to make up the accounts in the manner, and on the principle set forth in the memorandum. As the Provincial Government could fairly claim under the proviso, without prejudice, a reasonable time to consult their Governments, so the Finance Minister, before the Dominion were absolutely bound, could also claim a reasonable time to consult his colleagues. It might be even conceded, without weakening the case of the Provinces, that if during the progress of making up the accounts, before they were completed and submitted to the Provinces, the Dominion Government had come to the conclusion that the mode of calculation of interest was unfair or unduly onerous to the Dominion, they might even then have notified the Provinces that the principle contained in the memorandum could not be accepted, and have refused to make out the account in that form. They did not, however, object ; they made out the accounts as agreed in the memorandum ; they were submitted in that form with the credits and debits of interest calculated as required by the memorandum to the

Finance Minister and to the Government for their approval, and only after that submission and approval were they transmitted to the Provinces. The memorandum of agreement was dated 23rd November, 1882. The accounts were not transmitted to the Provinces until the 17th December, 1883, more than a year thereafter, and during the whole of these thirteen months, while these accounts were being prepared under the direct supervision of the Finance Minister, not a whisper of objection was made as to the manner of calculating the interest. It was argued by Sir John Thompson and yourself that the memorandum was merely a request of the Treasurers to the Finance Department to make out an account in the form asked, and that the Finance Minister, in making out the accounts in that form, was merely complying with a request made, but that the Government was not in any way committed to, or acquiescing in, the principle on which they were made up. If this action on the part of the Finance Department was merely a clerical work for which the Government had no responsibility, why was it so necessary that the submission to and approval of the Finance Minister and the Government must be had before the accounts were transmitted to the Provinces? That such submission and approval were considered necessary, and obtained before delivering, is amply shewn by the correspondence published in the Dominion blue-books, with the accounts submitted to the Parliament in 1884. Before quoting from that correspondence, let us bring to your notice the fact that in response to an order of Parliament passed January, 1884, for copies of the statements rendered to the Provinces as to their accounts with Canada, these same accounts, with the interest calculated in accordance with the memorandum of agreement, were presented to Parliament by the Finance Minister, without one word to indicate that the interest therein credited was open to review or unsettled. If any idea had existed in the mind of the Finance Minister that the Government were not committed to the interest shewn, it is inconceivable that he would not have pointedly drawn the attention of Parliament to it.

Let us now quote some extracts from that correspondence to prove this submission to and approval by the Government.

On the 23rd January, 1883, Mr. Courtney, the Deputy Finance Minister, writes to Mr. Wurtele, the Treasurer of Quebec, in reply to his enquiry when the accounts will be ready :—

" In reply to that part of it asking when the accounts will be ready for settlement between the two Provinces and the Dominion, I have the honour to state that the accounts are now being sent to the printer, and on their return will be submitted to the Government. I expect they will await the return of Sir Leonard Tilley from England, and no doubt they will be taken up in September next."

On the 26th of the same month Mr. Courtney wrote to Mr. Young, the Treasurer of Ontario :—

" I am now finishing the accounts between the old Provinces of Canada, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the Dominion, and I will send them for convenience to the printer, so that the case may be complete. I hope that the Ministry may consider them between this and September, and if I can, I will endeavour to make arrangements that Mr. Wurtele and yourself may be here towards the end of September to have the final settlement."

On the 27th of the same month Mr. Courtney again writes to the Treasurer of Quebec :—

" I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., asking for copies of accounts now being printed. I have to say that the accounts are still in preparation, only a part of them being at the printers, but as soon as I can obtain the consent of the Ministry to send you a copy of them, I will send you one."

On the 3rd October Mr. Courtney again writes to Mr. Wurtele :—

" I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st inst., respecting the accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion, and in

reply thereto I have to say that the accounts are only just finished, and as soon as Sir Leonard Tilley returns to Ottawa they will be submitted to him, and I will then take steps that the subject will have early consideration."

On the 8th of same month the Deputy Finance Minister writes the Treasurer of Ontario in almost identical words :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th inst., respecting the unsettled accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and in reply to the same I have to say that the accounts are only just finished, and as soon as Sir Leonard Tilley returns to Ottawa they will be submitted to him, and steps will then be taken for an early consideration of the matter."

On the 12th November, in reply to further enquiry for a copy of the accounts, Mr. Courtney writes :—

"In reply I beg to say that the accounts, so far as they are ready, have been submitted to the Minister of Finance, and I am directed to inform you that the Government regret that they are not in a position to take up the matter."

And on the 28th November, in reply to a similar enquiry from the Treasurer of Ontario, Mr. Courtney writes :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th instant, respecting the settlement of the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and in reply thereto I beg to say that the accounts, so far as they are ready, have been submitted to the Minister of Finance, and I am directed to inform you that the Government regret that they are not in a position at present to take up the matter."

Then, at last, on the 17th December, the accounts are sent to the two Treasurer's, with the intimation from the Deputy Finance Minister :—

"I am prepared to meet you here any time you choose to effect a settlement."

The accounts so sent were made up, as before stated, in the manner arranged with the Deputy Finance Minister and embodied in the memorandum. Were the Provinces not justified in unhesitatingly, and without question, accepting the submission of the accounts in that manner, after, as they had been clearly led to understand, the deliberate and formal approval not only of the Finance Minister, but of the Dominion Government, as a full acquiescence and adoption of the principle upon which, by the arrangement embodied in the memorandum, they had been made out? But the Provinces had subsequently further repeated evidences of the acquiescence and adoption by the Dominion Government of these same accounts and the principle on which they were made up. Let us ask you to read the correspondence between the Finance Department and the Treasurers of the Provinces during the year 1884, after the accounts had been rendered. You will see that these accounts are accepted by all as the foundation upon which settlement is to be proceeded with. In all the correspondence, no question of doubt as to the rate of interest or mode of calculation is ever hinted at. The correspondence is all enquiries as to settlement of items of detail, of charge and credit, and no suggestion is made that the principle on which they are made out is an unsettled question. You will see all through that correspondence an earnest, expressed desire on the part of both Mr. Courtney and the Treasurers to clear the way of all questions in dispute, so that when the meeting should be arranged, a final settlement could be made, or at least substantial progress secured. Is it reasonable to suppose that with all that genuine anxiety to do everything possible to hasten a settlement, when a meeting should be arranged, this question of the rate of interest, if unsettled and in dispute, should not even be considered worth mentioning? To believe such would indicate on the part of the Dominion a secret settled purpose to deceive and blind the Provinces, which would be discreditable to any public

official, and which we are certain was never entertained, and had no existence. This late idea of raising this question of interest had certainly not then been thought of. But permit us to request your attention to the further action taken.

On the 20th October, 1884, the Treasurers of the Provinces met the Finance Minister, Sir Leonard Tilley, at Ottawa, to endeavour to effect a settlement. Mr. Courtney and several officials of the Finance Department were present, as also the Assistant Treasurer of Quebec and the Provincial Auditor of Ontario. The Finance Minister furnished all the gentlemen present with copies of these same accounts made up by the Dominion, and an examination and discussion of the items was at once entered upon. Now, if there had been any idea in the mind of the Finance Minister, or any purpose of the Government to raise this question of interest, this would be, if not even then too late, the fitting opportunity. Our firm belief is, that before this meeting the Dominion Government were fully committed to the principle of computation of interest which was embodied in the accounts, but when in addition they permitted a conference of two days devoted to a consideration of all the more weighty matters in which the Dominion and Provinces were likely to differ, a conference called by the Finance Minister expressly for the purpose of threshing out those differences and endeavouring to come to a final settlement, to pass without mentioning their objections to the interest credited in the accounts submitted by themselves, then most surely must they be held to a definite acceptance of the interest allowed, and this the more particularly as the question of the compound interest allowed and charged was directly and distinctly referred to at that meeting. In the copy of the notes taken in the conference by Mr. Treadwell, of the Finance Department, which we may here say are not, we presume, intended to be more than a synopsis or summary, and which, according to our recollection, do not give either the arguments or evidence with strict accuracy. You are represented as saying that "the time to take exception (to the interest) was when all parties met for settlement and a claim for compound interest was put forward; that such time had not occurred before this, as the question had not come up for discussion in 1884." If this last expression is intended to convey the impression that no reference to the compound interest question took place at that meeting in 1884, it is not in accordance with the facts. At that meeting the Treasurers raised the question of the interest allowed to the Provinces by the Act of 1884, and complained that while the Provinces were charged compound interest in the accounts, this Act, which should have reimbursed the Provinces for the interest charged, did not allow compound interest, Mr. Ross at the time remarking that from his examination of the result the interest allowed in the Act did not appear to be either simple or compound. Sir Leonard remarked that the circulations had been made by the officers of Department, but would be looked into and an examination and statement were promised. Here, therefore, was a direct reference to the compound interest charged and credited in the accounts. Was not this then the opportunity, according to your own opinion, for the Finance Minister to have intimated that the compound interest was not agreed to? But not a word of such objection was mentioned. Is such silence consistent with the plea that compound interest had not been acquiesced in and agreed to?

But in further support of the contention of the Provinces, let us ask you also to remember, that at this same conference it was arranged with the Finance Minister that, as since the accounts had been rendered in December, 1883, the Dominion Government had, in the session of 1884, passed an Act (47 Vic., chap. 4), to relieve the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec from the interest on the surplus debt of $10,566,088, and as this interest had been charged against the Provinces in the former accounts, an equivalent being given to the other Provinces, a re-cast of the accounts should be made, in accordance with the change made by the said Act. That this said re-cast was prepared by the Finance Minister under his own full and complete direction and control, and transmitted to the Provinces on the 11th June, 1886. This re-cast had undoubtedly been submitted to the Government for approval before being sent, (see Mr. Courtney's letter of 19th December, 1885), and this re-cast again credits and charges compound interest, on the same principle as agreed upon in 1882. Can it be said with any show of reason that the Dominion Government are not by such action irrevocably committed to the computation of interest allowed in these accounts? To suppose that after all this the Finance

Minister had still in his mind any idea of raising a dispute as to the interest allowed and charged in accounts of his own rendering is to impute to him a disingeniousness and want of candour, as well as business capacity, which, considering his high character and eminent financial and business ability, is totally unworthy of acceptance.

As further evidence that the Finance Department had not then in contemplation raising such a serious issue, we quote a sentence in Mr. Courtney's letter of 11th June, transmitting the accounts, in which he says :—

"I think matters are now narrowed down to but few points, and we can arrange for a meeting in October to settle them."

But the more conclusively to show that compound interest was fully understood and agreed to, and that the Dominion had full intention to charge it on sums due to them, let us ask you to read Mr. Courtney's letter to the Hon. Mr. McLelan, Finance Minister, in submitting his re-cast of the accounts, in which he concludes references to several features of the accounts with this :—

"There would also appear to be chargeable against the balance of the Quebec account the interest on $67,200, Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures, (held by the Dominion Government), from 5th January, 1872, to 5th July, 1885, at six per cent. per annum, amounting to $544,432.00, and the compound interest on the same $21,998.60,"

From which it appears that in regard to amounts due by Quebec, not included in these accounts, the Dominion claimed compound interest.

In view of all these circumstances, are the Provinces not justified in maintaining that the proposition of the memorandum of 1882 was frankly accepted and approved by the Finance Department; was, without demur, promptly and unreservedly acted upon, and that that acceptance and acquiescence has, by the several subsequent actions and correspondence above recited, without a hint of objection, been continuously repeated and reaffirmed.

Let us notice one of the objections urged by you to the allowance of compound interest by the Government, viz., that it was unusual and without precedent for a Government to allow compound interest. In reply we mentioned one or two cases that then occurred to us in which we thought compound interest had been allowed. An examination of the Dominion Public Accounts enables us to cite to you several such cases, in which the Dominion has both charged and allowed compound interest.

1st. In the account with the Law Society of Upper Canada, interest was charged quarterly by the Dominion on the balances at debit of the account, and included in the balance next year, on which interest is again charged, which is compounding.

2nd. The Upper Canada Building Fund was credited with compound interest on the balances at its credit, the interest carried into the account quarterly.

3rd. The Clergy Reserve Fund accounts, both Upper and Lower Canada, were credited in the same way, with interest on the quarterly balances, which interest was added to principal, on which interest was again allowed,

4th. The special account with the Common School lands was dealt with in the same way, interest credited quarterly to principal.

5th. The Grammar School Fund was treated in the same way.

6th. The Superior Education Fund, Lower Canada, was also allowed compound interest.

7th. The Municipalities Fund, Canada East, against which there was a debit balance, was charged interest on the balance at debit quarterly and compounded.

8th. The Seignorial Indemnity accounts, on which compound interest was allowed, and that at six per cent.

9th. The Indian Trust, compound interest allowed.

10th. Indian Land Management Fund, compound interest allowed, and at six per cent.

11th. Savings Banks Account, on which interest is compounded every six months.

Putting out of view for a moment the claim of the Provinces, that the Dominion are morally and in good faith bound to carry out the agreement of 1882, which, by the previously recited facts, they had so repeatedly committed themselves to, and asking your consideration now merely of the reasonableness of our demands, are the instances above cited not sufficient to form a fair precedent for an allowance of compound interest to the Provinces, and may the people of Ontario and Quebec not fairly claim to be entitled to as liberal treatment in this respect as the Seignorial Lords of Lower Canada, or the wandering Indian tribes of the Dominion? Then see the principle which is recognized by the B. N. A. Act in dealing with Provinces that enter Confederation with a balance at their credit above the amount of debt allowed. It is provided by section 116:—

"In case the public debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not, at the union, amount to eight million and seven million dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the Government of Canada, interest at five per centum per annum on the difference between the actual amounts of their respective debts and such stipulated amounts."

This interest half-yearly in advance, on varying credit balances, has been regularly credited and paid to these Provinces, as also to British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. Can the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, on the same principle, not fairly and equitably claim that the interest on the balances to their credit for Trust Funds and on Current Account in the hands of the Dominion for twenty years, not having been paid over half-yearly by the Dominion, but having been retained by them, should be credited half-yearly in the account and bear interest to the Provinces?

But again, assuming for the moment that the Dominion are not bound by the memorandum of 1882, nor by their subsequent actions, or by their prolonged silence, committed to the principle of computing interest therein proposed, upon what principle do you decide that the Provinces are only entitled to five per cent. simple interest? If it is acknowledged that we are entitled to interest, are we not entitled to legal interest, and legal interest where no agreement is made is six per cent.? The memorandum of 1882 does not name any rate. It would be presumed, where no rate is named, the legal rate is intended. The Dominion has assumed to make out the accounts at five per cent. compounded, and, as we have before contended that the Dominion's silent acquiescence and acceptance of the accounts as presented, debars them from raising an objection to those accounts now; so, we are free to admit, does the silent acquiescence of the Provinces commit them to the five per cent. rate, if that is adhered to by the Dominion; but if that agreement is to be ignored and declared inoperative, and the Dominion and the Provinces relegated to their legal rights, then the Provinces are entitled to the legal rate of six per cent. on balances held by the Dominion. Perhaps in favour of the five per cent. rate the B. N. A. Act may be cited, in which it is provided that Provinces entering Confederation with a less debt than that allowed them, are to receive five per cent. half-yearly in advance on such balances, but this provision expressly and only refers to balances of debt, and has no application to Trust Funds or other sums retained by the Dominion belonging to the Provinces.

We regret exceedingly that this serious difference, after six years of negotiation, and just as we were in view of a final settlement, has arisen, as from the progress made during the two days' conference, and the amicable spirit in which it was conducted by all parties, there was a fair prospect, had this difference not arisen and blocked the way, that a final and satisfactory settlement of all the matters embraced in these accounts would, ere this date, have been accomplished.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario.

Toronto, Dec. 31st, 1888.

(Signed) JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

Quebec, 31st Dec., 1888.

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1889.

MY DEAR TREASURER,—I send you with this a copy of the accounts of the Provinces with the Dominion, as re-cast, and I am ready to meet you at any time convenient for you, for the purpose of arriving at a settlement. In the meantime I send you, under another cover, cheques amounting to $728,436.40, being $598,436.40 on account of subsidy due 1st inst., and $130,000 on account of pending settlement of accounts.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.

TORONTO, 11th January, 1889.

Hon. JOSEPH SHEHYN, M.P.P.,
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec.

MY DEAR MR. SHEHYN,—Referring to your letter to Mr. Mowat of the 28th ult., in which you ask that the collections from Common School lands made by Ontario since Confederation should be paid into the Dominion, you will recollect that at the late conference at Ottawa, I expressed my consent that the Dominion should be asked to make the transfer of the amount of the collections from the Ontario account to the credit of the Common School fund.

I am happy to state that I have been authorized by Order in Council to ask the Dominion to make such transfer, and have this day written to Mr. Courtney requesting that the sum of $925,625.63, the total collections to 31st December, 1888, be so transferred to the credit of the Common School fund.

In the same letter to Mr. Mowat, you ask for a remittance on account of interest on these collections. The question as to when interest could be fairly held to run against Ontario, and how it should be computed is not yet settled or agreed upon, and upon the settlement of these points depends the question whether any interest is due, or whether in fact Quebec has not already been overpaid.

Ontario has always considered that a great injustice was done to her by the award in giving Quebec any claim upon these lands, every acre of which was in the Province of Ontario. Ontario has good grounds for contending that interest should not run against the Province until after the confirmation of the award by the Privy Council (26th March, 1878). Quebec disputed the award, and carried appeal to the Privy Council, and until the final judgment of that tribunal was given, Ontario had no authority to pay the collections in to the Dominion, or any authority to recognize Quebec as having any interest at all in this fund. Clearly at least interest cannot be claimed to run until the award was made (3rd September, 1870). With a view, however, to an amicable and final settlement of this question, I am authorized to offer you without prejudice the sum of $15,636.53 in full settlement of all interest on the collections up to 31st December last, if so accepted, which is interest at five per cent. on these collections from 3rd September, 1870, the date of the award, as per statement enclosed. Upon intimation of the acceptance of this offer, a cheque will be at once sent you.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer.

Toronto, 11th Jan., 1889.

J. M. Courtney, Esq.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of 2nd inst.

The total collections on account of Common School lands made by the Department of Crown Lands from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1888, amount to $925,625.63, which amount I am authorized to ask you to transfer from the amount held by the Dominion at credit of the Province of Ontario, to the credit of the Common School fund held in trust by the Dominion in terms of the award of settlement between Ontario and Quebec.

I notice in the last re-cast of the account received from you made up upon an assumed basis of five per cent. simple interest, that you show by the method adopted by you therein (in the correctness of which Ontario decidedly declines to concur) that there is at the credit of Ontario on 30th June last accumulated interest held by the Dominion to the amount of $792,750.82, which by your plan of calculation, does not bear interest to the Province. If you still adhere to that mode of dealing with the interest, then I ask that in the meantime, so much of the above amount to be transferred as will be covered by the interest at the credit of the Province, be charged against the interest at credit, and the balance charged to principal. Will you kindly make this transfer as of date of 1st January, instant, so that the interest to the Common School fund may run from the beginning of the year?

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer.

Ottawa, 14th January, 1889.

My Dear Sir,—In order to save time, I sent you a summary of the proceedings at the recent conference, but in order that the full proceedings might be placed on record, I have had the notes transcribed and placed in the printer's hands, the result is the book of which I sent you two copies under another cover. I regret that in order to get out the Public Accounts and other documents, there has been a delay.

Yours very truly,
J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont.

Quebec, 24th January, 1889.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

My Dear Mr. Ross,—Your letter of the 11th has remained hitherto without reply owing to my time being so fully occupied in preparing my financial statement.

I am glad to learn from you that you have instructed the Dominion to place at the credit of the Common School Fund the amount of the collections which have been made by Ontario since Confederation on account of the sales of the lands belonging to the fund, as Quebec will now receive its share of the interest on these collections every six months.

It is impossible for me to accept your offer of the sum of $15,636.53 in full settlement of all interests on the collections up to the 31st December, and I think a reconsideration of the matter will show you how unfair to Quebec such a proposition is.

The 109th section of the British North America Act distinctly enacts that all lands which became the property of the several Provinces of the Dominion at Confederation were subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the Province in the same; but the case of the Common School Lands is even stronger than the case of lands subject to a trust since these lands had been surveyed, set apart and appropriated to the Common School Fund, and by far the greater portion had been sold on account of the fund prior to Confederation, there being then, if I remember rightly, only some nine thousand acres remaining unsold, while the amount remaining unpaid on the lands that had been sold at that date was stated to be over $1,700,000. It is clear that the amount remaining unpaid on lands sold, and the unsold lands, as completely belonged to this fund as the amount held in trust which had been collected prior to Confederation, and were not the property of the late Province of Canada which held the fund in trust for the Common Schools of Ontario and Quebec.

The injustice that was done by the award in this matter was done to Quebec by giving to Ontario a certain portion of the proceeds of these lands in excess of the amount which by statute belonged to the Common School Fund of Ontario, under the plea that it belonged to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund. It would be useless, however, for me to enter into this question in the present letter.

With regard to the matter of interest there can be no possible question of the right of Quebec to its share of the interest at five per cent. on the amount of the collections which belonged to the fund at the end of each year. The question is whether Quebec is entitled to compound interest or merely to simple interest on the yearly or half-yearly payments which would have been made by the Dominion had Ontario paid over yearly the amount collected as required by the law. By witholding these collections from the fund, the balance at the credit of Ontario with the Dominion has been from year to year by so much the larger, and Ontario is claiming from the Dominion compound interest on the amount belonging to the fund which is included in this balance.

There is certainly more than $50,000 due to Quebec on this account, and I hope that you will be able to see your way to pay the amount that I have asked for. If, however, you are not willing to pay the $30,000 there can surely be no difficulty about paying a lesser sum which I am willing to accept without prejudice to any claim Ontario may have.

I remain,
My dear Mr. Ross,
Yours very truly,

JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Treasurer, P.Q.

Toronto, 21st November, 1888.

J. M. Courtney, Esq.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—A suit is now before the courts in which the Ontario Government is defendant, in regard to the title of a property on the Niagara frontier, sold in error by the Dominion Government, I believe in 1868. The solicitors of Mr. Samuel Colt, to whom the alleged sale was made, claim that the purchase money, $250, was paid by Mr. Colt to the Dominion Government, and by the Dominion Government paid over to Ontario, and the receipt acknowledged by the Province. I can find no record of any such sum being received by the Province. Will you kindly say if payment of this sum

by Mr. Colt was ever made by the Dominion to Ontario, or any acknowledgment made of the receipt of the same by anybody on behalf of the Province, and if so, at what date, and by whom?

Your early reply will oblige,

Yours truly.

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 22nd November, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., with reference to an alleged sale of property on the Niagara frontier to one Samuel Colt, and as it seems to me a matter connected with ordnance lands, I have sent your letter to the Department of the Interior, with a request that they would write you on the subject.

Yours truly,

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont.

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. JOSEPH SHEHYN,
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec.

TORONTO, 5th December, 1888.

MY DEAR MR. SHEHYN,—Some months ago one of the staff of my Department resigned. He formerly had charge of the Municipal Loan Fund accounts. On giving up his charge he informed me that there were debentures of the City of Hamilton to the amount of $10,000 deposited by him for safe keeping, under the instructions of the then Treasurer, in the Ontario Bank, and which had been received from the Dominion Government in 1877. Application had at that time been made to the Dominion Government, when the settlement was being made with the municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund scheme, for the transmission of City of Hamilton debentures held on account of the Municipal Loan Fund account of Ontario.

The Dominion transmitted $90,000 of these debenturs. It appears that only $80,000 was the amount invested for Upper Canada, which amount was cancelled and returned to Hamilton.

The $10,000 were, as before stated, under the instructions of the Treasurer, lodged in bank until the settlement of the account with the Dominion. The proper disposition and ownership of these should be enquired into. Owing to the long delays in the progress of settlement, these debentures had been lost sight of until this official brought their existence to my notice. You will recollect that, when at Ottawa lately, I made an enquiry as to the disposition of Hamilton debentures appearing in the old Province of Canada account. Mr. Machin thereupon mentioned there were $10,000 of debentures which Quebec was entitled to, and which had not been received. On further looking into the matter it appears to me likely that these debentures are the property of the Province of Quebec which Mr. Machin claimed the Dominion had not accounted for, and that they had been sent here in 1877 by mistake.

Will you kindly look into the matter, and if you are satisfied that they belong to Quebec, advise me, and if I am satisfied that Ontario has no claim to them (and that is my impression), I will return them to Ottawa so that you may claim them.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer.

QUEBEC, 13th December, 1888.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Treasurer Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and to say that there are debentures of the City of Hamilton to the amount of $10,000 belonging to the Province of Quebec, being part of the investments of the Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.

There appears to be no doubt that these debentures were sent to the Province of Ontario along with similar debentures which belonged to investments for funds, the property of Ontario.

You will find these debentures mentioned in the statements shewing the debt of the late Province of Canada.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Treasurer P. Q.

TORONTO, 17th December, 1888.

The Honourable,
THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 21st ult. I addressed an enquiry to Mr. Courtney, the Deputy Finance Minister, for information as regards payments on an alleged sale of property on the Niagara front to Mr. Samuel Colt. Mr. Courtney writes on the 22nd that he has transmitted my letter to the Department of the Interior, with a request that they would give the information required.

Will you kindly furnish me with information as soon as possible, as it is required in a suit shortly to come before the courts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 26th December, 1888.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., requesting to be furnished with information regarding payments upon alleged sale of property on the Niagara front to Mr. Samuel Colt, I am directed to say that this Department has furnished Mr. Courtney, the Deputy Minister of Finance, with all the information in relation to this matter in its possession.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

P. B. DOUGLAS,
Assistant Secretary.

TORONTO, 3rd January, 1889.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Douglas, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, advises me, under date of 26th ult., that he has furnished you with the information in reference to the payments made by Samuel Colt on an assumed purchase of land on the Niagara frontier in regard to which I wrote you on 21st November. Will you kindly send me the information asked for? It is required in connection with a suit now before the courts.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A M ROSS,
Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., *re* the Samuel Colt purchase, I beg to say that the information received is incomplete, and I am looking into the matter and will write you again on the subject as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 24th January, 1889.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of 23rd inst.

I hope you will be able to send the information in regard to the Samuel Colt purchase without delay, as the case in which it is required is to come on in a few days.

Some months ago, on the resignation of an officer of this department who had formerly charge of Municipal Loan Fund matters, he brought to my notice for the first time that there had been held for some years in his custody, in the Treasury vault, debentures of the City of Hamilton to the amount of $10,000, waiting the adjustment of the accounts between the Province and the Dominion. At the late conference at Ottawa I made enquiry as to the disposition of Hamilton debentures, and the Assistant Treasurer of Quebec mentioned that there were $10,000 of debentures which they did not appear to have got credit for. After correspondence with the Treasurer of that Province, I have satisfied myself that these Hamilton debentures are not the property of Ontario and no doubt belong to Quebec. They were included in a remittance of $90,000 of Hamilton debentures received from your department the 15th November, 1877, $80,000 of which were properly transmitted here, being the property of Ontario, and the $10,000 apparently

were sent by mistake. I now return them to you per express. The parcel contains twenty-five City of Hamilton debentures, numbers 76 to 100, inclusive 100 each, with past due interest coupons from 1863 to 1875.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 28th January, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant and also of the package of Hamilton Bonds and coupons for which I am much obliged. I will look into the Colt matter as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

RETURN

To Order of the House, dated 2nd March, 1888, shewing as to the drains constructed by the Department of Public Works in the Counties of Lambton, Kent, Elgin and Essex.

(1) Name of the chief engineer of the works.
(2) Names of the townships.
(3) " " contractors.
(4) Designations of the works.
(5) Dates of advertisements calling for tenders.
(6) Tendered at and actual cost of the works.
(7) Names of superintending engineers, and remuneration per day.
(8) Total cost of the respective works, without interest.
(9) Copies of advertisements for tenders.

Department of Public Works
For Province of Ontario,
Toronto, 5th March, 1889.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 6th March, 1889.

(*Mr. Clancy.*)

SARNIA, 17th March, 1873.

T. N. MOLESWORTH, ESQ.,
Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR,—The bearer, Mr. Moore, of lot 13 in the 2nd con. (Waubuno, P.O.) of Moore, is on his way to Bowmanville, and has expressed a wish that I should write you in connection with the outlet to drain No. 5. He will explain to you his reasons for calling upon you. It would, I think, be better to attend to the matter at once, as he informs me that he is suffering from overflow of water.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. J. FRANCIS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 24th March, 1873.

MR. MOORE,
Waubuno, P.O.

SIR,—I am authorized by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works to inform you that he has agreed to your doing the work necessary for the construction of the extension of the outlet of No. 5 drain, through your clearing, at the rate of $2.00 per lineal rod. The work to be done in accordance with the survey and instructions of Mr. Francis, C.E., and of the bottom grades, depths and widths which he shall direct as necessary for the passage of the water from No. 5 drain.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. N. MOLESWORTH,

RETURN.—DRAINS IN THE COUNTIES OF LAMBTON, KENT, ELGIN AND ESSEX, CONSTRUCTED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, UNDER S. O. CAP. 2, 1869.

The Chief Engineer of the works constructed, and covered by this Return, was the late Thomas N. Molesworth, Departmental Engineer.

The Superintending Engineers of the respective works were paid only for the actual days they were employed in inspecting and measuring up, and reporting the monthly progress of the works—say for from *two* to *six* days each per month.

No reports are on fyle shewing the estimated cost per yard or rod for any of these works.

Counties.	Townships.	Contractors.	Designation of Works.	On tenders by pub. advertisements dated.	Tendered at, and actual cost per yard or rod.		Superintending Engineers, and remuneration per day.		Total cost without interest.
					$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Lambton	Brooke	George Blain	No. 1 drain	24th June, 1870	4 35	Per rod	W. McMillan	4 00	
		"	" 2 "	"	3 91	"	"		
		"	" 3 "	"	1 92	"	"		
		"	" 4 "	"	2 56	"	"		
		"	A "	"	1 92	"	"		
		"	B "	"	1 50	"	"		
		"	A " extension	11th Jan., 1872.	3 25	"	"		
		"	No. 6 " "	" "	4 25	"	"		34,747 73
	Sarnia	Patrick Healy	Wawanosh drain	24th Aug, 1874.	18½	Per cub. yd.	J. J. Francis	5 00	
		W. C. Brown	Pulse Creek "	27th Jan., 1875.	16¾	"	"		
		John Carroll	Culverts	" "	82 00	Each	"		
		Thos. W. Patterson	Perch & Waddell Creek drains	14th Sept., 1875	17½	Per cub. yd.	W. J. S. Holwell	4 00	40,540 55
	Moore	W. Tennyson	No. 5 drain	1st June 1871.	2 50	Per rod	W. McMillan	4 00	
		W. Barnum (*a*)	" 4 "	"	2 75	"	J. J. Francis	5 00	
		"	" 10 "	"	2 90	"	"		
		"	" 11 "	"	4 75	"	"		
		"	" 13 "	"	2 20	"	"		
		Hugh McLaren	" 5 " extension	19th Aug., 1875	18	Per cub. yd.	"		
		Fred. Lee	4th con. road drain	"	15½	"	"		
		Thos. Moore	No. 5 drain outlet	(See letters A & B attached).	2 00	Per rod	"		
		Dept'l. pay list	Completing drains Nos. 4, 10, 11 and 13 (*a*)		3,106 77		W. S. J. Holwell	3 00	17,091 58
	Sombra	Gullbrand Viker	No. 1 drain	23rd June, 1873	20	Per cub. yd.	A. Davidson	5 00	
		George Blain	Chopping and clearing for No. 2 drain	"	14 00	Per acre	"		
		"	Grubbing and levelling road	"	74	Per rod	"		
		"	Excavation of road	"	21	Per cub. yd.	"		
		"	Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 drains.	"	25	"	"		
		"	No. 1 drain, part of		22	"	"		
		Clare Butcher	Clay Creek drains	27th Jan., 1875.	18	"	W. G. McGeorge	5 00	
		"	No. 1 drain, part of	19th Aug., "	14⅓	"	"		
		George Blain	Nos. 3, 4 and 5 drains	" "	17¾	"	"		53,169 04

Kent.....	Raleigh	John Elliott (*b*)	No. 1 drain	24th June 1870.	4 10	Per rod....	A. McDonell.....	4 00	
		"	" 1 " north	"	9 50	"	"		
		"	" 2 "	"	5 50	"	"		
		Nathan Bell.....	" 2 " parts of	1st July, 1874..	20	Per cub. yd.	E. O. Flynn	5 00	
		Clare Butcher	" 1 " "	" ..	30	"	W. G. McGeorge ..	5 00	
		"	" 2 " "	" ..	25	"	" ..		
		G. W. Hatter	" 1 " "	" ..	17	"	" ..		
		Thos. Irwin	" 1 " "	" ..	15	"	" ..		
		Simeon M. Smith..	" 1 " "	" ..	20	"	" ..		
		G. H. Johnson	" 1 " head of.....	" ..	20	"	" ..		
		Brayne & Dornan..	" 1 " part of	" ..	20	"	" ..		
		W. Allan.....	" 2 " "	" ..	17 3/4	"	" ..		
		M. Soutar	" 2 " "	" ..	17 3/4	"	" ..		
		D. W. Crow.....	Bridge and flood-gate	24th Aug., 1874.	440 98	Bulk sum..	" ..		
		Gt. Western Ry. Co.	Culvert under railway	October, 1870..	1,291 68	" ..	A. McDonell.....	4 00	36,409 64
	Tilbury East..	John Elliott (*c*)	No. 2 drain, outlet.....	24th June, 1870.	3 13	Per rod....	"	4 00	
		"	" 3 "	"	4 50	"	"		
		John McIntosh....	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 drains, parts of	1st July, 1874..	17	Per cub. yd.	E. O. Flynn	5 00	
		John Gallagher....	No. 2 drain.....	" ..	17 3/4	"	W. G. McGeorge ..	5 00	
		Chas Best	" 1 "	" ..	20	"	" ..		
		Patrick Sullivan...	Nos. 1, 2, and 3 drains.....	.....	20	"	" ..		
		Margaret Kerr	" 1 and 2 drains, outlets..	1st July, 1874..	18	"	" ..		
		Brayne & Dornan..	" 1 and 2 and 1 N. drains, parts of.....	" ..	20	"	" ..		
		A. Coutts	Nos. 1 and 2 drains, parts of	" ..	18	"	" ..		35,297 62
Elgin	Aldborough .	John McIntosh....	No. 1 north drain.....	24th June, 1875.	14	"	" ..		
		Donald McKay....	" 1 south "	"	12 1/2	"	W. J. S. Holwell...	4 00	7,199 02
	Dunwich	J. A. Philpotts	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 drains.....	1st Aug. 1870..	3 16	Per rod....	Thos. W. Dyas	4 00	
		Geo. Bennett.....	" 1, 2 and 3 drains to complete.	" ..	3 16	"	"		
Essex	Tilbury West	Brayne & Irwin....	No. 6 Little Creek drains...	8th July, 1875..	14	Per cub. yd.	W. J. S. Holwell...	4 00	
		"	Big Creek drains.....	" ..	16	"	" ..		
		Richardson & Son..	Trembly Creek drains.....	" ..	15	"	" ..		
		George Blain	Nos. 1 and 2 drains, parts of	" ..	15	"	" ..		
		"	" 3 and 4 " "	" ..	16	"	" ..		
		"	Big Creek, E. branch, outlets	" ..	16	"	" ..		
		"	Nos. 1 and 2 drains, parts of	" ..	15	"	" ..		
		"	" 3 and 4 " "	" ..	16	"	" ..		31,577 06

(*a*) In July, 1874, the work was taken from Mr. Barnum and finished under pay sheets by the Department; W. J. S. Holwell superintending same.
(*b*) and (*c*) Work taken out of Mr. Elliott's hands and re-let to parties under advertisement of 1st July, 1874.

WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary, Department Public Works.

(No. 48.)

Report of the Professor of Dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, for the year 1888. Part of No. 8. (*Printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, dated 27th February, 1889, that there be laid before this House a copy of any Report made to the Government by the Prison Inspector and the Warden of the Central Prison of the result of their enquiries during the past year relating to Prison Labour in the United States.

A. M. ROSS,

Provincial Treasurer.

Toronto, 2nd March, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONT.,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, 9th February, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the notes made by me of the interviews held by the Warden of the Central Prison and myself in May last with the wardens and chief officials of the undermentioned penal institutions in the United States:—

Auburn Penitentiary,
Blackwell's Island Alms House,
Sing Sing Prison,
Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary,
Allegheny County Work House,
Illinois State Prison,
Michigan State Prison,
Elmira Penitentiary,
Blackwell's Island Penitentiary,
New Jersey State Prison,
Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary,
Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus,
Indiana State Prison,
Detroit House of Correction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
A. M. Ross, M.P.P.,
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONS visited in the United States by R. Christie, Inspector of Prisions for Ontario, and James Massie, Warden of the Central Prison, Toronto.

Date of Interview.	INSTITUTION.	Warden.	Prison Authorities Interviewed.	System of Labour.	No. of Industries.	No. employed in each.	Total.	Remarks.
1888.								
May 10th ..	Auburn Penitentiary.	Dirston, (away)	Dr. Searles, chaplain. Capt. Boyle, head-keeper.	Contract.	Three--Hollow-ware, boots and shoes and brooms.	.....	1150	200 men incapables.
May 11th ..	Elmira Reformatory.	Brockway.	Warden.	State account.	Eight—See annexed statement.	See annexed statement.	834	
May 12th ..	New York Poorhouse, Blackwell's Island.	(Away.)	Clerk.	None.	None manufactured for sale.	....	1958	
May 12th ..	New York Almshouse.	....	Warden.	None.	None manufactured for sale.	.....	1630	
May 12th ..	Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.	Pillsbury.	Warden.	None.	None manufactured for sale.	.....	970	130 women.
May 14th ..	Sing Sing State Prison.	Brush.	Warden.	State account.	Three — Laundry, shoes and stoves.	200 laundry, 490 shoes.	1614	
May 14th ..	Trenton.	Patterson.	Warden and Assistant.	Piece-price.	Shirts, collars and cuffs, boots and shoes, pantaloons, etc.	100 men at each industry.	840	35 females.
May 15th .	Philadelphia Eastern Penitentiary.	Cassidy, (away)	Mr. Root, assistant.	Piece-price.	Weaving, knitting, etc, cigars, brushes, mats, shoes and chairs.	Pretty well distributed, shoes 150, chairs 60.	1170	Men worked in their cells.
May 16th ..	Allegheny Wes'n Pen'ry.	Wright.	Warden.	State account.	Matting.	.....	652	
May 16th ..	Allegheny County Workhouse, at Cremore.	Warner.	Warden. Mr. Kelly, commis'ner.	State account.	Barrels, brooms, chairs, brushes and laundry.	Brls. 200, brooms 32, pretty well distributed.	430	41 women.

INSTITUTIONS visited in the United States, etc.—*Continued.*

Date of Interview.	INSTITUTION.	Warden.	Prison Authorities Interviewed.	System of Labour.	No. of Industries.	No. employed in each.	Total.	Remarks.
1888.								
May 17th .	Columbus, O.	Coffin.	Warden, Clerk, Dr. Byers, Inspector and Gov. Foraker.	Piece-price and contract.	Eight—Hoes, cigars, toys, cooperage, hollow-ware, shoes and wheels.	See annexed statement.	1392	
May 19th ..	Joliet State Penitentiary.	McCloughry, (away.)	Deputy-Warden Garvin.	Contract.	Seven—Boots and shoes, stone and marble, harness, wire work, cooperage and chairs.	375 boots and shoes, 93 stone and marble, 100 harness, 125 wire-work, 100 cooperage.	1318	
May 21st...	Michigan City State Prison.	Murdoch.	Warden.	Contract.	Cooperage, chairs, hosiery and boots and shoes.	150 cooperage, 200 ch'rs, 200 hosiery 130 boots & shoes	680	
May 21st...	Jackson State Prison.	Hatch, (away.)	Tompkins, deputy-warden, and Rev, Mr. Hiscox, chaplain.	Contract.	Agricultural tools, brooms, butter tubs wagons and shoes.	186 agr. tools, 41 br'ms., 42 butter tubs, 150 wag., 144 shoes.	757	194 used for State work.
May 22nd .	Detroit House of Correction.	Nicholson.	Warden.	State account.	Chair-making.	.....	400	

In the foregoing Institutions four are carrying on their industries under the Contract System ; five under the State Account System ; two under the Piece-price Plan, and one under both the Piece-price Plan and Contract.

AUBURN PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Durston, Warden (absent.)

Chaplain Searles said:—

"We are working now under the contract system and are carrying on the hollow-ware manufacture and that of boots and shoes. We have also just started a small broom manufactory. Our collar contract has just expired. I am a full-fledged contractist. My reasons for favoring the contract system are that it is a completely systematized system. I do not think it is within the range of human possibility for a warden to look after say 1,200 men properly if, in connection with his duties as warden, he has to assume the duties of a commercial business manager. He cannot attend efficiently to the health, morals and discipline of the prisoners, and at the same time carry out his business arrangements with financial success. Under the contract plan, the warden stands between the contractor and the prisoner, and saves the latter from oppression. The contract system protects the prisoner and is advantageous to the State, for the contractor can go where he has a mind to and establish his branch house, and if the prices are not satisfactory he can hold his goods over, whereas the State has to unload and does not take the same interest on securing a high price, which, of course, would kill outside labour. All the money earned by the prisoners goes into the State treasury. The State has just made us two appropriations of $500,000 each, and a bill has just passed the Senate giving us $1,000,000. Our penitentiaries occupy much the same place as your prisons. We have a penitentiary in each judicial district. The penitentiaries are not State institutions, although State prisoners may go there by order of the court. They are under the control of a board of supervisors. If we send a man from this county to the penitentiary we have to pay his board and keep, so that the penitentiaries, as far as the matter of dollars and cents are concerned, have an advantage over the prisons. From sources that are reliable, I believe that there will be a general return to the contract system. The contractor is under bonds and subject to regulations. We hold him responsible for the men he has under his control. They are bound to employ the men for five or ten years whether they sell their goods or not. The manufacture of shoes by convict labour does not amount to more than three per cent. of the marketable goods in that line made by outside labour in the United States, which means, in round numbers, the value of one man's labour in this industry to be distributed in six school districts, embracing an area of the whole State.

Captain Boyle, Head Keeper, says:—

"Most contractors enter into an agreement to keep the price of goods up, and if they cannot sell for the price fixed, they keep them until they can. If the industries were taken away from the prisons and the prisoners had to build roads and break stones, they are not helped to become good citizens, but deprived of the power to do anything better than breaking stones, whilst with the different handicrafts they are enabled to master in a prison, they can easily obtain work at one or the other outside. I think the State will have to return to the contract system in less than five years. I think the contract system is better for business people outside. It is objected by some that the contract system is not so beneficial to the prisoner, and sometimes with some reason, for one great danger under it is that the contractor may be allowed to "run" the prison and force out of the convict more than he can do, but if the

warden is the right kind of man and realizes his position as he ought to do, there is no danger in this respect, and such a thing as political interference by a contractor with the officers of the prison is impossible.

Remarks:—When the question of doing away with the contract system was submitted, it was really on a "catch" ballot, turning on the word "abolition." Capt. Boyle said he would favour placing first offenders at Auburn, second offenders at Sing Sing, and third offenders (incorrigible) at Clinton. He also says labour cannot be controlled as freely under the State as it can be done under contract, because under the State there is none to control the foremen. Enamelling in the hollow-ware is not considered a necessity in the trade to perfect the goods in order to sell them, although it is done.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ELICITED *re* PRISON MANAGEMENT, ETC., AUBURN PENITENTIARY.

Capt. Boyle, Head Keeper.

The chapel in connection with the prison is a fine, large, airy apartment, with a seating capacity of 1,500. We have a night school three or four nights in the week. The prisoners wear the same clothing summer and winter. They get an exercise of a half-mile walk every morning before breakfast. The dark cell is the only punishment we inflict. The duration of confinement depends upon the man himself. We take away his bread and water. Whilst under punishment the prisoner loses the benefit of his commutation time. We have one instance on record of a man who held out for 51 days. We have about 200 men unable to work. A great many of these are cranks, who not only will not work themselves, but if allowed in the shops they would interfere with the others, and are therefore better unemployed. The sentences run from two years to life. Two prisoners have escaped in 11 years. The cells are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Z. R. Brockway, General Superintendent, says:—

The whole number of prisons in the State of New York is divided into three classes, three State prisons under the control of a general superintendent of prisons, who appoints, or approves the appointment of all officers, and has, under the direction of the Legislature, sole management of all the affairs; three reformatories, known as the Elmira Reformatory, the State Industrial School at Rochester and the House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, in New York, each governed by a local board of managers, who, through their appointee, the superintendent, manage all the affairs; six county penitentiaries managed by local boards of inspectors through a superintendent.

The State prisons and the Elmira Reformatory receive exclusively felons; the two other reformatories above named receive juvenile criminals of all grades; the county penitentiaries receive mainly misdemeanants, but felons also convicted in the county where the penitentiary is located are sent to the penitentiary in the discretion of the court.

The State prisons receive annually an appropriation for their estimated gross expenditures and all receipts for labour under the contract system, previous to its abolishment, and all receipts of every kind must, by law, be paid into the State treasury monthly. When the State account system of prison employment in the

State prisons was substituted for the contract system, the Legislature, besides the maintenance appropriation, appropriated, for the purchase of manufacturing materials, etc., in 1887, $1,250,000.00. The proceeds from the sale of goods manufactured with this money on the State account plan was, as required by law, paid into the State treasury monthly; so that it became necessary for the Legislature to make an annual appropriation of a very large sum reappropriated year by year. The three reformatories receive from the Legislature an annual appropriation of money to meet the deficit between the gross expenses and any income from the labour of prisoners or otherwise, and are not required to pay month by month or at all into the State treasury their receipts. In a similar manner for this reformatory an appropriation for the purchase of manufacturing material was made, which remained as capital and could be used over and over again.

Now, there is before the Legislature, a bill known as the Yates Bill, which provides that the product of the prisoner's labour in all the several prisons shall be exclusively beneficial to the public and is not to be given for any private purpose whatever, that they shall work eight hours a day and that the remainder of the time shall be devoted to "repose or study;" and that no motive power machinery shall be placed or used in any penal institution for the purpose of increasing the revenue or production thereof. Should this Bill become a law it must work disastrously to production and discipline of all classes of prisons, and I do not believe it can stand on the statute books through the session of another Legislature. This reformatory could occupy the prisoners employed during the year if allowed to finish up the material in process, and the grant of $56,000.00 this year for improvements would also afford employment, so that our prisoners could be kept from the evils of absolute idleness. I am not in favour of the contract system and would not go back to it. The alleged interference of prison labour with outside labour, if true, as claimed, is an interference with a single class or with classes, not with the public generally. The general public welfare would seem to require that all manufactured products should be increased, since the increase of production tends to lessen the price and so reduce the necessary cost of living for the common people. With such an object no class has a moral right to interfere. Continuous labour is as necessary for prisoners as it is for the race to which we belong.

We have here, in addition to the productive industries, also trade schools, where no regard at all is had to profit—schools of instruction in the mechanic arts. We teach the use of woodworking machinery, we teach the machinist's trade, blacksmithing, plumbing, stonecutting, bricklaying, plastering, wood-turning, carpentry, pattern-making, telegraphy, stenography, printing, etc. The assignment of prisoners on their admission to productive industries is governed somewhat by the demand of the several industries for workmen and also by the adaptation of the inmate to the labour required and the prospect that he himself will derive benefit from it on his release. Where inmates are assigned to productive industries derive no particular preparation from their employment for earning a living on their release, the trade school instruction supplements and helps to prepare them. The people of this State are not so sensitive about the expense of maintaining the prisons as in some States where the property on which taxes are levied is less in amount. I really believe if it could be shown that by maintaining the convicts in idleness, supporting them entirely by taxation, they would be more likely to be honest afterwards, the people would not object very much. But such is not the case; the prisoners must be employed for their reformation.

The true plan is to separate the corrigible from the incorrigible, separating them into different prisons or in the same prison, to employ them differently. If

the question should be submitted to the people whether the incorrigible prisoners, they who have planned to live by stealing the property of people who have honestly earned it, shall labour for their own living while in prison or be supported at the public expense, there could be but one answer. The common sense of the common people would demand that they earn their own living. These should work for production, solely for production, so as to produce the largest proportion of the cost of their maintenance. The corrigible prisoners, when the State come to understand about it, will be allowed to work at industries that prepare them for self-support on their release. This will require diversified industries, adapting the industries to the capacity and prospects of the prisoners, instead of, as is now generally done in the prisons, adapting the prisoners to the industries already established. I believe it is quite possible, for this class of corrigible prisoners, to so employ them, in connection with diversified and suitable industries, while in prison, that they shall earn their own subsistence, having all they earn and paying for all they get, in a manner similar to that citizens provided for themselves outside. I do not intend to be understood that this plan consists in crediting up to the prisoner what he earns and charging him so much per week for board and clothes, but that against his credit shall be charged, item by item, everything he has and is permitted to purchase, even his meals. Of course there would be a class in every prison physically or mentally incapacitated for working; these should be sustained by the provident prisoners, in the same manner that society outside now sustains the dependent among them. It matters not much upon what system the incorrigible convicts are employed, but I am of opinion that we shall settle down ultimately upon what is known as the piece price plan, similar to that upon which the broom department in the Central Prison in Ontario is conducted. We have six industries here; for the products of some we have only a single customer, for others we go to the general trade.

Remarks:—I have been connected with this reformatory from the day of its organization, 1876, and have been altogether forty years in continuous prison service. We have here, in the organic law of this reformatory, what has come to be known as the indeterminate sentence; not actually indeterminate, because it has a statutory limit of the maximum provided by law for the offence. Within that maximum and the day of a man's admission to prison it is competent for the board of managers to release him, conditionally or absolutely, and re-arrest on our own warrant. When a man is discharged from here he goes on parole—the usual period being six months—reporting every month; at the end of that time, if the examination finds him adjusted, or readjusted, to the conditions of good society where he is, he is quite likely to get his absolute release.

The duties of supervising the manufacturing departments, in addition to the regular prison duties of the warden, need not, if he has proper assistance, be very onerous; on the contrary they afford a pleasant variation of work. Of course, a man in charge of a great prison or reformatory, who is deeply interested in the improvement of the prisoners, will find all his time occupied and an opportunity for plenty of work.

In your memoranda attached to the stenographer's report of my general remarks you have a diagram of the cells. This is not the shape of the cells generally, only of the iron cells in the department for seclusion. The refractory prisoners, you say, are put into a box three and a half feet square; that is only for a peculiar class of boys or youths unable to retain themselves working in the great company, and the box in which they are put is only the temporary reception for them, and the doors are not locked generally; it is only a shield to prevent them from having their attention diverted.

I do not know where you got the impression that fifty expert teachers are employed. There were about fifty mechanics employed in and around the establishment when we were conducting our industries upon the public account plan and manufacturing. Perhaps that is the item you refer to. The salaries of guards and overseers proper range from $30, $40 to $50, and the salaries of mechanics considerably more.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND ALMS-HOUSE.

Warden Vought says:—

We have at present 1,630 inmates. Our average census is about 1,750. The only way of doing prison labour, in my opinion, is by hiring it out to the highest bidder, that is, by contract. In the State of New York every penitentiary and state prison has been subjected, in a large measure, to political machinations. The Knights of Labour and the trades unions have had a great deal to say in their management. Ours has been a consuming population, and this has been the state of things for over fifteen years. We manufacture here our own clothing. We buy the material and make it up ourselves. We make all our own tinware, and attend of course to all the general repairs of the institution. I am in favour of contract labour, and contend that the prisoner is better under it than under any other, for if the superintendent of a prison is the right kind of a man he will see that the prisoner is not abused in any way, and the amount of salary paid the superintendent should be such as to help on this issue.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Pillsbury, Superintendent, says:—

This prison has been in existence sixty years. There is no trouble here with outside labour, as the work done is entirely for the benefit of the several institutions included in the Department of Charities and Correction. The material used is charged to them. If the labour done here were paid for, as it is done in other prisons, we could meet all expenses. I claim that prison labour interferes very little, if at all, with outside labour. In the shoe industry in Massachussetts, for instance, the outside manufacturer can make a shoe cheaper than the prison. We employ between 200 and 300 men at quarrying. The non-employment of convicts in prisons would have the worst possible effects. The law is merciful in sentencing a man to hard labour, for without it the mental and physical faculties of a man become deranged. I have been the superintendent of state prisons for five years. I have never in my experience known of anything like collusion between the contractor and the warden and officers under the contract system. The contractor is bound in writing to do certain things, and if the men under his control destroy work the matter is referred to the superintendent or warden. I do not think the convict is better off under one system than another. I do not think any one prison should ever contain more than 500 or 600 prisoners. That is all one man is capable of looking after properly. The term "contractor" does not in itself make a difference between the contract system and the state account; for if you remove the contractor the state takes his place; this is as affects a prisoner, but other considerations taken into account, I say the warden has not

the same interest, and does not take the same interest in the manufacture of goods as the contractor, and consequently does not turn out as good an article as the contractor. He has not the same inducement. I have never known a contractor yet to undersell anyone else or to cut market prices down. When a contractor pays 60 cents a day all round for prison labour he is paying a fair price, for a great many of the prisoners are not worth 30 cents a day, whilst a few are worth perhaps $2 or $3 a day. I think at that rate they pay as much as they pay outside for the same class of labour. The Yates Bill, I learn, has not become law. The effect of that bill would be to do away with all kinds of machinery. I think it is due to a young man sent to prison, and due to society, that he should be taught a trade, and in most trades now machinery is an inseparable part. I have known a great many young men who have learned their trades in prison and who are doing well now. If a man cannot get work after leaving prison he must inevitably come back. The lack of a handicraft makes him a second offender. I think the contract system, where a high enough price is obtained for the convict labour, and when the number to be employed at any one industry is limited, is about the best all round, I know of no industry that can be introduced into prisons that would not interfere with outside labour. I would not favour a penal colony system. The great difficulty is that it would require too many keepers.

Remarks:—Mr. Pillsbury was superintendent of State prisons for five years, and warden of Albany Penitentiary for many years.

Miscellaneous Addenda.

Mr. Pillsbury, Warden :—

The Warden does not approve of the inderminate sentence, but thinks a man should know exactly how long he is sentenced for. Solitary confinement is injurious to the prisoner, thus really placing a premium on self abuse.

SING SING STATE PRISON.

Mr. Brush, Warden, says :—

Our contracts all expired on the 31st day of last August, and we are working now under State account. We are going to do as well as we ever did under contract. We have an outlet for all our goods. Our industries are shoes, stoves and laundry work. The laundry work costs us $12,000 a year to run it. 300 men are employed. All the work in this department goes to New York. We want about $1,000 a man to keep them employed, even under the State account system. If I want to keep 1,000 men employed I must have $1,000,000, and then I must have some different kinds of labour. I cannot do that on shoes alone. For example, 300 men on stoves take $140,000 a year; 500 at shoes, $840,000 a year. All sorts of men can be employed on shoes. There is no difficulty in finding a market for the shoes. I think the convicts are best cared for under the State account system. I have found that under the contract system the men were overtaxed, though that may be the case even under the State account system, from anxiety to get the work done and financial results. I think the probability is that we will return to the contract system in time. If prisoners were locked up without employment they would become morally, mentally, and physically, wrecks, and such a state of things would overthrow the discipline of the institution. I think labour is a necessity. We sell our shoes from Maine to Texas. We have a local agent here, viz., Bay State Shoe Leather Co. It is the largest company in the

world. Our arrangement with them is that they shall take all our products. We are to have all they get for the work. They cannot sell below what we fix. We pay them a commission of 6 per cent. for selling. We also allow them a trade discount of 5 per cent. Under our contract we cannot employ at shoes more than 500 men. We are obliged to stamp our shoes. In the laundry department we have ten customers—manufacturers who make the shirts and send them to us to be done up. This industry costs us $1,000 a month to run. Good plant for 400 men would cost $5,000. Our stove industry is in rather a chaotic state. It takes some time to produce our patterns and get to work. We work mostly for manufacturers or large jobbers. We make for one house in Boston, two in New York, and one in Peckshill. We supply stoves at so much per ton. It is a grand industry when it is organized thoroughly, and when once it is well organized we can live on our repairs. It takes a man three months to become a moulder, and at the end of that time we expect first-class work, whilst in the laundry I give a man four months to learn. In the laundry last month the men paid the State 80 cents a day. In the shoe shop the men earned over $1 a day. The profits last month (over 62½ cents a day) were $8,000. For the month of March, last year, our sales amounted to $81,151.59. We received $8,247 above the cost of the material, 62 cents for the labour, and 12½ cents added for profit. We deposit that money with the State and have always done so. If the worst came to the worst, and the State interfered with our manufacturers, we could go to work quarrying stone and get it ready for building purposes. My idea is that to be humane we must keep the men at work. I do not believe in going back to the fourteenth century if we can help it. I am opposed to penal colonies, for I do not think they are workable. They are inhuman and would make brutes of the men. The aim of the prison system of a country should be to keep alive in the prisoners everything that would tend to their moral well-being. I think state account is best, but only as a system. It is better than contract, but fear corruption that must follow through too long a continuence of the State account system.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Mr. Brush, Warden :—

Prisoners all eat in a common dining room. No conversation is allowed. Each man gets a half a pound of meat a day, besides beans, potatoes and other vegetables, and all the bread they can eat. They get prunes for dessert. There is a night school in connection with the prison; a chaplain belongs to the institution. A priest comes here every Sunday to preach to the Catholics. Chaplain gets salary of $2,000 a year. There are here about 100 of the "bummer" sort. We punish by raising a man from the ground by handcuffs attached to his wrists and keep him fastened to the wall until he comes to reason. No case in which the treatment resulted in injury. The terms of sentences run from a year to life. Life men have no commutation. The building of the prison was started in 1822, and finished in 1828. Two additions have been put on since. Nine-tenths of the work is task work. Foremen instructors are kept employed as well as guards. Twelve acres are enclosed.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON.

Head Keeper says :—

We have 840 prisoners, of which 35 are females. Our industries are the manufacture of shirts, boots and shoes and all kinds of pantaloons, knitting and

brush making. We are working now under the piece price system, and we are working harder and do not make so much as we did under the contract. Under the contract we got 50 cents a day per man. I think it would be very bad for the men if labour were to cease altogether. According to law we cannot employ more than 100 men at any one industry. The object was to distribute the labour of the prisons amongst the different industries as much as possible. I think the goods made in prison realize as much as they do outside. Here the contractors find all the materials and machinery, and we furnish the power, fuel, men, etc. There is no objection by the working classes outside against our present system of labour. The taxpayer now has to make up the difference in the money return under the piece price plan. We have no task work. We have some shops that are earning more than 50 cents a day, but as a general thing they do not do that. I do not think under proper management that there is any danger of the men being overworked under the contract system.

Mr. Patterson, Warden (who subsequently came in) says :—

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, for the purpose of abolishing convict labour altogether. It has passed its second reading. I would oppose that strongly. We pay all our earnings into the State. We we work under piece price plan. The contracts were made about a year before I came here. We are not earning as much under the piece price plan as we did previously under the contract. Then the men got fifty cents a day. The free labour clamour in the State was what upset the contract system. I do not think it would be constitutional for Congress to pass the O'Neill Bill. There is a good deal of money invested in the different prisons by contractors, and it would injure them if the bill should pass. I believe that if there was no labour in prisons the result would be that, whereas it now takes fifty men to guard the prisoners, it would then take 100, and it would fill the insane asylums. I do not think we could build asylums fast enough. Under our present system the contractor furnishes the material and we do the work. We are not self-supporting by any means. I think it cost us $130,000 to run last year, and we earned about $80,000. I don't think our system affects outside labour very much. The labour organizations in this State are going to pieces. They have not shown as solid a front lately. In the United States prisons there are 65,000 prisoners in all, of which 45,000 are able to work.

Remarks :—Statement made by the Warden that political influence is brought to bear upon the members of Congress by the labour party.

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PHILADELPHIA EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

(Warden Cassidy away). Clerk said :—

We have about 1,170 prisoners. Our industries are weaving, knitting, toeing stockings, cigarmaking, brush manufacturing, mats of cocoa. Everything is done in the cells. We have no power or machinery. Shoemaking and cigarmaking, weaving and knitting stockings are our principal employments. The prisoners are never congregated together as all the industries are separate and in different parts of the building. We have 150 at shoes and 60 at chairs. The cost of our brushes is really nothing, for we use the waste from the matting to make brushes with. To illustrate the necessity for labour, we find the only punishment necessary for us to inflict is to deprive a man of his work. We are working under the piece

price plan. That is, between the prisoner and the institution a task is fixed for all work done by the Warden. State account, not piece price, for all work done for the market. In the chair department we have a certain price fixed for our work. Our men make fifty cents a day in the cane manufacturing department. The men all have a task to do and all over the task is their own. We claim that we can get the men to do better by the isolation system than by any other, for we can reach the men more directly. We come personally into contact with each of them and are able to do better by them and they will do better by us as a consequence. We find here, as a rule, that it is not from amongst those who have been workers that the criminal comes, but from the loafing, idling class. Therefore, give a man employment and you help him to respect the laws.

We have received from the State since 1825 (the date of the opening of the institution) to the close of 1886 for repairs $72,533; for the library $13,050; gratuitous money given to the convict when he is discharged, $6,433.64. Our departments are not run for the purpose of making money, but principally to keep the convicts at labour, and therefore our goods are sold pretty much at cost price. In the manufacturing departments we have a balance to our credit of $3,806.25. We do not ourselves endeavour to make this institution self-supporting but we are in this way self-supporting: The counties make good to us any deficit in the revenue derived from our industries. The State therefore makes us no appropriation for the maintenance of the industries, and we pay nothing of course into the State Treasury. We receive from the State yearly for salaries $38,000: for repairs $1,500; and for the library $800. We have no contracts and never have had any. We have worked under the present system from the beginning, known as the State Account System. We think that the State under the contract system generally comes out at "The heel of the hunt" as an inevitable result of the system.

Statement of account confidentially communicated by Clerk:—

We do not publish any financial statement in our report.

Extracts from books—Stocking Department.

Balance to credit in 1887	$31,701 98
do 1888	25,425 91
Profit in 1888	$ 6,276 07

Maintenance Account.

Total expenditure for 1887	72,258 51
At 18 cents per diem per capita County convicts made in 1887	47,260 52
Leaving balance to be made up by counties of	$24,997 99

Average earnings of each County convict per day distributed through all the industries was 11.9 cents, which would leave a balance of 6.1 cents to be made good by counties.

Remarks:—The Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia reported to us that they were not self-supporting from their industries, but were virtually self-supportiug as the counties made good to them any deficit in revenue. This of course obviated any necessity for appropriation from the State for maintenance of the industries, and as a consequence the penitentiary paid nothing into the State Treasury.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PRISON, PHILADELPHIA.

Warden Cassidy away.

There are two tiers of cells in two blocks. The other cells are all on the ground floor. The prisoners are allowed to smoke. They are allowed overwork. One man on a year's sentence took out $44. Visitors are allowed in any day. The men if possible are engaged at the same work they were engaged at outside. Two men in a cell is the rule. Sentences run from a year to life. The warden delivers lectures to the prison assistants every Monday night. The form of the prison can be compared to a wheel, the main building being the hub, and the others being the spokes. There are 630 cells in all. The prison cost, including furnishings, $1,500,000. The buildings alone cost $531,250. Four of the officials are appointed by the State: the warden, the moral instructor, the physician and chief clerk. The rest of the officials are all appointed by the warden. The bursar starts with a salary of $800 a year and at the end of five years he gets $900, and so every five years until he gets $1,200, which is the maximum salary. The occupancy of their positions is determined by efficiency and good conduct.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY, ALLEGHANY, PA.

Warden Wright states as follows:—

The conclusion or opinion reached by many of the prison wardens of the United States upon the question of how to arrive at a settlement of the difficulties surrounding the labour question, is, that every prison in the United States should have allotted to it a distinct branch of industry, to be carried on by such institution exclusively; that such industry should, in the greatest possible degree, be of such a kind as would, under the circumstances, taking into consideration the question of locality and the nature of the products, be most valuable for industrial work in the several prisons, due regard being had to the necessity for prison labor and employment in every case as the only means of ensuring the physical, moral and mental well-being of the prisoner. Necessity being more a governing matter than any question of revenue that can possibly arise, a settlement of the labour question on this basis will, it is believed, prove satisfactory to the various trade organizations.

Manufacturing mats and matting is our only industry. The goods are made out of cocoa fibre. We are working under State account system. I do not use machinery if avoidable, because I want to keep all the men at work. If it were possible to do the work by hand equally as well as by machinery, I employ all the men at handwork. The material comes from Africa, Ceylon and India. This industry is one of the smallest in the United States in the number of men, women and children employed in it. We started with two skilled workmen. We sell our goods, not to any one person, but wherever we can, and when stocked up just go idle till orders come in. The State failed to give us an appropriation for tools and machinery last session. We had a little capital and that enabled us to enlarge the plant as far as the business will justify. I think the best way to get a man out of the groove of crime is by work. Our only source of revenue is that derived from the mat shops. We call upon the counties to pay so much per diem for the convicts sent from each to pay any balance for keep. We attend to the internal economy of the institution ourselves, do repairing, etc. The matting

industry was taken up as one that would least interfere with free labour. And we do not produce one-half the amount produced by an equal number working under ordinary conditions.

Remarks:—The percentage of the products of prison labour compared with those of free labour in the United States is 54-100ths of 1 per cent. The federation of labour, the warden thinks, means fighting for the young fellows and not for the old men or repeaters. The Penological Commission of California made a report in 1887 to the following effect:—"Congregated labour in prisons is a vital condition to success in reforming a prisoner. It should be the aim of all prison authorities to employ prison labour in such ways as will interfere to the smallest extent with free labour." At the last session of the California Legislature it was decided to confine the labour to one industry—the manufacture of grain bags, and a large appropriation was granted to establish an additional plant of jute machinery. The annual report of the State Prisons alludes thereto as follows:—"It will give employment to our valuable prison labour; and the employment of all the prisoners in one department to the exclusion of any other, will prevent competition with free industries and should silence all opposition to convict labour. It is stated that the opposition to the manufacture of bags in California prisons is not from the manufacturers of similar goods in this country, but mainly from the jute bag manufacturers in Calcutta, and also from the secondhand bag dealers in the grain markets of the old world. The adoption of this industry to the exclusion of all others has gone a great way toward solving a great problem—the profitable employment of convicts without conflicting with free labour. This solution of the prison labour question carries with it suggestions that may be adopted with profit elsewhere, and the contention urged by shrewd and unscrupulous employers of free labour, with a view to the reduction of wages, that convict labour interferes with free industries, will be proved to be a scarecrow and a myth, and the true state of things will be apparent to the toilers and workers for whom the proposed bill to prohibit the transportation of convict goods from the State where manufactured is intended to legislate."

The foregoing views expressed by Mr. Wright, in concurrence with the measures adopted by the California Legislature, find acceptance with many other prison authorities with whom he has conferred on the subject, and receive acquiescence and support from many labour union men.

Miscellaneous Addenda.

Every man here has a single cell. Commutation time is allowed the prisoners Natural gas is used here and has been since last August. Warden Wright referred us to a book, entitled "The Punishment and Repression of Crime," by Sir Edmund F. Ducane, published in London, as a first-class work. The dark cell is the only punishment. There is a day school established for the illiterate, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic.

A recent and valuable statement of the prison labour question will be found in Report of Prison Congress held in Boston, 1888. In Report of California for 1887-8, it is stated that the new Governor declined to permit the extension of jute plant to be made, and instead, under his advice, they run the jute mill with two sets of hands, keeping it running night and day; this is said to be a step forward in the way of running the prison on a *business basis.*

Permit me to call your attention to the last work I have seen, "Penological and Preventive Principles," by Mr. Tallock. In it will be found much valuable data. On page 210 is an article on the topic of competitive labour. "Every prisoner has a right to a fair share of competition with free labour. He had a right

to it before he became a prisoner, and when in gaol, the taxpayers who support him, have additional claims upon him. And further, considering the previous neglected training of many criminals, it is due to them that they should be instructed in some means of livelihood, if possible, when they come under detention." Some reflections follow as to the demagogery which opposes this view.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE, CLAREMONT.

Superintendent Warner said :—

Our chief industry is barrel-making. Labour is the principle upon which the institution is run, not profit. We never had any contracts here. We have had the refined oil barrel and small cooperage industry for 17 years. We have had quite a number of complaints from outside labourers. We buy our own stock and turn the work out to the best advantage. We generally get more for our labour than outside manufacturers. At present there are in confinement 430 prisoners, of whom 41 are women. Thirty-two men are engaged in making brooms and 200 at barrels. We manufacture on an average 100 dozen brooms a day and make on an average 700 barrels a day. We find a market for goods in our own county and immediate vicinity. We do brush manufacturing on the piece price plan. If a man is unfit for any other kind of work we generally put him at this. We are in good financial condition, have all the money we need, and of late years have given $1,000,000 from time to time to the County of Allegheny. Unless some unforeseen accident should happen, we can continue for 20 years without asking for financial aid.

Three-fourths of the revenue from liquor licenses in Allegheny County are appropriated to the use of the Allegheny County workhouse. The average annual yield from which is $225,000. (Law since repealed).

School is held here two nights in the week during the winter months, from October to April. Sentences run from thirty days to seven years. Punishment is solitary confinement on bread and water. Out of 44,000 prisoners here in eighteen years, 150 only have died in prison. A measure of classification is observed. The long termed prisoners are kept apart from the short termed. The prison owns 198 acres of land.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May, 1888.

Remarks of George A. Kelly, President of Board of Inspectors :—

No one should question that all productive labour is competing, whether inside or outside of prison walls, but from frequent and exhaustive investigations of this subject, it has been fairly conceded that the amount is not appreciable, and any fair examination of labour statistics will prove it beyond a doubt.

I have always taken the ground that labour is absolutely necessary for the health and morals of the prisoner, and for the maintenance of proper discipline of the prison. That the prisoner should be placed in the same relations to labour as it is carried on outside of prisons, that he may be prepared to earn an honest living when returned to the outside world. That the three great factors of prison

management and reform are, labor, learning and religious service, that these should not be separate, but combined and in congregate form, and without labour, the others are largely inoperative.

The right of the prisoner to labour is virtually conceded by all, and has passed into legal enactment, as it is a part of his sentence. The prisoner is a ward of the State, and as such, is entitled to its protection and care, and the use of all means for his reform, which is the true welfare of the State. If you deprive the prisoner of work you cut the sinews of reform.

I have been a prison inspector for fifteen years, and am acquainted with the history of prisons in our State. The first penitentiary was constructed for solitary confinement only, *no labour*. Cells were too small to admit of any form of industry. It was soon demonstrated that this was inhuman, that without labour, the prisoner soon succumbed to either imbecility, insanity or death, and was soon amended to solitary labour in the cells—this was found to be unhealthy and deficient in reformatory power—then permission was given to congregate the prisoners for labour, learning and worship. This has proved eminently satisfactory, and I believe the correct method.

Our first labour under this system was the "Contract System" which prevented the necessity of the State furnishing capital for plant and material. This system was satisfactory, as we held the amount of task, diet, and discipline entirely in our own hands. A law was subsequently passed prohibiting "Contract Convict Labour," and we are now working on State account.

Each of these systems have their advantages and disadvantages. The principal advantage of working upon State account is, that a more perfect control of the prisoners can be obtained under our own officers, than where outside instructors have to be employed, and it seems less offensive to outside labour. In our institution useful labor, not profit, is the primary object.

I think, in justice to the taxpayer, the convict should pay for his own maintenance so far as that can be accomplished, and, if possible, for the costs of his conviction; if able to earn more than this, he should be encouraged by being paid a part of it.

This teaches him the value of money as represented by honest toil, which is a most valuable lesson, and, also enables him to assist his family, or to have something when he leaves the prison to provide him with subsistence until he can obtain employment.

The present centroversy between prison and outside labour, while unfortunate, I think will be but temporary, and will result in a vindication of the right of the prisoner to labour and under such relations and in such forms as that he will be able to obtain employment at once upon his release, if he is so disposed.

The Hon. J. B. Foraker, Governor of the State of Ohio, in regard to the Ohio Penitentiary, says:—

I think the contract system of labour has, in our experience, proven the best of all. I mean by that, the best for the prisoner, the best for the State and for the outside labourer and manufacturer. No matter in what way the convict labours, his product must come in competition with that which is produced outside. It can make but little difference, therefore, to outside labour whether he works according to one system or another. The contract system is better for the State, because the State is not the loser when work done by the convict is rejected, as is the case under the piece price plan. The agitation of this labour question has been brought about to some extent by demagogues rather than by those who have been trying to promote the public good, but it has resulted in an

investigation of the questions involved and some benefits have been derived therefrom. So far as the humanity of the question is concerned, that depends more on the men who control the convicts than on the system according to which they work.

OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Warden Coffin says :—

In this institution we are now working on the various contracts under the piece-price plan, 500 prisoners (including able-bodied and infirm) for whose labour we realize an average of sixty-seven cents per day. Under the contract system, on contracts made prior to the enactment of the law requiring us to employ prisoners on the piece-price plan, we have 453 employed at present, for whose labour we realize sixty-six cents per day ; 130 men are employed on State account in various departments where goods are manufactured for prisoner's use ; the estimated average per day for these men is forty-seven cents. On the different contracts we have twenty men employed, who are known as surplus—not employed by contract—for whom we receive fifty-five cents per day ; 290 non-producers are employed in the various hall, dining and dish rooms, hospital, (including the sick), etc.

Our principal industries are the manufacture of all sizes and kinds of rakes, hoes, hay and manure forks ; all kinds of bolts, used in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, etc., cane-seated chairs, a common grade of cigars, all kinds of trunk hardware ; toys, (wagons, sleds, baby carriages, etc.) ; stoves (both cooking and heating) ; all kinds of saddlery-hardware, carpenter and bench tools and a very extensive hollow-ware industry.

The State furnishes nothing but the men, guards and naked shops ; the contractor furnishing all machinery, foremen, instructors and material for the article agreed upon to be manufactured ; if the contract on the piece-price plan, the State receives a stated price for each merchantable article made ; if under the contract system, so much per day.

Persons desiring to employ prison labour have been very timid and cautious about entering into contracts, because of the constant agitation of the prison labour question, and if this agitation is continued, I fear that at the expiration of our present contracts we may have trouble in finding employment for our prisoners. I think, however, that the experience the State of New York is now having with idle prisoners will have the effect to put a quietus on the irritation of this subject to some extent. Of all the curses that could possibly be inflicted upon a penal institution, there is nothing equal to enforced idleness for its inmates. It dwarfs and demoralizes both the mental and physical condition of the prisoner, so that when he is discharged he is totally unfitted to perform labour by which to earn an honest living, and the result is he is compelled to drift back into his old habits, and soon finds himself again in prison.

So far as my observations have gone, I have been unable to discover any advantage, either for the State or the prisoners, that the piece-price plan of working prisoners has over the plain, simple old way of contracting prisoners at so much per day.

And as for the outside labourer, who clamors so loudly against the effects of prison labour, I think the piece-price plan is more detrimental to his interest than the contract plan is, for the reason that he has better prison work to contend against than under the contract system. Take for instance the article of hollow

ware, which we contract to make on a large scale in this institution under the piece-price plan. When a contractor sells a customer this ware, he says to him, "I will guarantee every article which I sell you to be absolutely perfect, and if the mechanical qualities of these goods are not better than you can purchase of any other manufacturer, return them to me at my expense." Why does he make such a strong statement to his customer in offering his goods? Because he can safely do so, for he has an iron-clad contract which compels the State to make him no goods that are not in every way absolutely perfect and merchantable, and if they are not so, they are returned and perfect goods are made at the expense of the State to take their place.

Our laws provide that all executions shall take place in the penitentiary, in a place arranged for that purpose in the presence of a limited number of persons, and so far this mode of inflicting the death penality has proved very satisfactory.

We feed our prisoners on the congregate plan, which plan we think much preferable to any others.

I believe that we have in operation the only general parole-law in existence, under the provisions of which all prisoners may be paroled, except life and second term prisoners, which law has proved very satifactory.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.

(*Major McCloughry, Warden—away*).

Deputy Warden Garvin says:

We have 1,300 inmates, of which fifteen are women. We have about thirty men who are incapables. If the O'Neil Bill passes it will shut us right up here. We would have 40 per cent. more insane, and we would have 50 per cent. of the men worse off when they went out of the prison than when they came into it. I do not think a man could rate the disastrous effects that would follow the cessation of labour in the prisons. You cannot control the man who does not work. Most men are paid for overwork, and *some* of them make as much as $150 a year overwork. We work entirely under the contract system and have been for sixteen years. No contracts will expire before August, 1889; the last ones will be in force until 1894, and by that time, we think, the present agitation will blow over. I think there is no better system than the contract system under proper restrictions. It is more favourable to the outside manufacturer and a bigger price is obtained for goods under it. It is also beneficial to the prisoner. From a humane standpoint I think that if the warden is a warden in a true sense, the prisoner cannot be imposed upon. Of course a great deal depends upon the kind of warden. If the prisoner does not do sufficient work or spoils work, the warden, to whom the matter is referred, steps in and decides all differences. Under the State account system the warden may be more or less influenced by outsiders. I have never known of such a thing as a serious collusion between the contractor and the warden under the contract plan. In my opinion the warden and officials have enough to do to look after the discipline of the prison. Our principal industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes, at which we employ 375. Our next largest is stone and marble cutting. We have ninety-three at that. Our contracts run five years, with the privilege for eight years. We are practically self-supporting now. Under the State account there was a great shortage. The men are paid for at the rate of fifty-six cents a day on the stone cutting. The average price of all contracts is about sixty-four cents. The

State account system in this State was a financial failure, and the discipline was very close under it. Where you see poor discipline you see State account. The State account begun in 1867 and was carried on until the spring of 1871. An investigation took place, and it was found that the losses were $575,000 in three years, *i.e.*, the prison was short that much of supporting itself. They had $60,000 or $70,000 of bad debts. There are several reasons why the contract system should work better than the State account, the chief of which is that a contractor must necesarily know better how to conduct a business concern than the warden of a prison, for it is his business to know. Again, the Government do not usually pay sufficiently high salaries to wardens to make it a matter of interest to them as to how well he shall dispose of his goods, and no matter how good his intentions may be, the impetus for personal profit is lacking.

Miscellaneous Addenda.

The prisoners are well fed. They get all the bread they can eat. Hash three times a week. We have 900 cells. There is a fine library of 12,000 volumes. Prisoners almost without exception read. Prisoners eat in their cells. Think prisoners could be fed for less in dining-room. Punishment: for a first offence a man is reprimanded, for a second offence he loses his privilege tickets, such as writing to his friends, etc., for a repetition he is put into solitary confinement on bread and water; for a second offence, in the way of spoiling work, or disorderly conduct, he is handcuffed in the cell for from 10 to 18 hours a day, if necessary, until he is reasonably penitent. The commutation time is 30 days first year, 60 for the second, 90 for the third, 4 months for the fourth and 5 months for the fifth. Total acreage 200 acres, 16 of which are enclosed. The Bertillion system of identification is in vogue. Major McCloughry, warden, has advocated the graded prison system. The terms of imprisonment ranges from six months to life.

INDIANA STATE PRISON, MICHIGAN CITY.

Warden Murdoch says:

We have no trouble of any kind here with the labour people outside. We are working under the contract system. There is no organized opposition here by outside manufacturers. A couple of years ago they made some talk, but that was all it amounted to. We have the following industries: cooperage, chair making, hosiery and boots and shoes. We have never worked under the piece price plan. I think it is a humbug. It is a detriment to the State and an advantage to the contractor. We have 680 prisoners on contract, 150 at barrels, 200 at chairs, 200 at hosiery and 130 at shoes. We do not apprehend any trouble with the labour organizations. The average length of our contracts is five years. The contract system is better for the State and quite as good for the convict as the piece price. The whole thing depends on the managers of the prisons. If you have a warden and deputy who are working in the interests of the State and that of the convicts also, they will give the contractor just what he is entitled to and nothing more, but under the piece price plan the warden expects to make a showing to the State and he is apt to work the convict at least as hard if not harder to make that showing, as he would for the contractor, without the same success financially. If the O'Neill Bill passes it will, in my opinion, be very injurious to the prisoner. It would be productive of all sorts of evils. The men would be less healthy and harder to control. We have worked under contract system since 1860 (the date of the opening of the Prison), and we have always been self-

supporting. More than that, we have paid into the State over $30,000, besides making improvements to the prison to the extent of $100,000. The average earnings of the men amount to about 58 cents a day. The contractor furnishes everything, but the men and the buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDENDA.

Punishment is solitary confinement with bread and water. Not limited as to time of confinement. One case of a man confined for forty days; he was kept in until submissive. School three nights a week. Library contains 2,000 volumes. The superintendent of the boot and shoe shop gets $3,500 a year. The balance get $1,000 a year. The day guards get from $60 to $75 and find nothing. Night guards get $65. Deputy warden gets $800, physician $800, chaplain $800, clerk $1,000, warden $1,600, and found in everything.

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

Deputy Warden says:

We have 757 inmates, 194 of whom are employed on State account. The rest are working under contract. Of those working on State account, quite a number are unfit for contract labour, on account of some mental or physical ailment. Of those employed on contract work, 186 are at agricultural implements, 41 at brooms, 44 at butter tubs, 150 at wagons, and 144 at boots and shoes. The law requires that in case the revenues of the prison exceed the current expenditures, the surplus shall be paid into the State. We send the Auditor-General a monthly statement of our receipts and disbursements, and before we can draw money from the State Treasury, we have to submit vouchers for everything required. Such vouchers must first have been approved by the Board of Inspectors, who hold regular monthly meetings at the prison. If we had to cease work, the effect on the prisoners would, in my opinion, be to promote insanity. We find that if a man is shut up for say two or three weeks, he comes out of confinement with impaired mental faculties. Steady labour is conducive to sobriety and good conduct generally, while idleness tends to general demoralization and viciousness. I doubt if we could maintain any wholesome discipline if the inmates were not compelled to do both mental and manual labour. I believe the contract system is in most respects best, mainly because a warden cannot look after all the different mechanical operations successfully without neglecting or slighting the moral and reforming work of his prison, and I think the State would incur greater expense than a contractor does in keeping prisoners at work. In the interests of the convict there are, however, some good reasons for believing the piece price plan would be best. If thus employed, the prisoner would probably be worked longer, and I notice that the men worked longest make the best convicts. The prisoners are all paid for overwork when such over-work is done for contractors, but no allowance is made for overwork done on State account. Contractors as a rule seem to care but little for the discipline of a prison, except in so far as discipline affects their private interests and contributes to their gain. In many cases I find they are disposed to break it down. The average daily earnings of the men is about 60 cents. Under contract we furnish the men and buildings only. The contracts run ten years. I am informed that there is as great a demand for goods as the contractor can supply.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Warden Nicholson says :

There is a Bill before Congress to confine the products of labour to the State in which manufactured. That would be very detrimental to us, for two-thirds of all we manufacture goes outside the State. The cessation of prison labour would turn the prisons into insane asylums. I think the O'Neill Bill is advocated by the labour party. If it passed, it would wipe out all possibility of the reforming convicts. To shut a man up in idleness is barbarous in the extreme, and is advocated by the labour party purely from selfish considerations, without any thought for humanity. Those who would support the Bill act upon the same principle, and would do so to catch votes at any cost—that of making the prisoners mental, moral and physical wrecks. I ask, does honest labour demand such sacrifices? I have entered my strong protest to the passing of this Bill. We are working at present wholly under the State account. I have the entire control of the work. Chair-making is our only industry. We have been self-supporting for years. We have 400 prisoners, of whom 70 are women. I can manage to look after one interest very effectually. Where there are more, of course it takes time to master them. I oppose the contract system because I believe it is wrong in principle, vicious in tendency, and opposed to every effort to do good to the convict. Under the contract system all you want of a man is his bones and muscles and sinews, although I believe it is all right in the hands of a good man but not in the hands of a "susceptible machine."

Miscellaneous Addenda.

330 men and 70 women confined here. We have a great many men for 30, 60 and 90 days. The longest term we have is one year. The deputy takes complete charge of the discipline. The foreman is not allowed to interfere with the guard in any way. Men work from 7 to 6 in summer and have about 7 or 8 hours work in winter.

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTOR AND WARDEN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON, REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE PRISONERS AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Toronto, 20th February, 1889.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions, I beg to say that I have conferred with Mr. Warden Massie regarding the industrial work of the Central Prison, and herewith submit a letter from him which largely embodies the views we hold jointly on the subject.

In reference to the recommendation to fit up the south shop for the manufacture of cloth for use in the gaols and public institutions, and also the construction and fitting up of a shop for the manufacture of wire nails, I would say that while generally approving of the recommendations, and holding the opinion that the industries named are well adapted to prison labour, I am not in a position to state whether these industries would meet with objections from free labour.

During our trip last year to several of the States of the American Union we saw these industries carried on, and were informed that they were most suitable

in every respect and approved of as being not only a means of utilizing prison labour, but as affording a diversity of work suited to the physical necessities of the various classes of prisoners.

An industry not enumerated in the list, and one to which no exception could be taken either on the score of prison employment or interfering to any extent with free labour, would be the making of bedsteads and mattresses such as are now largely purchased for our institutions. Anticipating the necessity for trying some industry of this kind, some of the mechanic convicts have for some time past been making a bedstead of precisely the same pattern, so far as the frame-work goes, for asylum use. And although the wire mattress is a patented article, we think that no great difficulty will be experienced in getting a mattress which will in most respects be as good as that now supplied. Beds of this description can therefore be made in the prison successfully. This industry would no doubt afford employment for the prisoners for some years to come, and the necessary machinery and tools would not cost much in making a start.

I am further of opinion that, if the present arrangement for the making and supplying brooms could be continued with Nelson & Sons, the parties at present bargained with, on practically the piece-price plan, no better arrangement could be made in regard to that industry. If this be not done, it will be necessary to ask for a sum of money, $35,000, for the purchase of raw material, so that the industry may be continued on "State account."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
THE TREASURER.

TORONTO, 20th February, 1889.

SIR,—As requested, and after full consultation and discussion with yourself in regard to all the interests involved, I would submit the following as the best means of employing prisoners.

Assuming the average number in custody to be 350, the distribution upon the Domestic and Industrial departments would be as under:—

(1)	Domestic work requires	51
(2)	Average of sick and unfit for work	12
(3)	For garden and grounds	8
(4)	In tailor shop	12
(5)	In shoe shop	7
(6)	At Female Reformatory	4
(7)	Carpenters and painters	5
(8)	Blacksmiths, machinists, etc	6
(9)	At brickmaking	45
(10)	At broom-making	90
(11)	In north shop (contract)	110
		350

Those under the first eight divisions may be classed as employed on prison work, domestic and industrial, and necessary to carry on the internal operations of the prison.

(9) The product of the prisoners employed at this industry is required for the erection of public buildings, and being worked on prison account, its continuance does not come under the resolution of the Legislature abolishing contracts.

(10) This industry is carried on under the piece-price system, the prison engaging to manufacture articles out of materials supplied by a business firm, and to receive in return payment for the prison labour by the piece. This industry is singularly well adapted for the class of prisoners received. Youths under twenty years of age, however slight in physical structure, old and infirm, cripples and maimed, can be employed, as well as the active and strong. It has been so long and so well established, provides such a diversity of labour without the aid of steam power, cannot be said to be under what is known as the contract system, and if equalled is not surpassed for its suitability as a prison industry by any other available employment, and therefore should be continued as at present.

(11) Being under contract, this industry comes under the resolution of the Legislature prohibiting its continuance, consequently it will be discontinued. To find work for the prisoners employed at this, numbering about a hundred or more, it is suggested that in order to maintain, with as litte disturbance as possible, the ordinary routine and discipline of the prison, that the manufacture of a few lines of goods as carried on by the present contractors be continued, but not in the variety, nor to the extent at present carried on by them. For this purpose, such of the machinery now in use, if the values can be agreed upon, may be purchased to proceed with. It is estimated that from twenty to thirty prisoners may be employed under this industry on prison account. The sum of $25,000 will be required for the purchase of material, exclusive of plant, for manufacturing, or salaries of instructors.

The class of goods recommended to be manufactured are: Washboards, broom handles, children's wagons and sleighs, all of which are of the most saleable description and require the least skilled labour in the construction.

It is recommended that the south shop, at present unoccupied, except in part for storage, be reconstructed and divided into three flats; that the necessary plant for spinning the yarns and looms to weave the shirting, etoff and guernseys be procured, to provide means for the manufacture of all the cloth and blankets required not only in the prison but in the asylums, reformatories and the county gaols. By this means, from twenty to thirty prisoners can be usefully employed. For this purpose the sum of $20,000 will be required to procure the plant and stock.

In addition to the foregoing, it is recommended to introduce the manufacture of wire nails, an article not made to any extent in the Dominion, and at which it is estimated from twenty to thirty prisoners can in a short time be profitably employed. For the purchase of plant and material and erection of a workshop, the sum of $15,000 would be required.

These latter industries cannot be put in operation for several months, but when all are in motion will give a diversity of employment with a limited number at each, so that in none of the prison industries will the product be perceptibly felt by free labour in the Province.

The industrial pursuits of the prison will then embrace brickmaking, woodworking, broommaking, nailmaking, spinning, weaving and knitting, tailoring, shoemaking, carpenters, painters, tinsmithing, machinists, blacksmiths, farm work, and gardening.

A summary of the whole expenditure necessary would involve :—

(1) The reconstruction of the south shop floors costing, say	$2,500 00
(2) The erection of a building for the nail works, say	2,000 00
(3) Plant and material, as before stated	15,000 00
(4) North shop industry, for material	25,000 00
(5) For machinery, tools, etc., for same	10,000 00
(6) For spinning and weaving plant and material	20,000 00
Total	$74,000 00

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

STATEMENT

Of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1888, made in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 114, Section 100, and with which are contrasted Receipts of the same nature in 1886 and 1887.

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 8th, 1889.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of all the accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, the same nature in the

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1887.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1888.	Amount of Fees received sections 1-12, Total Registrations under sub-sections 1, 6, 11, 12.		For searches, sub-sections 2, 3, 10.		For Abstracts, sub-section 4.	
					$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
Algoma	Thos. A. P. Towers (Dep. Reg.)	Mun 3, Tps 41, Town 1	1011	1429	1843	98	155	15	146	80
Brant	Thomas S. Shenston	7	2510	2310	3210	45	388	75	368	90
Bruce	Donald Sinclair	27	4046	4247	5654	50	314	75	1257	22
Carleton	P. J. Coffey	11	2298	2184	3138	70	580	05	789	35
Dufferin	William McKim	8	1862	1769	2479	85	354	75	660	00
Dundas	Simon S. Cook	6	1174	1183	1496	85	110	45	43	85
Durham, E. R.	George C. Ward	5	751	740	1091	71	154	00	173	70
Durham, W. R	Robert Armour	5	879	766	1115	90	96	20	254	25
Elgin*	A. J. Clark (Dep. Reg)	12	3388	2023	2613	20	143	70	157	87
Essex	James Wallace Askin	20	3884	4354	5566	28	783	60	899	05
Frontenac	R. M. Rose	18	1494	1485	2095	88	202	63	209	49
Glengarry	Angus McDonald	5	1008	1121	1434	99	131	95	95	87
Grenville	Patrick McCrea	9	1329	1308	1772	70	128	65	192	90
Grey, N. R.	Robert McKnight	12	2869	2774	3879	00	279	65	887	95
Grey, S. R	Thomas Lauder	8	2131	2168	2505	95	95	77	467	55
Haldimand	Geo. Sackville Coulter (Dep. Reg.)	13	1547	1278	1716	09	212	25	339	54
Haliburton	Ephriam C. Young	9	217	228	307	40	18	25	31	40
Halton	Francis Barclay	9	1307	1408	1866	75	468	80	252	95
Hastings	William H. Ponton	28	3396	3201	4393	00	362	50	913	05
Huron	James Dickson	24	4466	4347	5743	20	402	85	1281	65
Kingston City	Fredk. J. George (Dep. Reg.)	1	853	1010	1369	60	268	55	71	15
Kent	Peter D. McKellar	18	4234	4158	5514	50	513	05	1045	25
Lambton	Edward M. Proctor	20	5588	4853	6182	90	1030	15	717	95
Lanark, N. R.	John Menzies	8	724	681	958	00	41	55	96	76
Lanark, S. R.	James Bell	10	1406	1319	1856	00	247	30	180	50
Leeds	Wm. H. Cole	14	2304	2262	3149	97	169	98	471	70
Lennox and Addington	Stephen Gibson	15	1587	1436	1180	45	130	05	271	95
Lincoln	James Geo. Currie	14	1982	2061	2941	60	242	65	655	05
London, City	Wm. C. L. Gill.	1	1644	1580	2050	25	377	71	314	10
Manitoulin District	David R. Springer ....Tps.	21	.....	140	204	25	9	00	19	80
Middlesex, E. & N. R.	Jno. Walker	14	3365	2960	3981	65	802	10	394	90
Middlesex, W. R.	Stephen Blackburn	9	1385	1394	1838	85	184	65	438	10
Muskoka District	John E. Lount	24	1147	1234	1658	60	243	95	454	10
Nipissing District	William Doran	52	275	323	433	90	8	25	9	20
Norfolk	Augustine J. Donly	10	2159	1988	2874	10	402	30	317	25
Northumberland, E. R.	Arthur B. Cheffins	9	1371	1445	2131	67	163	90	1059	58
Northumberland, W. R.	William H. Eyre	5	882	719	1020	00	84	25	421	35
Ontario	John Ham Perry	17	2580	2642	3464	40	219	60	422	25
Ottawa, City	Alexander Burritt	1	1581	1713	2523	20	484	05	267	90
Oxford	Geo. Robson Pattullo	16	3442	3297	4696	65	459	80	879	50
Parry Sound District	Kate G. Foley (Dep. Reg.)	44	843	778	1131	10	158	30	373	05
Peel	James Fleming	8	1645	1546	2170	60	215	80	511	90

*Return from Elgin only covers the

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1888, made in 1888, chap. 114, sec. 100, with which are contrasted Receipts of years 1886 and 1887.

under the Tariff as allowed by sub-of section 95 of the Act.				Gross amount of Fees proper for 1886.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1887.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1888.	Aggregate amount of Fees and Emoluments earned by Registrar during the year 1888, by virtue of his office.	Amount of Fees actually received for 1888.	Amount of disbursements in connection with office for 1888.
For Certificates, sub-section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, sub-section 8.	Special Receipts. For Abstracts, Indices, sub-sec. 9.	Special Receipts. For work connected with transfers of Instruments paid by Co. Treas. ss. 7						
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
53 55	.....	. .....	.....	988 30	1795 14	2199 48	2999 48	2837 78	1385 54
30 10	.....	.....	.....	4194 85	4208 60	3998 20	2998 20	3998 20	1214 46
64 25	.....	.....	.....	7036 60	6888 10	7290 72	7290 72	5034 45	3823 14
61 00	.....	.....	.....	4319 60	4286 40	4569 10	4569 10	4569 10	1523 30
25 00	. ....	.....	.....	3188 00	3536 60	3519 60	3519 60	3346 90	1215 50
1 75	2 50	.....	.....	1730 95	1690 40	1655 40	1655 40	1655 40	630 40
1 00	.....	.....	.....	1514 95	1499 80	1420 41	1420 41	1420 41	615 00
.....	.... .	.....	.....	1590 58	1672 06	1466 35	1466 35	1466 35	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5546 65	5016 95	2914 77	2914 77	3517 10	1748 76
210 85	4 50	.....	.....	7730 76	6930 52	7464 28	3409 89	6967 82	4054 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	2282 66	2769 03	.....	.....	2508 00	658 00
22 65	1 25	.....	.....	1974 16	1597 55	1677 99	1689 99	1090 67	599 32
9 25	6 75	.....	.....	2274 50	2146 00	2110 25	2110 25	2100 00	925 00
35 75	.....	.....	.....	2875 75	5195 35	5082 35	5082 35	2941 03	2141 32
40 55	55 25	1 00	....	3289 36	3279 05	3166 07	3166 07	2816 07	904 59
3 25	2 75	.....	.....	3068 62	2657 46	2273 88	2273 88	2207 36	316 85
1 00	25	.....	.....	386 90	421 65	358 30	358 30	358 30	4 25
7 50	25	.....	.....	2393 60	2262 80	2596 25	2596 25	2596 25	836 55
42 00	1 40	.....	.....	6484 20	6278 30	5741 95	5741 95	5162 15	1540 00
101 60	.....	.....	.....	7106 17	7356 45	7529 30	7529 30	7239 30	2550 00
.....	.....	....	.....	1230 40	1460 65	1709 30	1709 30	1709 30	856 00
65 00	.....	.....	.....	8137 20	7459 40	7137 80	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8183 67	8541 55	7931 00	7931 00	7931 00	2492 28
22 00	.....	... .	.....	1457 50	1222 50	1118 31	1118 31	1118 31	445 00
8 00	.....	.....	.....	2092 85	2239 10	2291 80	2291 80	2127 40	631 25
9 00	5 50	1000 00	.....	4884 03	3975 40	3806 15	4806 15	4389 27	1028 60
7 40	.....	.....	.....	2426 65	2839 34	2289 85	2289 25	2229 40	630 00
55 60	.....	.....	.....	3345 44	3775 95	3894 90	3894 90	3894 90	741 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	2392 25	2883 55	2742 06	2742 06	2717 86	565 00
8 00	.....	.....	128 95	.....	.....	241 05	291 05	267 62	84 95
139 39	... .	.....	.....	5454 35	6056 90	5317 95	.....	.....	1581 15
102 35	.....	.....	.....	2737 25	2856 00	2563 95	2563 95	2563 95	500 00
56 25	3 25	.....	.....	1945 95	2081 65	2416 15	2416 15	2211 34	644 13
25	1 50	.....	.....	213 45	436 85	.....	453 10	378 50	114 60
58 45	1 75	.....	.....	4012 25	3801 50	3653 85	3653 85	3557 65	900 00
15 25	25	4 60	81 74	3280 54	3153 35	3370 65	3452 39	3370 65	1600 00
25	1 50	.....	.....	1408 94	1414 35	1527 35	1527 35	1286 62	266 00
24 75	25	.....	....	4133 95	4016 70	4131 25	4131 25	4115 60	1556 81
80 25	.....	301 10	.....	3290 30	3046 05	3355 40	3355 40	3629 90	955 77
40 00	7 50	....	103 20	6759 25	6556 11	6186 65	6186 65	5801 47	1907 74
34 40	5 50	.....	.....	.....	1079 40	1702 35	1702 35	1546 95	833 23
91 50	.....	.....	.....	2901 10	1905 65	2989 80	2989 80	2739 71	785 99

period from 1st January to 10th August.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary year 1888,

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1887.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1888.	Amount of Fees received sections 1-12, Total Registrations under sub sections 1, 6, 11, 12.	For searches, sub-sections 2, 3, 10.	For Abstracts, sub-section 4.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Perth, N. R.	David D. Hay	9	2271	2159	2547 85	231 50	591 95
Perth, S. R.	Patrick Whelihan	7	1159	1293	1724 45	94 50	379 15
Peterborough	Bernard Morrow	19	2042	2235	3005 45	410 70	893 60
Prescott	John Higginson	9	1494	1417	1942 55	70 05	172 30
Prince Edward	Walter McKenzie	9	1351	1360	1794 65	199 10	250 00
Rainy River District	Frank J. Ap' John	2	84	183	247 00	5 75	30 75
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	24	1856	1843	2555 60	400 20	205 25
Russell	James Keays	6	1158	1018	1446 95	18 00	358 10
Simcoe	Samuel Lount	24	5234	5070	6734 45	1379 35	
Stormont	John Copeland	5	1422	1355	1782 30	222 35	219 20
Thunder Bay District	William Henry Laird / John M. Munro	26	520	136 / 605	201 90 / 944 20	140 85 / 322 65	68 20 / 484 65
Toronto, City	Charles Lindsey	1	17639	18854	29164 90	3651 10	3511 90
Victoria	Hartley Dunsford	14	1986	1927	2647 27	207 05	694 45
Waterloo	Dougall McDougall	13	3097	3107	3336 69	350 25	298 15
Welland	D. D'Everardo	15	2366	1969	2889 05	604 50	312 05
Wellington, N. R.	John Anderson	11	1769	1685	2148 90	57 90	777 90
Wellington, S. & C. R.	N. Higinbotham	11	1998	1943	2520 35	323 90	384 65
Wentworth	William Martin (Dep. Reg.)	10	4937	4656	6484 75	879 00	1755 00
York, E. & W. R	John Ridout	13	7387	7366	10677 90	1430 90	895 65
York, N. R.	James J. Pearson	9	1342	1429	2025 50	206 35	394 40

of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the etc.—*Continued.*

under the tariff as allowed by sub- of section 95 of the Act.				Gross amount of Fees proper for 1886.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1887.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1888.	Aggregate amount of Fees and Emoluments earned by Registrar during the year 1888, by virtue of his office.	Amount of Fees actually received for 1888.	Amount of disbursements in connection with office for 1888.
For Certificates, sub-section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, sub-section 8.	Special Receipts. For Abstracts, Indices, sub-sec. 9.	Special Receipts. For work connected with transfers of Instruments paid by Co. Treas. ss. 7						
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
26 50	.....	.....	.....	3473 60	3568 40	3397 80	3397 80	3337 80	1590 10
70 85	.....	.....	.....	2090 75	2055 75	2268 95	2268 95	1851 35	504 70
11 75	.....	.....	.....	3493 50	3950 05	4321 50	4321 50	4321 50	1130 90
62 60	.....	.....	.....	2335 44	2231 25	2247 50	2247 50	2247 50	500 00
9 45	2 25	.....	.....	2700 23	2299 50	2255 45	2255 45	2255 45	800 00
2 40	12 75	.....	.....	267 70	169 65	298 65	298 65	298 65	.....
30 50	3 25	.....	.....	3309 65	3043 96	3194 80	3194 80	3194 80	.....
25 25	36 50	.....	.....	1958 00	2060 00	1884 80	1884 80	1725 80	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	8190 63	7953 90	8113 80	.....	.....	.....
7 25	25	.....	.....	2280 60	2341 20	.....	2239 35	1647 68	.....
}	.....	.....	.....	1432 10	1427 74	{ 410 90 { 1751 50	410 90 1751 50	} 1564 10	286 00
204 05	.....	469 60	788 10	25678 35	31112 25	36531 95	38394 45	37789 95	26885 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	3377 72	3381 05	3548 77	3548 77	3335 36	1088 36
43 80	2 00	.....	.....	4272 95	4006 20	4030 89	4030 89	4030 89	1104 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	4373 00	4428 40	3815 60	3815 60	3465 60	1402 00
24 35	5 00	.....	.....	3568 80	3519 05	3014 05	3014 05	2700 00	780 00
88 65	.....	.....	.....	3471 60	3684 30	3317 55	3317 55	3317 55	705 00
19 25	2 75	.....	.....	8808 50	9466 20	9140 75	.....	8371 25	5345 37
58 25	30	.....	647 80	9612 60	13116 40	13063 00	13710 80	13704 70	10364 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	2731 75	2587 60	2626 25	2625 25	2625 25	800 00

REPORT

Of the Master of Titles, for the year 1888.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 8th March, 1889.

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF TITLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
TORONTO, 1st March, 1889.

To His Honour,
The Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, in respect of the business done under "The Land Titles Act" during the year terminating 31st December, 1888 :—

In the office at Toronto, 35 new properties were during the year brought under the Act at a valuation of $654,120; of this $25,000 was for farming land, $265,300 for house property and $363,820 for vacant land, which is being divided up and sold as building lots.

The table submitted herewith, in continuation of that annexed to my last report, shews the value of each parcel which has been brought under the Act in 1888, and the fees and disbursements in this office upon the applications.

The total number of instruments registered in this office at 31st December, 1888, was 4,105; of these 3 were in 1885, 645 in 1886, 1,196 in 1887 and 2,261 in 1888.

The following statement shews the receipts and expenses of the office since its establishment, exclusive of the cost of the registry books furnished by the city and county, and of the office fittings and furnishings which have been supplied by the government :—

				Expenses.	Receipts.
For 1885, Salary (3 months)	$900	; other expenses,	$300 20	$1,200 20	$113 50
" 1886, Salaries	4,000	"	188 75	4,188 75	2,542 64
" 1887 "	4,800	"	176 10	4,976 10	4,307 51
" 1888 "	5.000	"	258 47	5,258 47	5,855 70

The registry books furnished during 1887 and 1888, cost about $50 for each year. From the above it will be seen that the office was last year self-sustaining. This result, attained in such a short period, is a practical indication of the success of the system in this county.

Though considerable disappointment is felt when applications are delayed on account of defects in evidence of title, yet I am satisfied the great majority of the legal profession and of dealers in real estate, now they have become acquainted with the routine of the system, are heartily in accord with it. Sometimes objections are made that the affidavits required are more stringent than those under which ordinary registration is had, but when it is pointed out that the office has to assume the responsibility of determining the validity of the instrument, the necessity of the additional statements contained in these affidavits is usually at once admitted, and not unfrequently appreciation of the system is expressed when inaccuracies of description, or mistakes in instruments, are pointed out and corrections had, before time ripens the mistake into litigation.

During August and September I visited the Land Titles offices at Bracebridge, Parry Sound, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur. At Parry Sound and Sault Ste. Marie I found the work well up. At the other offices a number of entries had been delayed in expectation of my visit the Local Masters at these places being desirous of obtaining from me full instructions and explanations in respect of various matters so that they might be sure that they were commencing correctly. The following table shews the work done at the various offices :—

	Parry Sound.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Brace-bridge.	Port Arthur to 30th Nov.	North Bay.
Patents received from Crown Lands Department.	196	151	105	49	42
Entered in Register	183	149	99	45	42
In course of entry	13	Retd. to C. L. D. 1	6	3	0
Certificates delivered to Patentees	109	123	62	22	27
" on hand awaiting delivery	74	25	57	6	15
Applications for First registration received	4	1	0	0	0
" granted	3	0	0	0	0
" refused	0	0	0	0	0
" pending	1	1	0	0	0
Number of instruments registered	37	35	11	13	5
Fees payable upon registrations	$81 80	$74 92	$22 00	$24 00	$7 00
Fees payable upon other matters	$26 00	.....	$13 50	$15 30	$4 00

It will be borne in mind that no fees are charged for first registration of patentees in the districts, except where special proceedings are required on account of adverse claims. I learn that some of the Local Masters experience considerable difficulty in notifying persons who have registered sales of timber or assignments of rights claimed under these sales on account of the difficulty of obtaining the present addresses of some of these incumbrancers. No business whatever has been done in the Manitoulin office, no patents having been issued in that Island by the Ontario Government, the lands being Indian lands, and no applications for first registration having been made there.

The amount at the credit of the Assurance Fund Account on 31st December, 1888, was $7,467.40, of this $7,240.54 was on account of applications in this office, and $226.86 in respect of lands in the districts.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. SCOTT,
Master of Titles.

TABLE shewing value of each parcel first registered under "The Land Titles Act" at Toronto during 1888, and the costs of the Land Titles office, including disbursements by Master.

No.		Value.	Costs.
		$ c.	$ c.
130	Thos. J. Lackie	11,000 00	45 00
138	Joseph L. Thompson	16,000 00	15 95
139	John A. Macdonald	70,000 00	85 70
105	Jane Mowat	44,700 00	26 80
132	Wm. J. Brown	7,000 00	45 40
50	Elizabeth McMurray	28,875 00	108 85
134	Chas. J. Smith	25,000 00	24 70
57	James Watson	10,000 00	20 75
47	The Land Security Company	36,000 00	29 00
141	James Fairhead	10,500 00	35 25
142	Joseph Patterson	13,000 00	21 20
143	Toronto Land & Investment Corporation	12,600 00	17 20
145	Elizabeth McMurray	500 00	7 90
137	Robt. J. Fleming	50,000 00	39 50
153	Sarah J. Dudley	14,000 00	16 75
148	Margaret Ryan	12,000 00	26 90
150	Julia A. Turver	10,000 00	25 70
41	W. White & D. Stocks	6,000 00	9 25
136	Deliahan Wright	2,500 00	29 23
	" "	5,000 00	
157	Toronto Real Estate Investment Co	4,500 00	19 30
140	Thos. W. Horn	2,675 00	26 65
74	Amelia M. Lobb	1,540 00	21 75
133	James Lobb	8,000 00	21 75
144	John Ellis	35,000 00	43 20
159	Toronto Real Estate Investment Corporation	42,892 00	13 50
147	Robt. Allen	1,100 00	16 50
18	George Barton	11,000 00	32 90
162	Selina Ann Coleman	4,300 00	30 20
151	Annie H. Gowans	1,838 00	7 60
107	Messrs. Booth, Jones & Bates	3,000 00	40 90
149	Chas. McClelland	22,000 00	63 20
163	Toronto Land & Investment Corporation	46,000 00	50 00
167	John Ellis	600 00	7 40
168	Fred. Wyld	85,000 00	17 30

(No. 52.)

Return, of copies of all correspondence subsequent to 1884, between the Government and the Council of the Township of Raleigh, and any person on behalf of the Township, relating to the reduction made in the indebtedness of the Township to the Province. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 53.)

Returns transmitted by Municipal Councils to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of the several debts of the Corporation as they stood on the 31st day of December, 1888, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 382, cap. 184, R.S.O., 1887. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 54.)

Returns transmitted by Municipal Corporations to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of the Debentures issued by them up to the 31st day of December, 1888, as required by sec. 5, cap. 186, R.S.O., 1887. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 55.)

Return, of copies of all Orders in Council, evidence, reports, correspondence and documents relative to the investigation into the case of and dismissal of Mr. Archibald McIntyre, License Inspector for East Elgin. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

Copy of Correspondence and Agreement of the City of Toronto to permanently endow two additional Chairs in the Provincial University in settlement of certain litigated questions between the City and the University.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 14th March, 1889.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE AND AGREEMENT

Of the City of Toronto to permanently endow two additional Chairs in the Provincial University in settlement of certain litigated questions between the City and the University.

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1. Statement of Claim—Attorney-General *v.* City of Toronto, dated 16th March, 1886.
2. Judgment—Attorney-General *v.* City of Toronto, dated 31st January, 1888.
3. Letter of Mayor Clarke to John Hoskin, acting for Board of Trustees of University, dated 26th July, 1888.
4. " Hoskin to Mayor Clarke, 7th August, 1888.
5. " Mayor Clarke to Hoskin, 24th August, 1888.
6. " Hoskin to Mayor Clarke, 6th September, 1888.
7. " Mayor Clarke to Sub-Committee *re* Queen's Park and Avenues, 6th September, 1888.
8. Report Special Committee *re* Queen's Park and Avenues, 7th September ,1888.
9. Letter of John McMillan, Chairman Special Committee, submitting Report to Council Corporation of Toronto, 8th September, 1888.
10. " John Blevins, City Clerk, forwarding copy of Report of Sub-Committee to Bursar University Toronto, 10th September, 1888.
11. " John Blevins, City Clerk, transmitting copy of Report to John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., 10th September, 1888.
12. Memo. of Heads of Agreement, dated 27th November, 1888.
13. Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen and the City of Toronto, dated 2nd March, 1889.

1.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Queen's Bench Division.

Between Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario, on the information of John Edward Berkeley Smith, Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto, Informant; and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, Defendants.

Statement of Claim.

1. The lands and premises situate in the City of Toronto, hereinafter described and popularly known as the Queen's Park, College Avenue and Yonge Street Avenue, were purchased by the University of King's College in or about the year 1828.

2. The said lands subsequently by virtue of certain Acts of Parliament became and now are vested in the Crown in trust for the University of Toronto.

3. Under and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Lease dated the 1st day of January, A.D. 1859, between David Buchan, the then Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto of the first part, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto of the second part, the said Bursar pursuant to and in exercise and execution of the power and authority to him given as recited in the said Lease did demise and lease unto the said Corporation of the City of Toronto, All and Singular those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being within the limits of the City of Toronto, known as the Queen's Park and the Avenues, or approaches thereto being the Queen street or College Avenue and the Yonge Street Avenue, with its extension to College street, said Park and Avenues being particularly described in the said Lease and containing about fifty acres, to have and to hold the said parcels of land for and during the term therein mentioned.

4. The said Lease was made in pursuance of and subject to the terms and conditions of a certain By-law passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, which By-law is recited in and forms a part of said Lease.

5. In and by the said By-law it is enacted that the lands to be demised in pursuance of the same, which are the lands hereinbefore mentioned should be demised for the purposes of a Park, and for no other purpose whatsover, and should be set apart in trust for the said purpose, and the said lands were leased, and the defendants accepted the demise of the same to be used for such purpose, and for no other purpose whatever.

6. The said parties further agreed as recited in the said By-law as a condition upon which the said lands should be leased as aforesaid, that the University should provide access to said Park through certain gates then specified, or in such other way as the Senate of the University and the defendants might agree upon.

7. The said parties further agreed as recited in the said By-law, as a condition that the roads and ornamental grounds within the public Park, the lodges connected with the Park, and the approaches thereto, the approaches or Avenues, with the gates and fences belonging thereto, should be put in repair, and kept in all necessary repair by the defendants.

8. In and by the said Lease, made in pursuance of the said By-law, the defendants covenanted that they would put in repair, and at all times thereafter maintain, uphold, and keep in a proper state of repair, the lodges connected with the Avenues and Park, then erected, or which might require thereafter to be erected together with the gates and

fences belonging to the said Avenues and Park either then erected, or to be erected thereafter; and would also uphold and keep in a thorough state of repair the said fences, and would preserve and keep in good order the trees then planted, or thereafter to be planted, in the said Avenues and Park, and would provide that proper care should be taken of said grounds, trees, buildings, and fences surrounding the said Park and Avenues.

9. The defendants covenanted, in and by the said Indenture Lease, that they would at all times during the continuance of the demise therein made, well and faithfully observe, perform, fulfil, and keep all the stipulations and agreements contained in the said By-law, which are by them to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept.

10. It is provided in and by the said By-law and also in and by the said lease that in the event of the said Corporation of the City of Toronto not observing, performing or fulfilling the stipulations, covenants and other agreements in the said By-law and lease contained that it should be lawful for the said David Buchan as such Bursar or his successors into and upon the said demised premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole wholly to re-enter, and the same to have again retain, re-possess and enjoy.

11. The said Corporation of the City of Toronto have used and are using the said lands so demised for other purposes than a Park, and said Avenues are being used by the defendants as public streets; and the defendants have removed or permitted to be removed the fences surrounding the said Avenues, and are causing the same to be used as such streets.

12. Access is being had by the defendants to said Park at places other than those agreed upon between the Senate of the University and the defendants.

13. The roads and ornamental grounds within the public Parks, and the lodges connected with the same, and the approaches or Avenues thereto, and the gates and fences belonging thereto, have not been kept in repair by the defendants.

14. The said defendants have not provided for proper care being taken of the said grounds, trees, buildings and fences surrounding the said Parks and Avenues.

15. The said defendants have not observed the stipulations of the said By-law hereinbefore set forth :—

The informant claims :

1. That the said lease should be declared to be forfeited, and should be avoided and delivered up to be cancelled.

2. That in the event of it being held that the informant is not entitled to such relief as aforesaid, the defendant should be restrained from using the said lands, including the avenues, for any other purposes than as a Park, and should be compelled to close up unauthorized openings in the fences surrounding the same and the said Avenues, and to keep the roads and ornamental grounds in the Park and in the approaches thereto, and the gates and lodges and the fences surrounding the said Park and Avenues, in a proper state of repair, and where the same have been destroyed to restore the same, and to provide for proper care being taken of the grounds, roadways, trees, buildings and fences.

3. That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

4. And for such further and other relief as the informant may be entitled to.

The informant proposes that this action should be tried at Toronto.

Delivered the 16th day of March, A.D. 1886, by Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Patterson, of the City of Toronto, Solicitors for the Informant.

2.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Street, Tuesday, 31st January, 1888.

Between Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario, on the information of John Edward Berkeley Smith, Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto, Informant, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, Defendant.

This action coming on this day on motion for judgment, upon reading the notice of motion, the affidavit of service hereof, the affidavit of William Macdonald, and upon hearing counsel on both sides,

(1) It is ordered and adjudged that the lease dated the first day of January, A.D. 1859, between David Buchan, the then Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto, of the first part, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, of the second part, being the lease referred to in the Statement of Claim herein be forfeited and avoided, and the same is hereby declared to be forfeited.

(2) It is also ordered and adjudged that the defendants deliver up the said lease to be cancelled, and

(3) It is further ordered and adjudged that the defendants do pay to the informant the costs of this suit and of and incidental to said motion.

The above costs have been taxed and allowed at $ as appears by a taxing officer's certificate dated the day of 1888.

Judgment filed and entered this 15th day of February, 1888.

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,
Reg. Q. B. D., H. C. J.

True copy of judgment entered herein on the 15th day of February, 1888.

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,
Reg. Q. B. D., H. C. J.

3.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, July 26th, 1888.

The Attorney General vs. the City of Toronto.

(*Re* Queen's Park lease.)

John Hoskin Esq., Q.C.

MY DEAR MR. HOSKIN,—Referring to our recent conversation about this matter, I beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulties of the situation on both sides, and the desirability of arriving at some amicable settlement of the matters in difference, if any solution is possible under the circumstances.

It would be a great misfortune to the citizens of Toronto if the judgment which (through the negligence and carelessness of City officials), the University has been able to obtain for the forfeiture of the lease of the Queen's Park, should be confirmed by the Full Court, and the Park and Avenues thus lost to the citizens.

I am advised, however, that there is a reasonable probability of our ultimately succeeding in the present motion to set aside this judgment and re-open the case. At the same time I am sensible of the fact that this may involve protracted and expensive litigation, which will in the meantime place the City Council and the University authorities in a position of mutual hostility, injurious to both; while (pending this litigation) the Park and Avenues, being left uncared for, will fall into disrepair and become uninviting.

I see, too, the necessity of our having at least two thoroughfares from east to west across the Park, between Elm Street and Bloor Street; and I recognize the fact that the "Queen's Park Drive" and the Yonge Street College Avenue would be the best locations for such thoroughfares.

Nevertheless, your proposition that we should

(1) Purchase the Queen Street and Yonge Street Avenues at a price to be fixed by arbitration;
(2) Maintain these Avenues as public streets; and
(3) Pay a rental of $12,500 per annum for 25 acres of Park;

Is simply out of the question.

We are already paying $6,000 per year for the maintenance of the Park and Avenues, besides about $2,500 a year for gas and police protection. The construction of a new "Queen's Park drive" would (as I am informed by the City Engineer) involve an expenditure of $26,128; and the annual cost of maintaining these roads, sidewalks and sewers is reported by him as follows:—

"Queen's Park Drive"	$ 500 00
Sewers and Sidewalks	300 00
Roadways	350 00
	$1,150 00

which, added to the $8,500 above referred to, makes nearly $10,000 per year.

Apart from any outlay for rental of the Park or purchase of the Avenues (as suggested by you at our meeting on the 13th of May last), this $10,000 a year represents, at four per cent., a capital expenditure of $250,000. The purchase of the Avenues at $20,000 per acre means a further expenditure of $350,000; and the rental of 25 acres of Park at $12,500 per year, as proposed by you, would represent a capital expenditure of $312,500,—making a total capital investment of $912,000.

For much less than this sum we could purchase outright a Park far more convenient and extensive than anything which the University can offer, and we should then be free from the burdensome restrictions of the original lease; which (I respectfully submit) have been interpreted by your Board in anything but a liberal spirit towards the citizens of Toronto; and have been a constant source of irritation and annoyance to the City Council.

Now, I would informally suggest to you that instead of taking the (shall I say hostile?) position which your Board has heretofore assumed, you should, as citizens of Toronto, meet its City Council in a more liberal spirit.

We recognize fully the importance of Toronto University; we are naturally and deeply interested in its welfare; we know that it is crippled for want of funds and is now asking the Legislature for additional aid.

What I would suggest is,—that the University authorities should abandon their position of hostility; should consent to set aside the judgment forfeiting the lease (which in their own interest they made some thirty years ago), and should allow us to re-assume our original position as lessees, bound by all its burdensome covenants and additions, except that,

(1) All previous breaches shall be waived;

(2) All restriction as to traffic on the Avenues removed;

(3) The University shall give the land required for the "Queen's Park Drive," and

(4) Shall concur with us in obtaining such legislation as may be necessary to enable us to assess the cost of pavements, sidewalks and sewers upon this and the other Park roads and Avenues upon its lessees as we do upon all other streets.

In return, I am willing to recommend (and I believe the Council is willing to concur in my recommendation) that the City of Toronto should endow two Chairs in the University of Toronto at an annual cost of $3,000 each, in such departments as the City Council may by by-law determine. These Chairs to be maintained at the expense of the City, and to be established in recognition of the public services of such men as Sir Daniel Wilson, the late Rev. Dr. McCaul, the late Chief Justice Moss, or other distinguished men who are or have been connected with our National University.

In addition to maintaining these Chairs, we should have to resume the burden of maintaining the Park and Avenues, (including the "Queen's Park Drive,")—which involves, as I have already stated, an expenditure of about $10,000 a year. This will make the annual grant from the City of Toronto to the University nearly $16,000 per annum, for all time to come.

Please consider this proposition; lay it before your Board, and, if possible let me know their opinion before the 14th August, when the Council meets again. In the meantime be good enough to treat this as a confidential communication, and one made without prejudice to the position of this City in the pending litigation.

I have the honour to be, my dear Mr. Hoskin,
Your obedient servant,

E. F. CLARKE,
Mayor.

4.

TORONTO, August 7th, 1888.

To His Worship the Mayor of Toronto.

MY DEAR MR. CLARKE,—I beg to thank you for your letter of the 26th July, in which you refer at length to the Queen's Park matter.

You ask me to submit your proposals to the Board of Trustees so that you may be in a position to lay them before your Council on the 14th instant. I regret this cannot be done. Many of the members of the Board are absent from town and will not return till after that date. As soon as possible, however, your letter will be submitted to my co-Trustees, and you will be communicated with officially.

In the meantime, it is desirable that the present litigation should be held in abeyance, in order that costs may be saved and friction avoided, and for the additional reason that the time for settlement is (in my judgment) while litigation is pending, and not after it has been concluded. The Solicitors on both sides will doubtless make the necessary arrangements for an enlargement of the pending application to the Court.

So far as I am individually concerned, I think your offer a reasonable one; and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the kindly feelings expressed by you towards the University, not only in your letter, but in the many interviews we have had touching this matter. I shall cordially further your efforts to bring about a settlement of the difficulty which, I hope, will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Your letter is received as you request, and as this is written, "without prejudice." In the meantime the communications are confidential.

Thanking you for the courtesy I have invariably received at your hands during these negotiations.

Believe me to be, my dear Mr. Clarke,
Very sincerely yours,

JOHN HOSKIN.

5.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO,
24th August, 1888.

JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C.,
Toronto.

Re Queen's Park Lease.

MY DEAR MR. HOSKIN,—I will (D.V.) leave the city to-morrow night for Winnipeg and expect to be back about the 3rd September.

I do not think I would be justified, as the matter now stands, in asking the City Solicitor to remove the case from the Court, or to ask the Court to postpone the matter, as I am told by the Solicitor that the 6th September is not a regular sitting of the Court, but has been a day fixed for the hearing of this matter. I am also told that the Court will not sit again till about the third week in November. I cannot see that I could justify my action in allowing it to stand over so long. You can surely get your Senate together next week, and ascertain whether the proposition made to you will be approved of or not by that body. If I learn from you on my return that our proposition has been accepted, then I will ask the Solicitor to so state the matter to the full Court, and no sitting of the Court would be necessary. But as the matter now stands I think we should consider the case ready to proceed on the 6th September, unless I hear from you as to the settlement before that. Immediately on receiving your answer I will call a meeting of the Council to consider my proposition.

I have the honour to remain,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. F. CLARKE,
Mayor.

6.

TORONTO, September 6th, 1888.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* THE CITY OF TORONTO.

To His Worship the Mayor of Toronto.

MY DEAR MR. CLARKE,—I beg to inform you that the correspondence between us relative to the Queen's Park matter as contained in your letter to me of the 26th

July last and in mine to you of the 7th of August last, was submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Toronto University, and after discussion, a resolution was passed in these words :

" Read the correspondence between the Mayor and Mr. Hoskin proposing amicable terms of settlement of the questions under litigation between the City and University relative to the lease of the University Park and avenues to the city.

" *Resolved*,—That the Trustees approve of the settlement on the basis proposed by the Mayor, and that Mr. Hoskin be authorized to continue negotiations with him with a view to the arrangement of details and conclusion of the matter."

After the resolution had been passed I submitted the matter to the Attorney-General, and he approved what had been done.

I shall be pleased to meet you and the City Solicitor at any time to consider details, and to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to the settlement both in Court and before the Legislature.

The Government will join with the City in obtaining the necessary legislation.

This letter, and any message from the Mayor to the Council are to be without prejudice.

In the negotiations which have taken place between us since the above resolution was passed, I, as you request, concede that all previous breaches of covenant shall be waived and the existing street openings into the Park and avenues confirmed.

As to the Yonge and Queen street avenues, which are to be dedicated to the public, the University will reserve the rights to enforce payment from persons desirous of fronting thereon. The necessary proposed legislation will, of course, protect our rights in this respect, and will, as you suggest, provide that all matters in dispute in this respect between the said persons so fronting on these avenues and the University, shall be determined by arbitration.

Of course it is understood that the proposed " Queen's Park Drive " will also be dedicated to the public.

The property of the University is not to be subject to assessment for local improvements until leased or sold by the University.

In removing the restrictions as to the traffic on the avenues, some provision must be made allowing the City, if they think it advisable, to prevent heavy and objectionable traffic thereon.

Believe me to be, my dear Mr. Clarke,
Faithfully yours,

JOHN HOSKIN.

7.

Mayor's Office, Toronto, September 6th, 1888.

Attorney-General vs. City (*No.* 1) (*Re* " *Queen's Park.*)

(*Attorney-General vs. City* (*No.* 2) (*Re* " *Queen's Park Drive.*)

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to lay before your Committee for consideration and approval certain correspondence, which, since our last meeting, has taken place between Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., and myself, respecting the matters in difference between the University and the City in both the above actions, and which has only been concluded this morning. It was not my intention to make this correspondence public before it had been submitted to your Committee, but the premature publication of an incorrect and unauthorized report in one of the city papers made it necessary to publish the letters in full in order that the matter might be correctly reported. I trust that you will agree with me in thinking that this correspondence affords the basis of a fair, reasonable and honourable settlement, on both sides, of questions, which, during many years past have occasioned

much friction, correspondence and litigation between the City of Toronto and Toronto University, two corporations whose mutual relations ought to be of the most friendly character.

It is difficult to overestimate the gravity of the situation, which was caused by the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Street in January last, whereby the lease, for 999 years, of the Queen's Park and avenues to the City was declared to be forfeited and ordered to be delivered up for concellation.

Upon enquiry, I have learned that this judgment was not pronounced until 12 years of correspondence and 2 years of actual litigation had convinced the University authorities of the hopelessness of obtaining from the City attention to their repeated requests for compliance with the covenants upon which depended the existence of the lease. No defence was filed in this action, and it appears from the judge's notes that, after repeated adjournments, the then City Solicitor admitted in Court that he knew no reason why final judgment should not be entered against the City forfeiting the lease.

As soon as I was apprised of the situation I caused a motion to be made to Chief Justice Armour to re-open the matter, which was peremptorily dismissed by His Lordship. Subsequent conference with the University authorities resulted only in showing that as Trustees of an institution already crippled for want of funds to carry on its work and to cope with the increasing educational requirements of the country, they were unwilling to forego this opportunity of converting into money a large and valuable property in the heart of the City of Toronto, which, for thirty years, had been to them a source of nothing but expense and litigation.

Upon the advice of your Committee, the City took steps to appeal from Chief Justice Armour to the full Court of Queen's Bench, composed of the learned Chief Justice himself, Mr. Justice Falconbridge and Mr. Justice Street (all University graduates); but pending the argument of this appeal, I was strongly advised to see whether, instead of pursuing a protracted and perhaps hopeless litigation, some amicable compromise could not be made with the University authorities.

I saw that if we failed in our motion to re-open the case, the Queen's Park and Avenues were forever lost to the citizens of Toronto,—a loss which would chiefly fall upon those classes of the community to whom such a breathing place in the centre of the City is of simply inestimable value, and could not be replaced by any park, however large, outside of the City limits.

I was also advised that even if we could ultimately succeed in our application for leave to defend the action, it would only be after payment of heavy legal expenses, and upon terms of paying to the University a large sum of money by way of damages for alleged breaches of covenant on the part of the City.

It was further evident that the University would still be in a position to insist upon all the onerous covenants of the original lease; to exclude ordinary traffic from the Avenues; to close up all openings not specifically agreed to; and to retain the exemption of their lessees from liability to taxation for local improvements.

I consider it a matter of congratulation, both to the University and to the City, that the conduct of the negotiations on behalf of the former was intrusted to Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., by whom I was met in the fairest and most reasonable spirit, and to whose tact, courtesy and business ability the result of these negotiations is very largely due.

The correspondence between us will speak for itself; but I beg to call your attention to the fact that it provides:

1. That the pending action of the University against the City shall cease, and that the *entente cordiale* which should exist between the Corporations shall be restored.

2. That all previous breaches of covenant on the part of the City shall be waived, and all existing street openings into the Parks and Avenues shall be allowed to remain without objection on the part of the University. This secures again to our citizens for 970 years (the balance of the term of the original lease) the use of the "Queen's Park."

3. That the University shall dedicate to the City in perpetuity the Yonge and Queen Street Avenues, (which in the recent conference were estimated by them at the value of $350,000), and the former of which is simply indispensable as the only thoroughfare from east to west between Elm and Bloor Streets.

4. That the University shall further dedicate to the City all the land required by the City for a new "Queen's Park Drive," to open from St. George Street (probably about opposite Harbord Street) into the existing "Park Drives," with exits from Joseph Street and Wellesley Street to Yonge Street.

5. That the City shall hereafter have the right to assess the University lessees for local improvements in the same way as residents upon other streets.

While the University reserves its rights as against those who desire a frontage upon the Avenues, the present arrangement protects these owners by providing that the price of this privilege shall be determined by arbitration.

There were also one or two minor matters which I mentioned to Mr. Hoskin, and which are still open to consideration,—namely, the clause in the original lease, which reserves to the University Senate the right to resume possession of 1.89 of an acre for a Botanic Garden; and, (2) the clause as to arbitration in case of difference between the City and the University respecting certain of the matters included in the lease. I think the former should be waived by the University and the latter extended to all cases of difference.

On the part of the City, I recommend that in consideration of the above, the City should endow and maintain two Chairs in the University of Toronto in such subjects as the City Council may by By-law determine; and I would respectfully suggest that these subjects should be chosen with a view of extending the benefits of the National University to the wage-earning classes, who have not hitherto shared in an equal degree with the zest of the community its educational advantages.

In conclusion, I beg to commend the proposed settlement to your most favorable consideration, as, if it is not adopted, we shall be thrown back upon an expensive and almost interminable litigation, with, as I am advised, very faint hope of ultimate success.

I have written thus freely, inasmuch as by arrangement with Mr. Hoskin, this message is without prejudice to our position in the pending litigation in case the above settlement is not ratified by the Council.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. F. CLARKE,
Mayor.

Certified a true copy.

{ L. S. }

(Signed), JOHN BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

8.

REPORT No. 2 OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF CITY COUNCIL, *RE* QUEEN'S PARK AND AVENUES.

Your Committee beg to report that since their last meeting, on the 28th July last, certain correspondence has passed between Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., representing the University of Toronto, and His Worship the Mayor, which is fully set forth in the documents numbered as appendices i., ii. and iii., hereto.

This correspondence was to-day laid before your Committee by His Worship the Mayor, whose letter forwarding the same is annexed as Appendix iv. After giving the same their careful consideration, your Committee have adopted the following resolution, which is now submitted for the concurrence of the Council:—

"Moved by Ald. Maughan, seconded by Ald. Roaf, and

"*Resolved*, that this Committee heartily recommends the Council to approve of the settlement of the matters in difference between the University and the City of Toronto on the basis indicated in the correspondence now submitted, provided that the agreement

shall be conditional upon the legislation necessary to give effect thereto being granted by the Government and the Legislature, and that the further amendments of the original lease suggested in His Worship's letter be conceded by the University."

Your Committee would also recommend that the further conduct of the matter be entrusted to His Worship the Mayor and the Legislation Committee, who might confer with the Committee on Works as to the necessary By-laws in reference to the proposed "Queen's Park Drive."

Respectfully submitted

E. F. CLARKE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Toronto, September 7th, 1888.

9.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

The Executive Committee beg to submit their Report No. 27.

Your Committee have had before them Report No. 2 of the Special Committee appointed in the matter of the lease of the Queen's Park and Avenues, and submit the same herewith for the consideration of the Council.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN McMILLAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Toronto, September 8th, 1888.

10.

{ CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, Sept. 10, 1888.

J. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar of the University, Toronto :

Re Yonge and Queen Street Avenues.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a certified copy of the Sub-Committee's report as adopted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto on the 8th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JNO. BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

11.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE. TORONTO,
September 10th, 1888.

JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C.,
Toronto.

Re Yonge and Queen St. Avenues.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward herewith a certified copy of the Sub-Committee's Report as adopted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto on the 8th inst.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

[Report as attached to letter to Mr. Berkeley Smith, same date, herewith.]

12.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

Between Her Majesty The Queen (as Trustee for the University of Toronto and University College), hereinafter called "The Crown" of the first part—represented for the purpose of this settlement and agreement by John Hoskin, Esquire, Q. C., a member of the Board of Trustees of the said University of Toronto, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto (hereinafter called the City), of the second part:

Whereas, by lease dated the First Day of January, 1859, certain lands in the City of Toronto known as the Queen's Park and Avenues, were demised and leased to the city for the term of 999 years from said date at a nominal rent on the terms and conditions in said lease more fully set forth.

And whereas, the Crown in or about the month of February, 1886, commenced an action in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, against the city to have the said lease forfeited and voided, and delivered up to be cancelled on the ground that the city had not complied with the covenants and conditions thereof.

And whereas, by the judgment in the said action pronounced on the 31st day of January, 1888, it was ordered and adjudged that the said lease should be forfeited, and the same was declared to be forfeited, and the city was ordered to deliver up the said lease to be cancelled and to pay the costs of the said action.

And whereas, the city subsequently applied to the Court to set aside and vacate the said judgment and to allow them to file a defence in said action; and pending the said application, negotiations were had between the parties resulting in the agreement hereinafter set forth.

And whereas, during the pendency of the said action hereinbefore mentioned, and on or about the Fifth day of December, 1887, the Crown commenced another action in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, against the city to restrain the said city authorities from entering upon, taking and using certain portions of said demised property for the purpose of a road or drive known as the Queen's Park Drive.

Now it is mutually agreed, for the considerations herein set forth, that the said parties hereto mutually release each other from all claims and demands, actions and causes of actions, in respect of said lease of the First day of January, 1859, and of the property thereby demised, and the said parties further agree as follows:—

1. The said two actions in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, shall be dismissed, and the judgment pronounced in the first of said actions set aside and vacated, the city paying the plaintiffs' taxed costs of both the said actions.

2. All breaches of covenant or conditions in said lease of January 1st, 1859, heretofore committed by the city (if any there be), are hereby waived, and all existing street openings into the said Queen's Park and avenues, are hereby confirmed.

3. The said avenues are to be dedicated by the Crown to the public, and all restrictions as to traffic thereon removed (except in so far as the city may choose to restrain and regulate the same as hereinafter provided), but the Crown reserves any right it may have to require from adjacent owners, payment for the right to front upon these avenues, and the price to be paid for such right shall, in case of difference between the parties, be settled by arbitration as provided for in the Municipal Act. The city is to have power to restrain and regulate traffic in said Queen's Park and Avenues.

4. The Crown dedicates for all time to come, a strip of land sixty-six feet wide extending from the west limit of the Park to the North Crescent, for a public drive, the said strip being shown on the plan to be annexed to the formal agreement, to be hereafter executed. The northerly line of the proposed new street to be not less than 270 feet south of the southerly line of what is known as the "Queen's Park Drive," upon the survey thereof, made by Messrs. Unwin, Brown & Sankey, P. L. S., in 1887. The said parcel so to be dedicated to be more particularly described in the said formal agreement, to be hereafter executed.

5. The city, upon the opening of the said new street, will erect an iron fence along the south side thereof similar to the one that now surrounds the Park, at a cost not exceeding six hundred and fifty dollars.

6. Whenever any of the aforesaid property, so held aforesaid by the Crown in trust for the University, is leased, sold or otherwise disposed of, it shall become liable to assessment for local improvements like other ordinary assessable real estate ; but until so leased, sold or otherwise disposed of, the interest of the Crown therein shall not be (as heretofore it has not been), taxable for such improvements.

7. The city agrees to endow and maintain during the residue of the term of the hereinbefore-recited lease, two Chairs in the University of Toronto at an annual cost of $3,000 for each Chair, the said two sums of $3,000 each to be paid in four quarterly payments in each year to the proper officer of the said University ; the first quarterly payment or sum of $1,500 to be paid on the first day of July next.

8. So long as the Government of the Province of Ontario expends $6,000 per year (in addition to the sum now annually expended therefor) in salaries of professors, demonstrators and other instructors for the teaching in the School of Practical Science at Toronto, of full courses in Applied Mechanics and Applied Chemistry, the two Chairs to be maintained by the city in the University of Toronto shall be :

(1) A Chair of English Literature and Language.

(2) A Chair of Mineralogy and Geology, or such other chairs as the city and University authorities may from time to time agree upon.

9. Should the Government of the Province of Ontario at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of this memorandum fail to expend the said amount of money per annum in the manner aforesaid, the right of the city to re-select the two chairs in the University of Toronto, which they will endow and maintain, shall revive as it existed at the date of this memorandum, and the same may be in addition to or instead of any chairs at present or then existing in the said University.

10. Should the Senate at any time resume possession of the piece of land reserved in the lease of January first, 1859, for a botanic garden, the said garden shall at all times be free to the public.

11. The said lease of January first, 1859, to read so as to provide for arbitration as to all matters at any time in dispute between the city and the University.

12. This memorandum of agreement to be extended and to be executed by the parties, and the city and University undertake to join in procuring the necessary legislation to give effect to this memorandum of agreement.

Dated at Toronto, November 27th, 1888.

Approved, E. F. CLARKE,
Mayor.

JOHN HOSKIN,
A Member of the Board of Trustees.

Witness, C. R. W. BIGGAR.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (AS TRUSTEE FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO), AND THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Re Queen's Park and Avenues.

This Indenture, made in duplicate the second day of March, A.D. 1889, between Her Majesty the Queen, represented for the purposes of this agreement by John Edward Berkeley Smith, the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto, (in his official character as such) of the First Part, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, of the Second Part.

Whereas, by an indenture of lease dated on or about the 1st day of January, A.D. 1859, and made between David Buchan, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, the then Bursae of the University and Colleges at Toronto, of the First Part, and the Corporation of thr City of Toronto, of the Second Part, certain lands situate in the said City of Toronto, therein particularly described and since known as the "Queen's Park" with the Avenues forming the main approaches thereto, were in pursuance of the powers and authorities therein fully recited, demised to the said City of Toronto for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from the said date, at the yearly rent of five shillings of lawful money of Canada, payable on the first day of January in each and every year, if demanded, subject to the covenants and conditions therein contained.

And whereas by an indenture of agreement dated on or about the 2nd day of May, A.D. 1877, made between the said David Buchan, the then Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto, of the first part, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, of the second part, it was agreed that the location of a certain road on the west side of a proposed Botanic Garden should be changed, as in the said agreement set forth.

And whereas by an indenture of agreement dated on or about the 19th day of July, A.D. 1883, between Her Majesty the Queen, represented for the purposes thereof by John Edward Berkeley Smith, the then and present Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto, of the first part, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, of the second part, it was amongst other things agreed that the avenue known and described in the said recited lease as the cross avenue from Yonge Street, should be made available for street railway purposes on the terms and subject to the performance of the conditions therein set forth.

And whereas on or about the 18th day of February, A.D. 1886, an action was commenced in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice by Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario on the relation of the said John Edward Berkeley Smith, Bursar of the University and Colleges aforesaid, Informant, against the Corporation of the City of Toronto to have the hereinbefore recited lease, as varied by the hereinbefore recited agreements, forfeited and avoided, and to have the same delivered up to be cancelled, on the ground that the said city had not complied with the covenants and conditions therein contained.

And whereas such proceedings were had and taken in the said action that on or about the 31st day of January, A.D. 1888, judgment was pronounced by the said Court in the said action whereby the said lease, varied as aforesaid, was declared to be forfeited and avoided, and was ordered to be delivered up to be cancelled, and the said Corporation was ordered to pay the costs of the said action.

And whereas the Corporation of the City of Toronto subsequently made a certain application to the Court to set aside and vacate the said judgment and to be allowed to file a defence to the said action, and pending the determination of the said application, negotiations have taken place between the parties hereto, which have resulted in the agreement hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, this Indenture witnesseth that the parties hereto, for and in consideration of the matters herein set forth, agree that the judgment aforesaid, obtained on or about the 31st day of January, A.D. 1888, in the action and information hereinbefore referred to, shall be vacated by the said High Court of Justice, and the said action in which the said judgment was obtained shall be dismissed by the Informant therein, the said Corporation of the City of Toronto paying the costs of the said Informant incurred in the said action upon taxation thereof; and the said parties do hereby mutually acquit, release and discharge each other of and from all claims and demands, actions and causes of action in respect of any breach of any covenant, proviso or condition in the said recited lease of the 1st day of January, A.D. 1859, and in respect of the said agreements modifying the same, and in respect of the property in and by the said lease demised, and all breaches of the said lease and agreement heretofore committed by the said Corporation are hereby waived by Her Majesty.

And this agreement further witnesseth:

1. That Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, in consideration of the covenants and agreements by the parties of the second part hereinafter contained, doth hereby consent to and confirm all existing street openings into the said Queen's Park and Avenues, as shown on the plan hereto annexed, said openings being as follows:

The North Avenue, leading from Bloor Street to the Park.
University Street throughout its entire length.
Avenue Street " "
Terauley Street, full width of street.
Mission Street, " "
Elizabeth Street, " "
McCaul Street, " "
Henry Street, " "
Caer Howel Street, " "
Elm Street, " "
Grosvenor Street, " "
St. Albans Street, " "
St. Joseph Street, " "
Czar Street, " "
Anderson Street, foot-path, six feet wide.
Orde Street, foot-path, six feet wide.
Queen's Park Drive, foot-path six feet wide, in the direction to be hereafter determined by the Board of Trustees of University, and all such existing street openings shall from and after this agreement be confirmed and established, as if in pursuance of the said lease of January 1st, 1859, the same had been agreed upon between the Senate of the said University and the said Corporation.

2. That the cross Avenue from Yonge Street, hereinbefore and in the recited lease and agreement referred to, and the Avenue from Queen Street, and the said other approaches to the said Park are (subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth) to be, and are hereby dedicated by Her Majesty to the public, and all restrictions as to traffic thereon (excepting in so far as the City may choose to restrain and regulate the same) are hereby removed, but this dedication of the said Avenues and approaches for the purposes of traffic, as aforesaid, is not to affect the right of Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, to prevent the owners of properties adjacent to the said Avenues and approaches, who had not at the date of this agreement the right of ingress and egress to and from their said properties from and to the said Avenues and approaches or any of them, or any other person or persons who had not at the said date such right of ingress and egress as aforesaid, from exercising such right, unless and until the same shall have been acquired by payment to Her Majesty or Her successors for the purposes of the University of Toronto of such sum as may be agreed upon by and between such persons and the Bursar of the University and Colleges aforesaid.

And the said Bursar for and on behalf of Her Majesty shall grant such right to any owner of property adjacent to the said avenues and approaches, who has not heretofore

been entitled to the same, at such price as may be agreed upon by and between such Bursar and such adjacent property owner, and in the event of the said Bursar being unable to agree with any such adjacent property owners as to the amount to be paid by any of the said property owners for such right or privilege, the amount so to be paid is to be settled by arbitration in manner then provided for as to arbitrations under the Municipal Acts of this Province then in force,

Provided always that such right is to be acquired only upon condition that no such adjacent property owner shall erect or maintain upon his said property fronting on said avenues or approaches aforesaid, any building to be used as a shop, warehouse, factory, hotel, saloon, house of public entertainment, lodging or boarding house, billiard or pool room, bowling alley, or for any purpose that would in law be deemed a nuisance.

And in the event of any such adjacent property owner declining to pay for such right of access as aforesaid, the right of Her Majesty under the said lease of 1st January, A.D. 1859, to have fences maintained separating the said Avenues and approaches from the said properties is to be unaffected by this agreement, and is to be in the same position as if the hereinbefore recited lease were not varied by this agreement; except that Her Majesty will not call upon or require the said Corporation to erect or maintain any such fence, but will at the cost, charge and expense of the said University of Toronto cause the same to be erected and maintained; and Her Majesty is to have all the rights of the said Corporation as to the erection and maintenance of such fences as the said rights existed under the said lease of the 1st January, A. D. 1859.

3. Whenever and so soon as any property in and about the said Queen's Park, or upon any of the Avenues or approaches thereto, now vested in the Crown in trust for the University of Toronto, is leased, sold or otherwise disposed of, the estate or interest therein of the lessee or purchaser or occupant thereof shall become liable to assessment for local improvements, in like manner and to the same extent as any other assessable real estate; but this provision is not to make the estate of the Crown in such lands liable in any way to assessment, and until so leased, sold or otherwise disposed of, the interest of the Crown therein shall not be (as hitherto it has not been) taxable for such improvements.

4. Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, dedicates to the City for all time to come the following lands:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises being a strip of land sixty-six feet in width, composed of part of Park Lot No. 13 in the City of Toronto, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the division line between Park Lots Nos. 13 and 14 where it is intersected by a line drawn on a course of N. 74° E. through a point on the east limit of St. George Street, distant 270 feet measured southerly thereon from the southerly limit of the Queen's Park Drive, as described in By-law number 1924 of the City of Toronto, said last mentioned point being also distant 754 feet 6 inches measured northerly along said limit from the intersection of the production easterly of the north limit of Willcock Street; thence from the point of commencement, N. 74° E. to the intersection of the westerly limit of the westerly drive in the Queen's Park; thence southerly along said limit to the intersection of a line drawn parallel with the firstly described course, and distant 66 feet measured southerly therefrom, and at right angles thereto; thence S. 74° W. along said line to the intersection of the division line between Park Lots Nos. 13 and 14; thence N. 16° W. along said division line 66 feet to the place of beginning, together with the triangular blocks of land marked A and B on plan attached hereto, required for the rounding off of the curves at the easterly termination of the above described strip, for a public street or drive, said lands being shown on the plan hereto annexed.

5. That the said hereinbefore recited lease of the first day of January, A.D. 1859, as modified by the hereinbefore recited agreements and by this agreement, shall be and remain in full force and effect according to the terms, provisoes and conditions thereof.

6. *And this agreement further witnesseth* that in consideration of the matters herein set forth, the said parties of the second part do hereby covenant, promise and agree with Her Majesty and Her Successors, represented as aforesaid, that they will, upon the open-

ing of the said public street or drive hereinbefore particularly described and shown on the plan hereto annexed, erect an iron fence at a cost not to exceed the sum of $650 along the south side of the public street or drive, such fence to be of a similar character to the fence now surrounding the Queen's Park.

7. *And this agreement further witnesseth* that in consideration of the matters herein set forth, the said parties of the second part do hereby covenant, promise and agree with Her Majesty (represented as aforesaid) and Her Successors, to endow and maintain during the residue of the term of the hereinbefore recited lease of the first day of January, A.D. 1859, two Chairs in the University of Toronto, at an annual cost of $3,000 for each Chair, and that they will pay the said two sums of $3,000 each in four quarterly payments in each year to the Bursar of the University and Colleges, or to such other officer as may be entitled to receive the same on behalf of the said University, the first quarterly payment or sum of $1,500 to be paid on the first day of July, A.D. 1889.

8. And it is hereby provided that so long as Her Majesty and Her Successors, acting by and through the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, expends $6,000 per annum (in addition to the sum now annually expended therefor) in salaries of professors, demonstrators and other instructors for the teaching in the School of Practical Science at Toronto of full courses in Applied Mechanics and Applied Chemistry, the two Chairs to be so endowed and maintained by the parties of the second part in the University of Toronto shall be :

(1) A Chair of English Literature and Language, and

(2) A Chair of Mineralogy and Geology,

Or such other Chairs in lieu thereof as the City Council and the Senate of the said University may from time to time agree upon.

And should Her Majesty, acting as aforesaid by and through the Executive Council for the Province of Ontario, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of this agreement, fail to expend the said sum of $6,000 per year as aforesaid (in addition to the sum heretofore annually expended in the manner aforesaid) the right of the parties of the second part to re-select the two Chairs in the University of Toronto, which they are (under the provisions of this agreement) to endow and maintain, shall revive as it existed at the date of the memorandum of agreement made between Her Majesty the Queen (as Trustee for the University of Toronto and University College) and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, dated November 27th, 1888 ; and the said Chairs hereby agreed to be endowed and maintained shall, in the event of the right of re-selection arising as aforesaid, be in addition to or instead of any Chairs at present or at the time of such re-selection existing in the said University.

9. *And this agreement further witnesseth*, and it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto,

(1) That if at any time hereafter any dispute should arise as to any matters arising out of the said lease or the agreements varying the same, including this agreement, the same shall be settled by arbitration in the manner then provided for as to arbitrations under the Municipal Acts of this Province then in force.

(2) That in the event of the said University at any time hereafter assuming possession of the piece of land in and by the said hereinbefore recited lease reserved for a Botanic Garden, the said garden shall at all times be free and open to the public.

(3) That the parties of the second part are to have full power to restrain and regulate traffic in the said Queen's Park and avenues and approaches aforesaid.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

As follows, that is to say, the said John Edward Berkeley Smith, Bursar, as aforesaid, has hereunto set his hand and affixed the seal of his office, and the said City of Toronto, has affixed the Corporate Seal of the said Corporation and the hand of the Mayor thereof, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

(Sgd.) F. A. Moure,
As to J. E. Berkeley Smith.

(Sgd.) Chas. Pendrich,
As to E. F. Clarke and R. T. Coady.

(Sgd.) J. E. Berkeley Smith,
Bursar.
[Seal.]

(Sgd.) E. F. Clarke,
Mayor. [Seal.]

R. T. Coady,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Mercer Estate, for year 1888.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 15th March, 1889.

STATEMENT in detail of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Mercer Estate, for the year 1888.

	Receipts.	$ c.	
February 20....	Amount received in Mowat *vs.* Dewar	1,746 69	
June 8	Balance on Keogh Mortgage	865 00	
	Interest on Taylor Mortgage	60 00	
	On account Chapman Mortgage	65 00	
July 27.	Interest on Taylor Mortgage	60 00	
August 21	Wm. Walker account purchase money, lots 83 and 84, Township of Glenelg	650 00	
October 9	On account Taylor Mortgage	500 00	
			$3,946 69
	Expenditure.		
March 9	Edgar & Malone, costs in Mowat *vs.* Dewar		117 92

RETURN

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing a list of all Text Books for each of the last five years, the use of one or more of which was compulsory on pupils, first in the High Schools; secondly, in the Public Schools; and third, in the Separate Schools.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 4th, 1889.

(Mr. Craig.)

RETURN

SHEWING A LIST OF ALL TEXT BOOKS FOR EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS, THE USE OF ONE OR MORE OF WHICH WAS COMPULSORY ON PUPILS—FIRST IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS; SECONDLY, IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS; AND THIRD, IN THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

FIRST—HIGH SCHOOLS.

(1)—1884.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

(Approved 22nd June, 1877.)

1. The several books set forth in the accompanying Schedule shall be the only authorized Text Books for use in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the respective subjects mentioned.

2. Where there is more than one book authorized on any subject, the High School Boards may make their selection.

3. No particular editions of the Text Books are prescribed, but such editions as the following will be found generally suitable:—Catena Classicorum, White's Grammar School Texts, Longmans', Rivingtons' and Collins' Series of English Classics; also the London Series of French Classics (Longmans'), White's Latin Dictionaries, Dr. Smith's Latin Dictionaries.

I.—English.

The Fifth Reader, Canadian National Series (authorized 1868.)
The Spelling Book, a Companion to the Readers (authorized 1868.)
The Dominion Elocutionist, by Richard Lewis (authorized 1877.)
Bell's Standard Elocutionist (authorized 1877.)
History of English Literature, by W. Spalding, M.A. (authorized 1855.)
Craik's English Literature and Language (authorized 1875.)
Mason's English Grammar (authorized 1877.)
Fleming's Analysis of the English Language (authorized 1877.)
Angus' Hand-book of the English Tongue (authorized 1877.)
Bain's Rhetoric and Composition (authorized 1877.)
Chambers' Etymological English Dictionary (authorized 1877.)
Morris' English Grammar Primer (authorized 1877.)
Campbell's New Swinton's Language Lessons (authorized 1878.)
Miller's New Swinton's Language Lessons (authorized 1878.)

II.—Ancient Languages.

A.—Latin.

Arnold's First and Second Latin Books, English Editions; or revised and corrected by J. A. Spencer, D.D. (authorized 1855.)
Dr. William Smith's Principia Latina, I., II., III., IV. (authorized 1877.)
Bryce's Series of Latin Readers. Recommended 1875 (authorized 1877.)
Dr. William Smith's Small Grammar of the Latin Language (authorized 1866.)
Harkness's Latin Grammar (authorized 1866.)
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (authorized 1855.)
Latin Composition by means of the English Idiom, by E. A. Abbot (authorized 1877.)
Materials and Models for Latin Prose Composition, by J. Y. Sargent and T. F. Dallin (authorized 1877.)
For advanced work, the Latin Grammar of Madvig or Kennedy may be consulted (authorized 1877.)

B.—Greek.

Dr. William Smith's Initia Græca (authorized 1877.)
A smaller Grammar of the Greek Language abridged from the larger Grammar of Dr. George Curtius (authorized 1866.)
Farrar's (authorized 1877), or Clyde's Greek Syntax (authorized 1877.)
Harkness's First Greek Book (authorized 1866.)
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition (first authorized 1855.)
Liddell and Scott's Greek English Lexicons (recommended 1866.)
Jelf's Greek Grammar for advanced work (authorized 1877.)

III.—Modern Languages.

A.—French.

De Fivas' Grammaire des Grammaires (authorized 1867.)
De Fivas' Elementary French Reader (authorized 1877.)
Hachette's First French Reader (authorized 1877.)
Contanseau's Guide to French Translation (authorized 1877.)
Haas' Introduction to the French Language (authorized 1877.)
Surrene's French Dictionary (authorized 1855.)
Contanseau's Practical Dictionary (authorized 1877.)
Collot's Conversations (authorized 1855.)
Hachette's French Dialogues (authorized 1877.)
Bué's First French Book, 3rd edition, revised (authorized 1879.)
Brachet's Public School Elementary French Grammar (authorized 1879.)

B.—German.

Ahn's Grammar (sanctioned 1875.)
Otto's Grammar (authorized 1877.)
Adler's Reader (authorized 1877.)
Hachette's German Dialogues (authorized 1877.)

IV.—Mathematics.

Advanced Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Smith and McMurchy (authorized 1870.)

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic (authorized 1877.)

National Mensuration (authorized 1846.)

Elementary Arithmetic, by Smith and McMurchy (authorized 1869).

Elements of Algebra, by Loudon (authorized 1877), Todhunter (authorized 1865), or Hamblin Smith (authorized 1877.) For advanced pupils, Gross's (authorized 1877), or Colenso's Algebra (Colenso first authorized in 1846) new edition.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Potts (authorized 1868); Todhunter (authorized 1868); H. Smith (authorized 1877).

Kirkland's Statics (authorized 1877.)

Elementary Statics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A. (authorized 1875.)

Elementary Hydrostatics, by J. Hamblin Smith, M.A. (authorized 1875.)

Magnus' Lessons in Elementary Mechanics (authorized 1877.)

Twisden's Principles of Mechanics (authorized 1877.)

Wormell's Principles of Dynamics (authorized 1877.)

Newth's Elementary Course of Natural Philosophy (authorized 1877.)

V.—History, Geography and Antiquities.

Longman's Epochs of Ancient History (authorized 1877.)

Longman's Epochs of English History (authorized 1877.)

Edith Thompson's English History (authorized 1877.)

Green's History of the English people (authorized 1877.)

Smith's Smaller History of Greece (authorized 1877.)

Schmitz's History of Greece (authorized 1877.)

Smith's Smaller History of Rome (authorized 1877.)

Schmitz's History of Rome (authorized 1877)

Cox's History of Greece (authorized 1877.)

Liddell's History of Rome (authorized (1877)

Jeffers' Primer Canadian History (authorized 1879.)

First Steps in Classical Geography, by Prof. Pillans (authorized 1855.)

Dr. William Smith's Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology and Geography (authorized 1855-66.)

Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities (authorized 1855-66.)

Schmitz's Ancient Atlas (authorized 1877.)

Butler's Junior Ancient Atlas (authorized 1877.)

Butler's Public School Atlas of Modern Geography (authorized 1877.)

The Books on Modern Geography authorized for Public Schools. (See that list for dates of authorization.)

VI.—Physical Science.

How Plants Grow, by Asa Gray, M.D. (authorized 1877.)

*The Elements of Structural Botany, with special reference to the study of Canadian Plants, by Professor Macoun and H. B. Spotton, M.A. (authorized 1882.)

Oliver's Elementary Botany (authorized 1877.)

*Added 31st July, 1882.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE—*Continued.*

Chemistry, by H. E. Roscoe (Science Primers.) (authorized 1875.)
Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, by Professor H. E. Roscoe (authorized 1876.)
Howard's Practical Chemistry (authorized 1877.)
Tilden's Introduction to Chemical Philosophy (authorized 1877.)
Thorp and Muir's Qualitative Chemical Analysis (authorized 1877.)
Miller's Inorganic Chemistry (authorized 1877.)
Lessons in Elementary Physics, by Professor Balfour Stewart (authorized 1875.)
Outlines of Natural History, by Prof. H. A. Nicholson (authorized 1875.)
Physiology (Science Primers), by Prof. M. Foster, M.A. (authorized 1875.)
Lessons in Elementary Physiology, by Prof. Huxley (authorized 1875.)
Physical Geography, by A. Geikie, LL.D. (Science Primer) authorized 1875.)
Geology, by Archibald Geikie, LL.D. (authorized 1875.)
Introductory Text Book on Physical Geography, by David Page, F.R.S.E. (authorized 1875.)

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

First Lessons in Agriculture, by Rev. Dr. Ryerson (authorized 1870.)
*First Principles of Agriculture, by Henry Tanner F.C.S. (authorized 1882.)
*Elementary Lessons in the Science of Agricultural Practice, by Henry Tanner, F.C.S. (authorized 1882.)
Health in the House, by Catharine M. Buckton (authorized 1877.)
Book-keeping, by Beatty and Clare (authorized 1877.)
The Dominion Accountant, by W. R. Orr (authorized 1871.)
The Modern Gymnast, by Charles Spencer (authorized 1867.)
Manual of Vocal Music, by John Hullah (authorized 1846.)
Walter Smith's Drawing Series and Manuals (authorized 1877.)

Note.—All books authorized for use in the Public Schools are likewise authorized for use in the High Schools.

Note.—Creighton's Epoch Primer, authorized for candidates for admission to High Schools. (October, 1879.)

(2)—1885.

The same books authorized as in 1884.

(3)—1886.

The same books authorized as in 1884.

*Added 31st July, 1882.

(4)—1887.

TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

(By Order in Council 29th June and 21st September, 1887.)

1. The text books named in schedule "B" shall be the authorized text books for the High Schools of the Province of Ontario.

2. The text books mentioned in said schedule, the names of which are printed in italics, shall continue to be used in such schools only as have adopted the same on or before the 30th June.

3. On and after the 1st day of July, 1889, all text books, the names of which are printed in italics, shall cease to be authorized, unless their use is extended for a further period by resolution of the Trustees.

4. The text books to be used in the subjects prescribed for the First Form of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be the authorized text books in the corresponding subjects in the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

5. All text books prescribed or required for senior matriculation or for the examinations of the first year in any of the Universities of Ontario, may be used in such Forms as take up senior matriculation work.

6. In the case of text books authorized before December, 1883, the copyright of which has not been surrendered to the Education Department, any addition to or alteration of the contents thereof, made without the consent of the Education Department, shall be considered a violation of the conditions of authorization, and such book may forthwith be struck off the list of authorized text books.

7. For religious instruction either the Sacred Scriptures or the Scripture Readings adopted by the Education Department shall be used by teachers and pupils as prescribed by Regulations 8 and 200-206.

8. After the First day of July, 1888, an edition of each of the English Literature texts for Forms II. and III. will be authorized each year by the Education Department.

SCHEDULE B.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR THE USE OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—FORMS I.-IV.

Reading and Elocution—

The High School Reader (authorized 1887).
Lewis' How to Read (authorized 1877).

Orthoëpy and Spelling—

High School English Word Book (authorized 1887).
Ayres & Armstrong's Orthoëpist (authorized 1887).
Companion to the Readers (authorized 1868).

English Grammar—

High School Grammar (authorized 1887).
Mason's Advanced Grammar (authorized 1877).
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue—For Forms III. and IV. only (1887.)
Abbott's How to Parse (authorized 1877.)
Morris' English Grammar (Primer) (authorized 1877.)
Angus' Hand Book of the English Tongue (authorized 1877.)
Fleming's Analysis of the English Language (authorized 1877.)

English Composition—

High School Composition—Williams—(authorized 1887.)
Ayres and Armstrong's Verbalist (authorized 1887).
The Structure of English Prose—McElroy—For Forms III. & IV. only (1887.)

History—

Public School History of England and Canada (1887).
Edith Thompson's History of England (authorized 1877.)
Jeffers' History of Canada—Primer (authorized 1879.)
Schmitz's History of Greece and Rome (authorized 1877.)
Green's Short History of the English People—For Forms II. and III. only (authorized 1877.)
Smith's Smaller History of Greece (authorized 1877.)
do do Rome (authorized 1877.)
Longman's Epochs of English History—eight vols. (authorized 1877.)

Geography—

High School Geography (1887).
Campbell's Modern School Geography (authorized 1877.)
Pillans' First Steps in Classical Geography (authorized 1855.)
Lovell's Advanced Geography (authorized 1880.)
Page's Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography (authorized 1875.)

Arithmetic—

Hamblin Smith's Treatise on Arithmetic (authorized 1877.)
Smith & MacMurchy's Advanced Arithmetic (authorized 1870.)

Algebra—

McLellan's Elements of Algebra (1887.
Robertson & Birchard's High School Algebra (1887).
Todhunter's Advanced Algebra—For Forms III. and IV. only (1887).
Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners (authorized 1865.)
Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra (authorized 1877.)
Colenso's Algebra—Students' Edition (Colenso's Algebra first authorized in 1846.) New edition 1877.
Loudon's Elements of Algebra (authorized 1877.)
Loudon's Algebra for Beginners (authorized 1877.)

Geometry—

McKay's Elements of Euclid (1887).
Todhunter's Euclid (authorized 1868.)
Hamblin Smith's Geometry (authorized 1877.)
Potts' Euclid (authorized 1868.)

Trigonometry—

Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners —For Forms III. and IV. only (1887.)
Hamblin Smith's Trigonometry—For Forms III. and IV. only (1887).

Latin—

Harkness' Revised Standard Latin Grammar, Harkness' Latin Grammar (first authorized in 1866.)
Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar (1887).
Harkness' Introductory Latin Book (authorized 1866.)
Leighton's First Steps in Latin (1887).
Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose (1887).
Aids to Writing Latin Prose—Bradley and Papillon—For Forms III. and IV. only (1887).
Smith's Principia Latina—Parts I., II., III. and IV. (recommended 1875, authorized 1877.)

Greek—

Goodwin's Greek Grammar (1887).
Curtius' Smaller Greek Grammar (authorized 1866.)
White's First Lessons in Greek (1887).
Harkness' First Greek Book (authorized 1866.)
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition—For Forms III. and IV. only (authorized first in 1855.)
Smith's Initia Graeca (recommended 1875, authorized 1877.)

French—

DeFivas' Grammaire des Grammaires (authorized 1867.)
Bué's First French Book (authorized 1879.)
Cassell's Lessons in French, by Fasquelles—Part I. (1887).
DeFivas' Introductory French Reader (authorized 1877.)

German

High School German Grammar (1887).
Aue's German Grammar (1887).
High School German Reader (Grimm, Kinder-und- Haus Märchen.) (1887.)
Ahn's Grammar (authorized 1877.)
Otto's German Grammar (authorized 1877.)

Physics—

High School Physics—Gage & Fessenden (1887).
Huxley's Introductory (Science Primer) (authorized 1882.)
Balfour Stewart's Physics (Science Primer) (authorized 1882.)
Hamblin Smith's Elementary Statics (authorized 1875.)
Kirkland's " " (authorized 1877.)
Magnus' Lessons in Elementary Mechanics (authorized 1877.)
Hamblin Smith's Elementary Hydrostatics (authorized 1875.)

Biology—

I. Botany—
High School Botany (1887.)
Spotton's Botany—(old edition) (authorized 1882.)
Gray's How Plants Grow (authorized 1867.)

Chemistry—

High School Chemistry (1887).
Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry (authorized 1876.)
Miller's Inorganic Chemistry (authorized 1877.)

Commercial Course—

High School Book-keeping and Prècis Writing (1887).
The Standard Book-keeping and Prècis Writing—Beatty & Clare (authorized 1877.)

Drawing—

The High School Drawing Course—five parts (1887).
McGuirl's Perspective and Geometrical Drawing (1887).

Music—

The High School Music Reader (1887).

(5)—1888.

The same books authorized as for 1887.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(1)—1884.

TEXT BOOKS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE, AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

Reading and English Literature—

*Ontario Readers (old series)
First Book, Part I.
First Book, Part II.
Second Book
Third Book.
Fourth Book.
Fifth Book.
} Authorized 1868.

Lewis' How to Read (authorized 1877.)

*The Royal Reader Series and the Canadian Reader Series were also sanctioned in 1883. (See page 12 of this Return.)

Book-keeping—

Orr's Dominion Accountant (authorized 1871.)
Beatty & Clare's Book-keeping (authorized 1877.)

Arithmetic—

Advanced Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Bernard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A. (authorized 1870.)
Elementary Arithmetic for Canadian Schools, by Barnard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A. (authorized 1869.)
J. Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic (authorized 1877.)
Kirkland & Scott's Elementary Arithmetic (authorized 1880.)

Geography—

Lovell's Intermediate Geography (authorized 1880.)
Lovell's Advanced Geography (authorized 1880.)
Campbell's Modern School Geography and Atlas (authorized 1877.)
Calkin's World, or Introductory Geography (authorized 1877.)
†Calkin's School Geography of the World (authorized conditionally 1877.)
Geikie's Physical Geography, Primer (authorized 1875.)
Page's Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography (for Advanced Classes) (authorized 1875.)

Grammar and Composition—

Connor's Elements of Etymology (authorized 1880.)
Morris' English Grammar, Primer (authorized 1877.)
Campbell's New Language Lessons, by Wm. Swinton (authorized 1878.)
Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons, by J. McMillan, M.A. (authorized 1878.)
Morris & Bowen's English Grammar, Primer and Exercises (authorized 1879.)
Abbott's How to Parse (authorized 1877.)
Outlines of English Grammar, by C. P. Mason, B.A. (authorized 1880.)

History—

Freeman's European History (authorized 1875.)
Edith Thompson's History of England (authorized 1877.)
Jeffers' History of Canada, Primer (authorized 1879.)
Creighton's Epoch Primer of English History (authorized 1879.)

Algebra—

Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners (authorized 1865.)
J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra (authorized 1877.)
Loudon's Algebra for Beginners (authorized 1877.)
Loudon's Elements of Algebra (authorized 1877.)

†Authorization conditional on the book being adapted to Schools in Ontario, and the price being agreed upon.

The Spelling Book (Ontario Series) Lovell's General Geography and Easy Lessons, Miller's English Grammar, Davies' English Grammar, Mason's English Grammar, Collier's British Empire, are allowed to be continued for the Schools where they were used in 1877.

Geometry—

Pott's Elements of Geometry, with Examination Papers (authorized 1868.)
Todhunter's Elements of Euclid (authorized 1868.)
J. Hamblin Smith's Elements of Geometry (authorized 1877.)

Chemistry and Agriculture (Optional.)—

Roscoe's Chemistry Primer (authorized 1875.)
Ryerson's First Lessons in Agriculture (authorized 1870.)

Natural Philosophy (Optional)—

J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Statics, with Appendix (authorized 1875.)
J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Hydrostatics (authorized 1875.)
Magnus' Lessons in Elementary Mechanics (authorized 1877.)
Kirkland's Elementary Statics (authorized 1877.)

Elementary Physics—

Science Primers—
(1) Introductory, by Huxley (authorized 1882.)
(2) Chemistry Primer, by Roscoe (authorized 1875.)
(3) Physics, by Stewart (authorized 1875.)
Any Canadian or English editions thereof.

Agriculture—

First principles of, by Henry Tanner, F.C.S., Examiner in Principles of Agriculture, under the Government Department of Science, England (authorized 1882.)

Reading and English Literature—

Royal Readers (1883).
Canadian Readers (1883).

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(1)—1884—*Continued.*

FRENCH TEXT BOOKS IN USE IN ONTARIO MIXED SCHOOLS.

(*From Return presented to the Legislature, February, 1881.*)

NOTE.—E. means suitable for Elementary Schools. M. means for Model or more advanced Schools. A. means for Academic or superior schools.

In Public Schools where there are both Protestant and Roman Catholic French scholars, the books sanctioned by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Committees of the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec may be used as follows:—

Arithmétique de Bouthillier. Publiée par MM. Crémazie. E. 30c.

*Cours d'Arithmétique Commerciale. Imprimé chez Eusèbe Senécal. Montreal, 1863. M. 60c.

Cours de Tenue des livres, en partie double et en partie simple. Imprimé chez Eusèbe Senécal. Montreal, 1861. M. 60c.

*Abrégé de la Geographie Moderne. Publié par la Société d'Education de Québec. E. 12c.

*La Géographie Moderne de M. Holmes. M. A. 40c.

Abrégé de l'Histoire du Canada de M. F. X. Garneau. E. M. 25c.

Grammaire de Lhomond (Edition de Julien) et les Exercices sur la même. E. 10c.

La Série des Cours de Grammaire de Julien et les Exercices sur Icfeux. M.

Petit Traité de Grammaire Anglaise, à l'usage des Ecoles primaires. Par Charles Gosselin, Québec. E. 15c.

Manuel d'Anglais; Grammaire et Thémes. Par P. Saddler, Paris, 1829. E.

Manuel d'Anglais, thémes et Syntax. Par le même, Paris, 1840. E.

*Grammaire Pratique de la Langue Anglaise. Par le même, Paris, 1848. M. A. 75c.

*Cours de versions Anglaises. Par le méme. M. A. 60c.

Manuel Classique de Conversations Francaises et Anglaises. Par le même. M. A. 90c.

Noveau Dictionaire. Portatif Anglais-Français et Français-Anglais. Par le méme. M.A.

Précis Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle. Par Zeller, Paris, 1858. M.A.

Traité d'Agriculture Pratique. Par J. F Perrault, Montreal, 1858. E. M.

Dictionnaire Classique de Bénard. Edition de 1863, Paris, 75c.

Réponses aux Programmes de Pédagogie et d'Agriculture. Par M. l'abbé Langevin. Second edition. 30c.

Grammaire Française élémentaire. Par F. P. B. E. 20c.

Traité de Calcul mental. Par F. E. Juneau. E. M. 15c.

*Traité élémentaire d'Arithmétique. Par F. X. Toussaint. E. M. 30c.

Tenue des livres, en partie double et en partie simple. Par Napoleon Lacasse. E. M. 60c.

La Grammaire Compléte de Poitevin. M. A. 90c.

Traité d'Analogie Grammaticale. By the same. M. A.

Traité d'Analyse Logique. By same. M. A.

Cours Complet de Dictées. By same. M. A.

Le Premier Livre de l'Enfance. By the same. E.

La Grammaire du Premier Age. By the same. E. 18c.

La Grammaire Elémentaire. By the same. E. 30c.

Manuel d'Anglais, Sixiéme partie: Lecons de Littérature Anglaise. Par P. Saddler. Paris, 1841.

Manuel d'Anglais, Cinquième partie: Lecons de Littérature Anglaise. Par P. Sadler. Paris, 1841.

Manuel d'Anglais, Deuxième partie: Versions et Dialoques. Par. P. Saddler. Nouvelle édition. Paris, 1857.

Exercices Anglaise, on cours de Thèmes gradués. Par P. Saddler. Douzième édition. Paris. 1857. 90c.

Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à bien lire. Par J. E. Juneau. 15c.

*These works were sanctioned on 20th April, 1868, by the Council of Public Instruction, for use by French pupils in Public Schools of this Province in which there were both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils. For German Schools, Klotz's German Grammar was sanctioned at the same time.

NOTE.—The books without prices are either out of print at present time, or not now in use (1881).

Grammaire Francaise. By F. P. B. E. 20c.
Lectures Instructives et Amusantes, en manuscrit. By F. P. B. E. 15c.
Traité de Calcul mental. By F. E. Juneau. E. M. 15c.
Syllabaire for Elementary Schools only. By Messrs. Juneau and Lacasse. Quebec, 1868. E. 5c.
Traité de Chimie Agricole. By Dr. Larue. Quebec, 1868. E. M.
Traité d'Analyse Grammaticale. By M. Napoléon Lacasse. Quebec, 1867. E.M.
Grammaire de Bonneau et Lucat, revised by M. Michaud. E. M. 30c.
Traité de l'Art épistolaire. Sorel. E. M. 10c.
Abrégé de la Grammaire Francaise, tenth edition. By C. J. L. Lafrance. Quebec, 1867. E. M.
Traité elémentaire d'Arithmetique. By L. H. Bellerose. Montreal, 1867. E. M. 25c.
Nouveau cours de Langue Anglaise on the plan of Ollendorf. Beauchemin and Valois. Montreal, 1868. E. M. 40c.
Elements de Botanique et de Physiologie végétale, suivin d'une petite flore simple et facile de la Province de Quebec. Par M. l'Abbé Ovide Brunet. E. M. A.
Histoire du Canada à l'usage des maisons d'education. Par le Rev. C. H. Laverdiére, A.M. E. M. A. 30c.
Reported by Education Department, Quebec, January 7, 1879.

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(2)—1885.

TEXT BOOKS FOR CLASSES ONE TO FOUR (INCLUSIVE) OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE.

AUTHORIZED BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO.

(*Superseding all lists previously authorized for the Public Schools.*)

Reading and Literature—

The Ontario Readers—

First Reader, Part I.
First " " II.
Second "
Third "
Fourth "
} Authorized 1884.

NOTE.—The Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers of the Old Ontario Series, and the same books of the Royal and Canadian Series, cease to be authorized on the first of January, 1886.

Arithmetic—

Smith & McMurchy's Elementary Arithmetic (authorized 1869.)
Kirkland & Scott's " " (authorized 1880.)

Drawing—

The Canadian Drawing Course, Books I. to V. (1885).

Geography—

Lovell's Intermediate Geography (authorized 1880.)
Campbell's Modern School Geography and Atlas (authorized 1877.)
Calkin's World, or Introductory Geography (authorized 1877.)
Geikie's Physical Geography Primer (authorized 1875.)

Music—

Tufts, Holt & Preston's Public School Music Reader (1885).

Grammar and Composition—

Connor's Elements of Etymology (authorized 1880.)
Morris' English Grammar, Primer (authorized 1877.)
Campbell's New Language Lessons, by Wm. Swinton (authorized 1878.)
Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons, by J. McMillan, M.A. (authorized 1878.)
Morris & Bowen's English Grammar, Primer and Exercises (authorized 1879.)
Mason's Outlines of English Grammar (authorized 1880.)

History—

Edith Thompson's History of England (authorized 1877.)
Jeffers' History of Canada, Primer (authorized 1879.)
Creighton's Epoch Primer of English History (authorized 1879.)

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(3)—1886.

The same books authorized as for 1885.

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(4)—1887.

TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(*Authorized by Order in Council 29th June and 29th September, 1887.*)

1. The text books named in schedule "A" shall be the authorized text books for the Public Schools of the Province of Ontario.

2. The text books mentioned in said schedule, the names of which are printed in italics, shall continue to be used in such schools only as have adopted the same on or before the 30th June.

3. On and after the 1st day of July, 1889, all text books, the names of which are printed in italics, shall cease to be authorized, unless their use is extended for a further period by resolution of the Trustees.

4. The text books to be used in the subjects prescribed for the First Form of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be the authorized text books in the corresponding subjects in the Fifth Form of Public Schools.

5. In the case of text books authorized before December, 1883, the copyright of which has not been surrendered to the Education Department, any addition to or alteration of the contents thereof, made without the consent of the Education Department, shall be considered a violation of the conditions of authorization, and such book may forthwith be struck off the list of authorized text books.

6. For religious instruction, either the Sacred Scriptures or the Scripture Readings adopted by the Education Department shall be used by teachers and pupils as prescribed by Regulations 8 and 200-206.

SCHEDULE A.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—FORMS I.-IV.

Reading—

The Ontario Readers.
First Reader, Part I.
" " Part II.
Second Reader.
Third Reader.
Fourth Reader.
} Authorized 1884.

Arithmetic—

Public School Arithmetic (1887).
Elementary Arithmetic—Smith and MacMurchy (authorized 1869.)
" " —*Kirkland & Scott* (authorized 1880.)

Geography—

Public School Geography (1887).
Campbell's Modern School Geography (authorized 1877.)
Lovell's Intermediate Geography—(authorized 1880.)
Calkin's World—An Introductory Geography (authorized 1877.)
Geikie's Physical Geography—Primer (authorized 1875.)

Grammar—

Public School Grammar (1887).
Mason's Outlines of English Grammar (authorized 1880.)
Campbell's Swinton's Language Lessons (authorized 1878.)
Miller's " " " (authorized 1878.)
Connor's Elements of Etymology (authorized 1880.)
Morris & Bowen's Grammar and Exercises (authorized 1879.)
Morris' English Grammar—Primer (authorized 1877.)

History—

Public School History of England and Canada (1887).
Jeffers' History of Canada—Primer (authorized 1879.)

Drawing—

Public School Drawing Course (authorized 1885).
series.

Temperance—

Public School Temperance (1887).

Music—

Public School Music Reader (authorized 1885.)

(5)—1888.

The same books authorized as for 1887.

THIRD—SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

There is no list of Text Books authorized for Separate Schools.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1889.

REPORT

Of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1888.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 18th March, 1889.

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888.

To the Honourable

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1888.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 4th March, 1889.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 28th February, 1889.

To the Honourable
JOHN MORISON GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., etc., etc., etc.

SIR,—In compliance with the practice introduced by your predecessor, I have now the honour to submit for your information a report relative to the work done in this office during the year 1888, and dealing, in some detail, with the more important of the various items comprising such work.

The correspondence during 1888 was unprecedentedly large, there having been received at, or despatched from, the office twenty-four thousand and eighty-four letters, made up of ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six in-coming and thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-eight out-going letters. As compared with other years, the most notable increase was in respect of the out-going letters, an increase, however, due, in a measure, to the distribution of the new edition of the Revised Statutes and to certain general instructions thought necessary to be given to Issuers of Marriage Licenses and others with regard to the performance of their respective duties.

There was a marked increase also in the number of new subjects dealt with during the year, four thousand two hundred and seventy-five fyles having been made up and entered in the Office Register. Upon these fyles and those of other years two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight formal references were made to other Departments of the Government, from which two thousand seven hundred and sixty reports were received and acted upon.

The applications for Letters Patent of incorporation under The Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Act were unusually numerous especially in the earlier half of the year. Charters were issued to one hundred and seventeen companies whose objects were found to be within the scope of the statute. The aggregate capital of these companies amounted to nearly seven and three-quarter millions of dollars.

Supplementary Letters Patent for various purposes were granted to nineteen companies. Of these, fourteen were for the purpose of confirming by-laws made by the applicants to increase their capital. The increases in the aggregate amounted to one million six hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Detailed lists of the Letters and the Supplementary Letters Patent referred to, appear elsewhere as appendices to this report.

During the year, the following Proclamations by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor were gazetted :—

(I.) To bring into effect "An Act respecting the Income and Property of the University of Toronto, University College and Upper Canada College."

(II.) To dissolve "The County Court District of Carleton, Prescott and Russell."

(III.) To appoint polling-places in the District of Manitoulin for taking the opinion of the electors as to the most acceptable and convenient place as District Town for holding the District Courts and for the Offices of the Deputy Clerk thereof and the Deputy Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the District of Algoma.

(IV.) To add to the Town of Parkdale the Water-lots in front thereof.

(V.) To erect the Village of Deseronto, in the County of Hastings, into a Town, and to add thereto certain adjoining territory.

(VI.) To erect the Village of Forest, in the County of Lambton, into a Town, and to add certain adjoining territory.

(VII.) To annex to the Town of Windsor a certain portion of the Township of Sandwich West.

(VIII.) To annex to the Town of Galt certain portions of the Township of North Dumfries.

(IX.) To offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of one Jonathan Robinson, of the Township of Adelaide, in the County of Middlesex.

(X.) To offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of one Meta Cherry, of the Town of Galt.

(XI.) To summon the Legislative Assembly to meet on the 24th of January, 1889, for the despatch of business.

(XII.) To annex to the City of Toronto, under certain conditions, the Town of Parkdale.

(XIII.) To annex to the Village of West Toronto Junction a certain portion of the Township of York.

The following is a synopsis of the routine work of the office during 1888 :—

(*a*) Twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and eleven Marriage Act Forms were distributed to Issuers throughout the Province, from whom the sum of $2,991 was received in fees therefor.

(*b*) Five hundred and thirty-four Great and Privy Seal Commissions were engrossed and issued.

(*c*) The usual supply of blank forms was printed and distributed to Joint Stock Companies to enable them to make the returns required of them under the Act.

(*d*) During the year three hundred and three dangerous lunatics were removed from the Common Gaols to the Asylums; sixty-three patients who had recovered were discharged from the Asylums, and sixty-four chronic patients were transferred from one Asylum to another, as occasion required. Most of the latter were conveyed to the institution at Hamilton where a new wing had been completed. These transfers created room for all the insane prisoners in the gaols, and their removal took place as rapidly as the circumstances permitted.

(*e*) Five hundred and forty-one appointments to office were gazetted.

In addition to this Report the following Reports from the various branches and offices in connection with the Department have been prepared and laid on the Table of the House :—

(1) The Twenty-first Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylum for Idiots of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

(2) The Twenty-first Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario for the year ending the 30th September, 1888.

(3) The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending the 30th September, 1888.

(4) The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1888.

(5) The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalene Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario for the year ending the 30th of September, 1888.

(6) The Report of the Provincial Secretary for 1888 upon the working of the Tavern and Shop License Act.

(7) Report of the Inspector of Division Courts.

Included in this Report will be found various Tables and Statements setting out more fully some of the chief transactions above referred to.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. E. LUMSDEN,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

APPENDIX I.—Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years 1868, 1871, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1887 and 1888.

WORK DONE.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1877.	1881.	1883.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number of Fyles, as shewn by the Office Register	1,172	1,264	1,862	1,983	2,408	3,336	3,575	3,967	4,275
Letters received	2,107	1,690	3,289	3,162	4,162	5,586	6,097	9,613	10,626
Letters sent	1,667	1,280	3,326	3,358	3,756	4,646	5,734	9,227	13,458
References to other Departments	482	912	1,642	1,528	1,790	1,885	2,899	2,369	2,948
Reports from other Departments	256	470	966	1,232	1,395	1,275	2,689	1,786	2,760
Letters Patent issued under the Joint Stock Companies Act	19	24	57	38	119	114	90	88	117
Supplementary Letters Patent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	10	19
Circulars	240	60	1,429	891	954	500	200	250	600
Declarations fyled	33	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warrants *re* Lunatics	34	195	160	256	359	310	394	360	430
Notarial Certificates	48	72	37	131	76	115	93	122	110
Statutory Returns	52	58	135	792	2,500	3,200	1,000	1,200	1,500
Marriage Act Forms, etc., issued	.....	.....	28,422	25,384	27,882	29,920	26,254	29,378	29,911
Printed Forms distributed to Sheriffs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	1,700	2,000	3,000	3,500
Other Printed Forms for Municipal and other Returns	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	3,600	3,350	3,200	2,700
Commissions under Great and Privy Seals	135	190	139	170	275	318	227	214	534
Fees received	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$5,253	$7,021	$8,199	$6,947	$7,711	$9,190
Ontario Gazette—									
Proclamations published	.....	16	21	33	17	4	13	4	13
Appointments Gazetted	110	149	94	460	525	461	535	613	541
Public Notices	47	58	80	36	127	123	119	121	150

Appendix II.—A Detailed Statement of Fees

		Number.	January.	Number.	February.	Number.	March.	Number.	April.	Number.	May.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Commissions—Coroners	$13 00	....	.....	1	13 00	3	39 09	2	26 00	...	... ..
Commissions—Notaries Public	8 00	8	64 00	5	40 00	9	72 00	6	48 00	6	48 00
Other Commissions under the Great Seal	13 00	....	.....	2	26 00	4	52 00	6	78 00	4	52 00
Ferry Licenses	15 00	....	... .	....	.....	....	.....	1	15 00	...	.....
Superior Court Certificate	4 00	1	4 00	1	4 00	1	4 00	....	.....	...	.....
County Court Certificate	2 50	.. .	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	2 50
Surrogate Court	2 00	1	2 00	1	2 00	....	.....	3	6 00	...	... ..
Judicial Notary Certificate	1 00	6	6 00	7	7 00	4	4 00	8	8 00	6	6 00
Passport	1 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
Companies By-laws, etc	5 00	1	5 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	5 00
Land Grants		....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
Licenses to Company	20 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	20 00	...	.....
Change of name	25 00	1	25 00	....	.. ...	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
Order in Council	12 00	....	.....	....	.... .	....	.....	....	.....	1	12 00
Charters of Incorporation	10 00	2	20 00	6	60 00	4	40 00	3	30 00	5	50 00
do	25 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	25 00	...	.... .
do	*30 00	5	150 00	7	210 00	9	270 00	6	180 00	6	180 00
do	40 00	1	40 00	....	.. ...	2	80 00	1	40 00	...	.....
do	50 00	1	50 00	2	100 00	4	200 00	1	50 00	5	250 00
do	60 00	3	180 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	2	120 00	2	120 00
Searches, etc.		....	4 50	....	1 95	....	90	...	1 25	...	2 15
Marriage Licenses		....	278 00	....	175 00	....	215 00	....	265 00	...	168 00
		30	828 50	33	698 95	41	1,036 90	41	912 25	37	895 65

* Memo.—One fee of $30 was returned through Treasury Department and, consequently, does not appear in books of this office.

received and the Services rendered therefor.

Number.	June.	Number.	July.	Number.	August.	Number.	September.	Number.	October.	Number.	November.	Number.	December.	Total.	Total amount.
	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
1	13 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	7	91 00
11	88 00	5	40 00	3	24 00	10	80 00	13	104 00	13	104 00	10	80 00	99	792 00
3	39 00	1	13 00	1	13 00	1	13 00	1	13 00	....	.....	2	26 00	25	325 00
..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	15 00
..	.....	....	.....	2	8 00	2	8 00	1	4 00	....	.....	2	8 00	10	40 00
..	.....	....	... ...	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	2 50	....	.....	2	5 00
2	4 00	1	2 00	2	4 00	1	2 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	11	22 00
6	6 00	13	13 00	9	9 00	9	9 00	17	17 00	9	9 00	16	16 00	110	110 00
..	.....	. .	. ... ..	1	1 00	....	.....	. ..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1 00
3	15 00	....	.....	....	.....	1	5 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	6	30 00
2	40 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	40 00
1	20 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	1	20 00	....	.....	....	.....	3	60 00
..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	25 00
..	.....	....	.....	....	... .	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	12 00
4	40 00	4	40 00	....	.....	1	10 00	1	10 00	1	10 00	1	10 00	32	320 00
1	25 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	50 00
5	150 00	....	.....	3	90 00	3	90 00	6	180 00	2	60 00	3	90 00	55	1,650 00
2	80 00	....	.....	1	40 00	....	.....	1	40 00	2	80 00	2	80 00	12	480 00
1	50 00	1	50 00	5	250 00	....	.....	1	50 00	....	.....	2	100 00	23	1,150 00
..	.....	1	60 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	2	120 00	16	960 00
..	2 50	....	55	....	50	....	2 15	....	1 65	....	2 00	....	1 00	....	21 10
..	247 00	....	192 50	....	174 00	.. .	284 60	....	342 00	. ..	305 00	....	345 00	....	2,991 10
42	819 50	26	411 05	28	673 50	29	563 75	43	841 65	29	632 50	40	876 00	...	9,190 20

APPENDIX III. — List of Joint Stock Companies incorporated during 1888 by the issue of Letters Patent, under the Ontario Joint Stock Letters Patent Act.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number of Shares.	Amount of each Share.	CAPITAL.
		$ c.	$ c.
The Galt Rink Company (Limited)	500	10 00	5,000 00
The Rideau Skating and Curling Company	400	25 00	10,000 00
The Drumbo Trading Company (Limited)	300	50 00	15,000 00
The Riverdale Toboggan Company, of Toronto	50	20 00	1,000 00
The R. Forbes Company (Limited)	300	1,000 00	300,000 00
The Downey Company, of Napanee (Limited)	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The Union Club of Toronto	300	10 00	3,000 00
The Anthes Manufacturing Company, of Berlin (Limited)	250	100 00	25,000 00
The Niagara and St. Catharines Street Railway Company	4,000	25 00	100,000 00
The Corbett Cheese and Dairy Company	250	10 00	2,500 00
The Madawaska Improvement Company	600	100 00	60,000 00
The Toronto Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company	400	500 00	200,000 00
The Moneymore Cheese Company	300	6 00	1,800 00
The Farmers' Warehousing Company, of Wellington	250	20 00	5,000 00
The Ammonia Company, of Toronto (Limited)	400	100 00	40,000 00
The Owen Sound Stone Quarrying and Construction Company	300	100 00	30,000 00
The Thurlow Cheese and Butter Company (Limited)	600	5 00	3,000 00
The Anderson Fish and Trading Company, of Midland (Limited)	450	100 00	45,000 00
The Wood, Tassie and Burns Company, of London (Limited)	200	100 00	20,000 00
The Ontario Fire Protection Company	2,500	100 00	250,000 00
The D. Moore Company (Limited)	200	500 00	100,000 00
The Florence Cheese Manufacturing Company	200	10 00	2,000 00
The Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Company	500	25 00	12,500 00
The Chesley Public Buildings Company	140	50 00	7,000 00
The Trowbridge Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company (Limited)	150	20 00	3,000 00
The Paramount Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	300	10 00	3,000 00
The Essex Land and Timber Company	500	100 00	50,000 00
The Rising Sun Canning and Pickling Company, of Hamilton (Limited)	250	100 00	25,000 00
The Island Pleasure Resort Company, of Toronto	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The London Baseball and Athletic Association (Limited)	1,000	25 00	25,000 00
The Alexandria Agricultural Driving Park Company	400	10 00	4,000 00
The Oshawa Electric Light Company	250	100 00	25,000 00
The Brook Woollen Company, of Simcoe (Limited)	50	500 00	25,000 00
The Hynes Terra Cotta and Brick Company (Limited)	2,000	100 00	200,000 00
The Percy Mining Company	1,200	25 00	30,000 00
The North American Chemical, Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Ontario	200	500 00	100,000 00
The Toronto Flying Target Company (Limited)	112	25 00	2,800 00
The Boulton Meat Company (Limited) of Toronto	125	20 00	2,500 00
The Stratford Curling and Skating Rink Company (Limited) of Brantford	100	100 00	10,000 00
The Stratford Opera House Company (Limited) of Brantford	200	100 00	20,000 00

The Blacker Brick Company (Limited) of Brantford	200	100 00	20,000 00
The Prospect Park Curling and Skating Company, of Toronto	500	50 00	25,000 00
The Jackson's Point Hotel Company	2,000	10 00	20,000 00
The Toronto Lumber and General Warehousing and Storage Company	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The North Hastings Lumber Manufacturing Company	200	100 00	20,000 00
The Hungerford Marble Company (Limited)	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The Dobbington Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company	500	5 00	2,500 00
The Brigdon Agricultural Grounds Joint Stock Company (Limited)	500	5 00	2,500 00
The Ontario Coal Company	1,500	100 00	150,000 00
The Mowat Manufacturing Company (Limited)	500	100 00	50,000 00
The St. Catharines Natural Gas Company	1,000	25 00	25,000 00
The Saint Lawrence Central Union Park Company, of Brockville	800	25 00	20,000 00
The Hamilton Yacht Club House and Dry Dock Company (Limited)	400	5 00	2,000 00
The Paynes Mills Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	120	10 00	1,200 00
The Valetta Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	80	10 00	800 00
The "Canadian Craftsman" Publishing Company, of Toronto (Limited)	300	10 00	3,000 00
The Imperial Land and Mining Syndicate, of Algoma (Limited)	200,000	1 00	200,000 00
The Preston Carriage Company (Limited)	100	100 00	10,000 00
The Vermillion Mining Company, of Ontario	2,400	100 00	240,000 00
The Parkdale Boating Club (Limited)	100	30 00	3,000 00
The American Electric Construction Company, of Toronto	125	20 00	2,500 00
The People's Heating and Lighting Gas Company, of Ottawa	5,000	100 00	500,000 00
The Toronto Radiator Manufacturing Company	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The Mendelssohn Piano Company (Limited)	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The Belleville Base Ball Association (Limited)	400	5 00	2,000 00
The Merrickville Hame Company (Limited)	100	100 00	10,000 00
The Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, of the Province of Ontario	2,000	50 00	100,000 00
The Ontario Cotton Company	3,000	100 00	300,000 00
The Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company	900	100 00	90,000 00
The Counties of Ontario and Durham Exhibition Association	1,000	10 00	10,000 00
The Walpole Fishing and Shooting Company, of Toronto	17	500 00	8,500 00
The Stratford Street Railway Company	800	25 00	20,000 00
The Electric Tramway and Light Company, of Sault Sainte Marie	300	50 00	15,000 00
The Ottawa Club	150	20 00	3,000 00
The Sault Sainte Marie Electric Light and Transit Company	3,000	50 00	150,000 00
The Kingston Base Ball Association	200	10 00	2,000 00
The Todd Wine Company, of Toronto (Limited)	800	50 00	40,000 00
The Durham Creamery Company	150	20 00	3,000 00
The Gananoque Fence and Cresting Company	120	50 00	6,000 00
The Kay Electric Company (Limited)	30	100 00	3,000 00
The Napanee Driving Park Association	100	100 00	10,000 00
The Steele Brothers Company (Limited)	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The Lillis Cigar Company (Limited)	300	10 00	3,000 00
The Burn Lantern Company (Limited)	68	10 00	680 00
The Opinicon Mining Company	10,000	5.00	50,000 00
The Court Brunswick Ancient Order of Foresters Hall Company, of Toronto	5,000	5 00	25,000 00
The London Kennel Club	250	10 00	2,500 00
The Berlin Elevator Company	60	50 00	3,000 00
The Waterloo Manufacturing Company (Limited)	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The East Toronto Brick Company	400	100 00	40,000 00
The Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company	1,000	100 00	100,000 00

APPENDIX III.—List of Joint Stock Companies incorporated during 1888, etc.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number of Shares.	Amount of each Share.	CAPITAL.
		$ c.	$ c.
The London Speaker Printing Company	4,500	20 00	90,000 00
The Sarnia Grain Warehousing Company	200	25 00	5,000 00
The Sault Sainte Marie Hotel Company	600	50 00	30,000 00
The Barrie Electric Light Company	200	100 00	20,000 00
The Reliance Electric Manufacturing Company (Limited)	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The Denison Mining Company, of Ontario (Limited)	25,000	10 00	250,000 00
The Evans Brothers Piano and Manufacturing Company, of Ingersoll	1,000	100 00	100,000 00
The Cranbrook Flax Mill Company	400	25 00	10,000 00
The Ontario Hedge and Wire Fence Company	5,000	50 00	250,000 00
The Toronto Passenger Transport Company	30	100 00	3,000 00
The Railroad News and Advertising Company, of London	100	100 00	10,000 00
The Plattsville Milling Company	150	100 00	15,000 00
The Edwards Oil Burner Company, of Toronto (Limited)	2,000	50 00	100,000 00
The Penetanguishene Lakeside Hotel Company	600	50 00	30,000 00
The Almonte Electric Light Company	400	50 00	20,000 00
The London Soap Company	250	100 00	25,000 00
The Chance Safety Frog Company, of Ontario (Limited)	90	100 00	9,000 00
The Wahnapitae Mining Company	30	1,000 00	30,000 00
The Ochtwan Sporting Club, of Ontario	50	50 00	2,500 00
The Hamilton Steel Wire Nail Company	500	100 00	50,000 00
The Ottawa Benatine Manufacturing Company (Limited)	4,000	10 00	40,000 00
The Clive Manufacturing Company, of Ontario (Limited)	750	100 00	75,000 00
The Ontario Extract and Fibre Company	1,000	50 00	50,000 00
The Niagara Fish and Fruit Preserving Company	150	20 00	3,000 00
The North Lake Mineral Land Company, of Ontario (Limited)	1,680	100 00	168,000 00
The Sudbury Mining Company (Limited)	10,000	10 00	100,000 00
The Trusts Corporation, of Ontario	10,000	100 00	1,000,000 00
The C. J. Smith Company, of Toronto (Limited)	500	100 00	50,000 00
The Algoma Mineral Land Company (Limited)	200,000	1 00	200,000 00
The West Toronto Elevator Company	400	25 00	10,000 00
			$7,702,780 00
Total capital added by Supplementary Letters Patent to certain Companies already in existence			1,613,250 00
TOTAL			$9,316,030 00

APPENDIX IV.—List of Supplementary Letters Patent granted to Joint Stock Companies during 1888, for the purposes mentioned.

NAME OF COMPANY.	OBJECTS.
The Toronto Willard Tract Depository (Limited)	Increasing the capital stock of the Depository from the sum of $25,000 to the sum of $50,000, by the issue of 1,000 shares of new stock of $25 each.
The Hamilton Steamboat Company	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $50,000 to the sum of $100,000, by the issue of 500 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Citizens' Printing Company, of Toronto (Limited)	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $10,000 to the sum of $50,000, by the issue of 4,000 shares of new stock of $10 each.
The American Watch Case Company, of Toronto	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $75,000 to the sum of $200,000, by the issue of 1,250 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Kingston Electric Light Company (Limited)	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $3,000 to the sum of $50,000, by the issue of 1,880 shares of new stock of $25 each.
The Imperial Mineral Water Company of Ontario	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $10,000 to the sum of $25,000, by the issue of 150 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Maple Leaf Cheese Factory	Increasing the capital stock of the Factory from the sum of $1,250 to the sum of $2,500, by the issue of 250 shares of new stock of $5 each.
The Muskoka Slide, Dam and Boom Company	Decreasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $50,000 to the sum of $25,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $10 each.
The Victoria Rolling Stock Company, of Ontario	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of 140 shares of new stock of $5,000 each.
The Empress Sewing Machine Company, of Toronto	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $100,000 to the sum of $200,000, by the issue of 1,000 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Polson Iron Works Company, of Toronto (Limited)	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $60,000 to the sum of $300,000, by the issue of 2,400 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Williams, Greene and Rome Company of Berlin (Limited)	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $60,000 to the sum of $150,000, by the issue of 900 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Toronto and Lorne Park Summer Resort Company	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $20,000 to the sum of $75,000, by the issue of 550 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Kay Electric Company (Limited)	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $3,000 to the sum of $28,000, by the issue of 250 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Hamilton Steamboat Company	Increasing the capital stock of the Company from the sum of $100,000 to the sum of $200,000, by the issue of 1,000 shares of new stock of $100 each.
The Ontario Pump Company (Limited)	Extending the powers of the Company.
The Toronto General Trusts Company	Extending the powers of the Company.
The Bronsons and Weston Lumber Company	License to hold lands in the Province of Ontario.

Name of Commissioner.	Cause of Enquiry.
1. John Winchester, Esq., Inspector of Legal Offices	Into certain charges preferred against George Burden, Esq., Police Magistrate for the District of Algoma.
2. John Winchester, Esq., Inspector of Legal Offices	Into certain charges preferred against the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City of Toronto.
3. Æmilius Irving, Esq., Q. C	Into certain charges preferred against W. T. Nugent, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Elgin.
4. John Charlton, Robert Bell, William Coe and Hamilton Merritt, Esquires	Upon the mineral resources of the Province of Ontario and the measures for their development.
5. Archibald Blue, Esq., Secretary of the above Commission	Upon the mineral resources of the Province of Ontario and the measures for their development.
6. Aubrey White, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands	Into complaints respecting the flooding by different lumber and river companies of certain lands in the District of Parry Sound.
7. John Winchester, Esq., Inspector of Legal Offices	Into certain charges preferred against Edward D. Sherwood, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of the County of Carleton.
8. Ebenezer Forsyth Blackie Johnston, Esq., Deputy Attorney General	Into certain charges preferred by William Lawrence Pearson Eager, Esq., Local Registrar of the High Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court against Thomas Miller, Esq., Local Judge of the High Court, Judge of the Surrogate Court and Judge of the County and Division Courts of the County of Halton.
9. Archibald Blue, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture and John Winchester, Esq., Inspector of Legal Offices.	Into the cause or origin of the destruction by fire of certain farm buildings belonging to the Agricultural College, Guelph.

APPENDIX VI.—Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House presented to the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1888.

No.	Sessional Papers.	Subject.	Mover.
1	No. 33.....	Charter of Ontario Grain and Seed Company, with names of Incorporators; correspondence with Government and other information relating to the Company.	Mr. Chisholm.
2	36.....	Vacancies in the offices of Sheriff, Registrar of Deeds, or County Crown Attorney, since 1st January, 1884; how filled, etc.	Mr. Meredith.
3	38	Orders in Council, with regard to Timber Dues, since the 1st January, 1886.....	Mr. Meredith.
4	39.....	Expenses of License Commissioners, in enforcing Canada Temperance Act for 1886-87 and 1887-88, including Salary and Expense of Police Magistrates.	Mr. Leys.
5	43.....	Lunatics in County Gaols, from March 1st, 1886 to March 1st, 1887; buildings in course of erection for lunatics, and the number they are expected to accommodate.	Mr. Preston.
6	45.....	Orders in Council with respect to investment of Sinking Funds of Municipalities under the Municipal Act.	Mr. Blyth.
7	51.....	Number of persons committed to Gaol under Division Court process in 1887; the number who remained in Gaol exceeding one month, and those against whom the judgment was less than ten dollars.	Mr. Harcourt.
8	52.....	Sums expended and where expended in the last five years for colonization roads, and expenditures for similar purposes since Confederation in Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas.	Mr. Evanturel.
9	53.....	Correspondence *re* Claim of Mr. F. B. Wilkins to be placed on the list of superannuated teachers....	Mr. Meredith.
10	54.....	Number of convictions returned to Clerks of the Peace in 1885; number severally made by Police Magistrates, Reeves acting *ex officio* and duly qualified Justices of the Peace, and the number of the latter in each county receiving the Statutes for 1885.	Mr. Clark (Wellington).
11	55.....	Commissions of Inquiry in 1886 and 1887, subjects, names and salary of Commissioners in each case and whether Commissioners held other employment in public service.	Mr. Meredith.
12	62.....	Contract for drainage works in Township of Raleigh let to John Elliott; payments to contractor and sub-contractors, etc.	Mr. Clancy.
13	63.....	Applicants for grants of water lots in the Township of Bertie, names of patentees, dates of patents, and sums paid in each case.	Mr. Morin.
14	64.....	Amounts received by County or City Treasurers of fines imposed for violations of Scott Act.....	Mr. Gibson (Huron).

APPENDIX VI.—Synopsis of Returns to Adresses and Orders of the House presented to the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1888—*Continued.*

No.	SESSIONAL PAPERS.	SUBJECT.	MOVER.
15	65.....	Amount paid for land expropriated for Niagara Falls Park; expenditure and receipts in 1887; and appointments in connection with the Park to date.	Mr. Harcourt.
16	67.....	Correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion *re* the claim of the Six Nation Indians for compensation for lands drowned by the construction of a dam at Dunnville in or about 1833.	Mr. Awrey.
17	71.....	Payments to judges and other officers in lieu of fees commuted and fees received by the Province, since they were commuted.	Mr. Meredith.
18	74.....	Evidence taken by Æmilius Irving, Esq., Q. C. and report, with reference to the Ontario Grain and Seed Co.	Mr. Tooley.
19	75.....	Correspondence between the Minister of Education and others respecting the authorization and publication of Text Books.	Mr. Creighton.
20	77.....	Removal of James Goulbourne, Esq., from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Peterborough.	Mr. Meredith.
21	79	Removal of Mr. B. B. Miller, of Wiarton, from the offices of Division Court Clerk, Issuer of Marriage Licenses and from the Commission of the Peace.	Mr. Wood (Brant).
22	80.....	Bounties for the destruction of wolves; amounts paid since 1880.	Mr. Monk.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 18th March, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, a statement of the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department, from 1st January, 1888 to 31st December, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

Honorable J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work done in the Provincial Registrar's Branch, of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, for the year 1888.

DOCUMENTS.	RECORDED.	INDEXED.
Commissions—Great Seal	254	254
Commissions—Privy Seal	121	121
Special Commissions	20	20
Letters Patent—Incorporations	119	119
Supplementary do	19	19
Bonds and Covenants	40	40
Warrants—removing Lunatics	367	367
Warrants—discharging do	63	63
Crown Land Patents	1,094	1,094

In addition to the foregoing, an Annual Return of all Bonds and Securities recorded in this Department is prepared for the Legislative Assembly, and a quarterly Return of all the lands is also sent to the Registrar of each County and District in which Patents have issued giving description of land patented, name of Patentee, date, etc., also notices of all cancellations and surrenders of patents, etc.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967